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VÕ TÂM LẠC HƯƠNG M.A

Luyện đề trước kỳ thi đại học

TUYỂN CHỌN & GIỚI THIỆU ĐỀ THI

TIẾNG ANH

- Dành cho thí sinh lớp 12 ôn tập và thi Đại học, Cao đẳng
- Biên soạn theo nội dung và cấu trúc đề thi của Bộ GD & ĐT

(Tái bản có sửa chữa và bổ sung)

UNIVERSITY

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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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THƯ VIỆN TỈNH BÌNH THUẬN
ĐVL 13447 14

KHANG VIỆT

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Quý thầy cô giáo và các em học sinh thân mến!

Chúng tôi xin giới thiệu quyển sách này nhằm giúp quý thầy cô giáo có thêm nguồn tư liệu giảng dạy và các em học sinh có thêm nguồn tư liệu ôn tập để các em có thể làm tốt các bài tập trắc nghiệm Tiếng Anh.

Sách bao gồm 25 đề luyện tập được thiết kế theo cấu trúc đề thi tuyển sinh ĐH - CĐ với các dạng câu hỏi trắc nghiệm khách quan theo nội dung và định hướng ra đề thi của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo. Ngoài đáp án, sách còn cung cấp phần giải thích chi tiết sau từng đề thi vì vậy rất thuận tiện cho các em học sinh khi tự học.

Nội dung sách bao gồm các kiến thức cơ bản và nâng cao nên phù hợp với nhiều đối tượng học sinh. Các em có thể sử dụng sách để ôn tập chuẩn bị kiểm tra, ôn thi tốt nghiệp THPT và tuyển sinh ĐH - CĐ. Khi làm bài, các em nên cố gắng tự mình trả lời hết tất cả các câu hỏi trong khoảng thời gian tối đa là 90 phút. Sau đó các em so sánh với đáp án để đánh giá kết quả mình đã đạt được và xem phần giải thích chi tiết để hiểu rõ các câu trả lời đúng. Một số câu hỏi có thể hơi khó nhưng các em đừng lo lắng vì phần giải thích chi tiết trong sách sẽ giúp các em hiểu thấu đáo các vấn đề còn vướng mắc.

Mặc dù đã cố gắng trong quá trình biên soạn nhưng chúng tôi không thể tránh khỏi thiếu sót. Kính mong nhận được những góp ý chân thành của quý đồng nghiệp và các em học sinh để trong lần tái bản tới quyển sách này sẽ được hoàn chỉnh hơn.

Người biên soạn

TEST 1

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. badminton B. jewelry C. cardigan D. robotics
2. A. dungarees B. architect C. property D. portable
3. A. differential B. motivation C. admirable D. vaccination
4. A. vocalist B. cigarette C. neighborhood D. burglary
5. A. fluency B. modernize C. extinction D. brochure

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. The bank has over 100 branches, __________ in a major urban area.
A. each locating
B. each located
C. the location of which
D. and are located

7. Matthew was forced to __________ from the government due to ill health.
A. lower B. abandon C. resign D. desert

8. Are you __________ with the computer software they use?
A. knowledgeable B. intimate C. familiar D. native

9. There's been a rash of burglaries in our area __________ the last few months.
A. since B. through C. over D. while

10. To the best of my __________ that dentist's name was Thomas Gareth.
A. thinking B. recollection C. mind D. remembrance

11. We realized our visit in their house was unwelcome by the __________ smile on the woman's face.
A. artificial B. fictional C. simulating D. forged

12. __________ is someone who can reduce spending without hurting morale.
A. What is needed
B. What needs
C. Being needed
D. That which needs

13. General Custer was confident of victory despite being vastly _____ y the enemy.
A. outnumbered B. outclassed C. overcome D. overtaken

14. Don't tell me you've read *War and Peace* __________!
A. yet B. still C. already D. just

15. The ministry refused to __________ the figures to the press.
A. release B. dismiss C. show D. add

16. The boss left firm instructions: under no circumstances __________ unattended.
A. should the office leave
B. is the office to be left
C. we are to leave the office
D. should leave the office

17. Look, will you stop __________ in and let me finish my sentence!
A. moving B. pushing C. butting D. plugging

18. Her young daughters __________ on the sofa, wishing they were out at play.
A. fidgeted B. shifted C. twisted D. moved

19. 'Have you decided on a present yet?' – 'Almost. I need to choose one of __________.'
A. exciting new two spy novels B. two spy exciting new novels
C. new two exciting spy novels D. two exciting new spy novels

20. I got very nervous during the exam. When the examiner asked my name, my mind went completely __________.
A. empty B. blank C. white D. void

21. Some people are __________ interested in animals than in other people.
A. further B. far more C. much D. most

22. There's a rumor that the National Bank is going to __________ the company I work for.
A. take over B. overtake C. take on D. take off

23. The guidance counselor urged __________ a foreign language.
A. all of us studying B. us all to study
C. all that we study D. that all we study

24. I hope he won't be disappointed. He seems __________ confident for his own good.
A. so very B. much too C. extremely D. more than

25. Snakes have an organ in a pit on their heads __________ infrared rays.
A. detects B. a detection of C. it detects D. that detects

26. She has a 12-year-old and a 5-year-old, so I guess I spoke to the __________ two.
A. older one out of B. one who is older than the
C. older of the D. older than the

27. Everyone congratulated Judy on her suggestion, but actually I thought of it __________.
A. first B. at first C. firstly D. at the beginning

28. It was __________ hot day that we decided to leave work early and go to the beach.
A. so B. such C. a so D. such a

29. 'Have we got enough flour for the cake?' – 'I __________. I'd better go out and buy more.'
A. think so B. think not C. don't think D. think it isn't

30. He told his father a long and __________ story to explain his lateness.
A. inconceivable B. unconvincing C. unimaginable D. incredulous

31. He __________ me to believe that they had left the district.
A. made B. led C. assured D. confirmed

32. I do wish you two boys would be more __________ to the others in the class.
A. dominant B. alert C. careful D. respectful

33. The man gave a series of __________ answers which told them nothing more.
A. tricky B. uncertain C. evasive D. elusive

34. Steve __________ his chances of passing by spending too much time on the first question.
A. threw out B. threw off C. threw away D. threw in

35. Mr. Jones gave his sons some money to __________ them up in business.
A. get B. set C. put D. make

36. Perhaps, the fresh scrap of evidence will throw some new __________ on the murder case in Wiltshire.
A. light B. vision C. flash D. spark

37. Jimmy gave up his work in the hotel kitchen and became a(n) __________ soldier in the army.
A. intentional B. deliberate C. optional D. voluntary

38. Paul's been in Alice's bad __________ ever since he offended her at the party.
A. eyes B. books C. likes D. treats

39. __________ could only have been made by someone totally incompetent.
A. How serious a mistake B. So serious a mistake
C. Such serious mistake D. So serious is this mistake

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

40. The parachute was one $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{of several}}}$ inventions that $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{were}}}$ forecast by Leonardo da Vinci, who $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{drawn}}}$ $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{one}}}$ in 1485.

41. Victims of carpal tunnel syndrome $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{include}}}$ electricians drilling holes $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{for wiring}}}$, airline workers $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{to type}}}$ at chest-high terminals, and checkout clerks lifting and twisting groceries $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{to register prices}}}$ on the scanner.

42. $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{Of the}}}$ five social classes $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{identified}}}$ by sociologists, $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{most}}}$ Americans fall into either the middle class $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{and}}}$ the working class.

43. The American eel $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{is being studied}}}$ in the hope that information about $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{its migration}}}$ and feeding habits will $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{be explained}}}$ why its numbers $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{are decreasing}}}$.

44. The writing of Elizabeth Stoddard was praised by her contemporaries because (A) they (B) was dramatic and direct, possessing (C) a frankness unlike that (D) of most other writing of the time.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

45. If the weatherman has predicted accurately, tomorrow will be a perfect day for our picnic.

A. astutely B. correctly C. carefully D. acutely

46. A series of ingenious inventions in Britain provided the impetus for the Industrial Revolution.

A. clever B. minor C. mechanical D. intricate

47. Bruce is such a fanatic jogger that he takes his running shorts and shoes with him on business trips.

A. athletic B. excessively enthusiastic

C. fantastic D. easily duped

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

48. Five actors were competing for the leading role in the play.

A. There were five actors in contention for the leading role in the play.

B. Measures should be taken to prevent actors competing for the leading role.

C. The play was about the competition between five actors.

D. These five actors seemed unlikely to be in the leading role.

49. She has a tendency to panic in the face of a problem.

A. She will often panic if there is a problem.

B. It's likely that she will face a problem.

C. She has a panic look on her face.

D. There's no point in getting into a panic about the problem.

50. Suzanne is far superior to me in terms of technical knowledge.

A. I come to terms with the fact that Suzanne is a better technician than me.

B. It is common knowledge that Suzanne is superior to me.

C. When it comes to technical knowledge I am no match for Suzanne.

D. I am amazed at Suzanne's profound technical knowledge.

51. Having a holiday together was a mistake because we argued all the time.

A. We had an argument over whether to have the holiday together or not.

B. I regretted getting into an argument with him when we were on holiday together

C. We cancelled our holiday because we argued all the time.

D. I wish we had never gone on holiday together because we argued all the time.

52. Tom should have admitted his mistake because the company usually gives employees another chance.

A. The company might have given Tom a second chance if he had admitted his mistake.

B. On second thought, Tom admitted his mistake because the company usually gives employees another chance.

C. It is likely that the company will give Tom a second chance despite his mistake.

D. The company will hardly give Tom a second chance because he doesn't admit his mistake.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

DUTCH CHILDREN ENJOY THEIR FREEDOM

'Let them be free' is the golden rule for child-rearing in the Netherlands. No wonder Dutch kids have been (53) ________ Europe's most fortunate by a recent UNICEF survey. From a tender age, their opinions are (54) ________, their wishes respected, and there is no homework until their last year in preparatory school. Some would (55) ________ that the tendency of Dutch society to encourage infants to experience whatever they please has (56) ________ a whole generation into spoilt, undisciplined brats. Others say family members are remarkably (57) ________ with one another, feeling free to say anything, and that the way parents (58) ________ with their children's anxieties means that the children are well-adjusted, which is (59) ________ up by the results of the survey.

Dr Gerrit Breeusma, head of development psychology at the University of Groningen says the survey's results came as no (60) ________. 'Children have always played a very important role in Holland but there were (61) ________ within families during the Sixties, usually over matters of discipline and conformity. As a result, the generation growing up at that time have made sure they (62) ________ on better with their kids,' he added.

However, in several Dutch police precincts, such liberalism is not viewed positively. In an attempt to (63) ________ underage heavy drinking, police have taken to bringing home teenagers and threatening parents with obligatory attendance at courses on excessive alcohol problems or hefty fines unless they keep their children under (64) ________.

53. A. compared B. put C. rated D. assessed

54. A. regarded B. valued C. recognized D. measured

55. A. argue B. criticize C. defend D. judge
56. A. resulted B. created C. brought D. turned
57. A. alike B. open C. true D. careful
58. A. empathize B. understand C. analyze D. handle
59. A. shown B. held C. made D. backed
60. A. doubt B. difference C. consequence D. surprise
61. A. contradictions B. conflicts C. decisions D. beliefs
62. A. follow B. carry C. get D. continue
63. A. tackle B. supervise C. extinguish D. dispose
64. A. control B. limits C. restriction D. rule

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Martin Symington went on a camping safari holiday with his wife and three teenagers.

We stood silently under the stars, just meters from our tent, hardly daring to breathe. Adam, one of the camp staff, swept a torch beam across a clearing where four impala stood, panicky on their nimble legs. Could they sense the danger they were in? Did they know, as we did, that a female leopard lay under a thorn bush?

She sprang. Four shadowy shapes bounced into the woods. Had the leopard made a successful kill? We all had our theories, but in truth the whole scene had taken place too quickly, and in insufficient light, for any of us to be sure. Now we understood why we had been warned not to go out of our tent after dark, except when accompanied by a staff member. In fact, we had been on our way from the tent to the supper-time camp-fire when Adam's torch had unexpectedly caught the leopard's glinting green eyes. Half an hour later we had a tale to outdo most told around the fire. 'This has got to be the best nightlife in the world,' replied Toby, when some middle-aged fellow safari enthusiast asked him how he was enjoying his holiday.

So much for the assortment of self-appointed experts who doubted that safaris and teenagers would be a workable mix. True, this is a difficult age, with adolescents beginning to sense that they are too old for family holidays. But nor did ours want to return to beach resorts with the kind of 'teen clubs' they wouldn't be seen dead in. So, my wife Hennie and I reckoned, if we were going to have one really good family holiday, why not Africa?

Our holiday began with a flight to Arusha airport, then a long drive to West Kilimanjaro Camp - a semi-permanent gathering of explorer-style tents near the base of the great volcano which was to tease us with rare glimpses of her snowy summit which is 5,895 meters high.

We were introduced to Emmanuel Kinayet, our guide who led us on daily bush walks. Our children wanted to ask Emmanuel a thousand questions about himself and his life, but soon realized that was the wrong approach. Rather, **his story seeped out by degrees** as he escorted us through his homeland, stopping at places such as a muddy waterhole and a herders' settlement of huts.

Next we took to the hot African sky in a small plane and headed south. Unlike in West Kilimanjaro, there is no human population in the Ruaha other than a lodge for the park rangers, and four small safari camps. We chose to stay at Mdonya Old River Camp, because this is one that avoids luxuries such as soft beds and fluffy towels; these, to my mind, can become obstacles to connecting with nature in the raw. Instead, the five of us shared a simple, yet adequate, tent at the edge of a dried-up sand river.

If there was one disappointment about the wildlife viewing in Tanzania, it was that game drives are not permitted in any of the country's national parks after dusk. But if anything, **this** made our night-time meeting with the leopard and impala outside our tent even more special, bringing home to us the rewards of staying at camps where there are no fences, distractions or even electricity.

By day we mixed game drives with walks through the bush under the protection of our guide Esau for the time we spent in Ruaha. He taught us about bush safety: stay attentive and at a distance from the wildlife, and always stand still if you see an animal approaching you. We spotted only plant-eating animals - elephant, zebra and a pair of giraffes - but we all listened carefully to his repeated message to 'remember that you will see less than one per cent of what sees you'.

Our final hop was over to Zanzibar where we sailed out to a sandbank, swam through bright yellow and pink-and-blue fish and watched a crimson sun set. And we concluded that if there is one family holiday that will have undying teen appeal, it is a safari.

65. How did the family feel when they were sitting round the camp-fire?
A. interested in the stories of the other campers.
B. proud of what they had seen earlier.
C. sorry they had disturbed the leopard.
D. annoyed they didn't know what happened in the end.

66. Why did the writer and his wife decide to choose a safari holiday in Africa?
A. They didn't want to be with other families.
B. They wanted their children to learn some independence.
C. They wanted to do something different from usual.
D. They were advised that teenagers often enjoy safaris.

67. What does the writer say about Mount Kilimanjaro?
A. They were hardly ever able to see the top of it.
B. They would have preferred to camp higher up it.

C. They were surprised at how cold it must be at the top.

D. They realized how difficult it would be to climb to the top.

68. What does the writer mean by '**his story seeped out by degrees**' in paragraph 5?

A. He answered their questions but said no more.

B. He didn't tell them everything about himself all at once.

C. He told them only the most interesting parts of his life story.

D. He had a story to tell about every place they stopped.

69. They chose the Mdonya Old River Camp because ________.

A. there was water nearby | B. it wasn't easy to get to

C. the tents were of good quality | D. it was fairly basic

70. What does '**this**' in paragraph 7 refer to?

A. the dusk | B. a rule

C. their disappointment | D. a plan

71. What did Esau warn them about?

A. There were many more animals than they could actually see.

B. They should move slowly if an animal came towards them.

C. They shouldn't go into the bush alone on foot.

D. Some animals were more dangerous than others.

72. Which of the following describes how the writer felt about the holiday?

A. unsure whether they would come back again

B. frustrated they hadn't seen more animals

C. relieved they hadn't been attacked

D. satisfied the children had enjoyed it

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

They call Jamaica the 'Island in the Sun', and that is my memory of it. Of sunshine, warmth and abundant fruit growing everywhere, and of love. I was born on 2 April 1960 in St Andrews in Kingston. There were two sisters ahead of me in the family, and though of course I didn't know it, there was excited talk of emigration, possibly to Canada but more usually to England, the land of opportunity. I guess that plans were already being made when I was born, for a year or so later my Dad left for London. Two years after that, when he had saved enough money, my Mum went as well and my sisters and I were left in the care of my grandmother. I stayed with her, in her house near the centre of Kingston, until I was seven years old. My grandmother, therefore, shaped my life, and I believe I am all the better for it.

This was all fairly normal. Emigrating to better yourself was a dream for most Jamaicans, a dream many were determined to fulfill. Families were close and grandmothers were an important part of family life so, when the mass emigrations began, it seemed perfectly right and natural for them to take over the running of the families left behind. After all, they had the experience.

Grandmothers are often strict, but they usually also spoil you. At least, that is the way it was with mine. She ran the family like a military operation: each of us, no matter how young, had our tasks. I remember that we didn't have a tap in the house, but used a communal tap from which we had to fill two barrels in our garden. Every morning, before we went to school, we all had to take a bucket appropriate to our size and run a relay from the communal tap to the barrels until they were full. In the beginning, when I was two or three, I couldn't reach the barrel - but I still had to join in. My sisters had to sweep the yard before they went to school. My grandmother would give orders to the eldest and these were passed down - as I got older I found **this** particularly annoying! But I can tell you, no one avoided their duties.

My Dad came over from England to see how we were getting on. I hadn't known him when he had left for Britain, but when I saw him I somehow knew that he was my father. He talked to us about the new country, about snow, about the huge city, and we all wanted to know more, to see what it was like. He also told me that I now had a younger brother, which made me feel excited and wonder what he could be like. I didn't know it at the time, but he had come to prepare us for the move to England. Six months later my grandmother told me that I was going to join my parents and that she, too, was emigrating. It was the end of my time in the Caribbean, of the sheltered, warm, family life that I had known there, and the beginning of a new and exciting era.

London was strange and disappointing. There was no gold on the pavements, as the stories in Jamaica had indicated. Back home it had always been warm. Everyone was friendly and said 'Hello' when you passed by on the street; in Kingston you knew everybody and they knew you. Here, it wasn't like that. The roads were busy, the buildings were grey and dull, with many tall, high-rise blocks. It was totally unlike Jamaica, the houses all small and packed close together. In my grandmother's house I had a big bedroom; here I had to share. At that age it was a great disappointment.

Worse was to come, because there followed a very cold winter, and I had never felt cold in my life before. Then came the biggest shock: snow. White flakes came out of the sky and Dad smiled, pointed and said, 'That's snow!' I rushed outside, looked up and opened my mouth to let the flakes drop in. The snow settled on my tongue and it was so cold that I cried. My toes lost all feeling, and at the primary school that we attended I wasn't allowed to wear long trousers at my age. The teachers made us go out to play in the playground and I joined in with all the fun, sliding around in the snow, throwing snowballs, all the usual things. Suddenly, as my shoes and socks got soaking wet and frozen, there came an excruciating pain and I cried with the intensity of it. I didn't know what was happening to me.

73. The writer says that when he was very young, ________.
A. he was upset because his parents left B. he was very keen to go to England
C. his parents had decided to leave D. his parents changed their plans

74. According to the writer, many people from Jamaica at that time ________.
A. wanted to be free from responsibility
B. had ambitions that were unrealistic
C. wanted to improve their standard of living
D. disliked the country they came from

75. The writer says that when he lived with his grandmother ________.
A. he was treated like the other children
B. he wanted to be like the other children
C. he tried to avoid doing certain duties
D. he found some of her rules strange

76. What does **'this'** in paragraph 3 refer to?
A. being told what to do by his sisters
B. having to sweep the yard before school
C. having to do duties he found difficult
D. being given orders by his grandmother

77. What happened when the writer's father came?
A. His father did not tell him why he had come.
B. He did not know how to react to his father.
C. His father told him things that were untrue.
D. He felt anxious about what his father told him.

78. When the writer first went to London, he was disappointed because ________.
A. it was smaller than he had expected
B. he had been given a false impression of it
C. he had to spend a lot of time on his own
D. his new surroundings frightened him

79. What does the writer say about snow?
A. He was not sure how to react when he saw it.
B. He regretted coming into contact with it.
C. He was embarrassed that it made him cry.
D. He was not very keen to touch it.

80. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
A. Too Many Changes B. A Strange Childhood
C. Hard Times D. From Sun To Snow

ANSWER KEY 1

1.D	2.A	3.C	4. B	5. C	6. B	7. C	8. C	9. C	10. B
11.A	12.A	13.A	14. C	15. A	16. B	17. C	18. A	19. D	20. B
21.B	22.A	23.B	24. B	25. D	26. C	27. A	28. D	29. B	30. B
31.B	32.D	33.C	34. C	35. B	36. A	37. D	38. B	39. B	40. C
41.C	42.D	43.C	44. B	45. B	46. A	47. B	48. A	49. A	50. C
51.D	52.A	53.C	54. B	55. A	56. D	57. B	58. A	59. D	60. D
61.B	62.C	63.A	64. A	65. B	66. C	67. A	68. B	69. D	70. B
71.A	72.D	73.C	74. C	75. A	76. A	77. A	78. B	79. B	80. D

1. D. **robotics** /rəʊ'bɒtɪks/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
badminton, jewelry, cardigan → The stress is on the first syllable.

2. A. **dungarees** /ˌdʌŋgə'riːz/ → The stress is on the third syllable.
architect, property, portable → The stress is on the first syllable.

3. C. **admirable** /'ædmərəbl/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
differential, motivation, vaccination → The stress is on the third syllable.

4. B. **cigarette** /ˌsɪgə'ret/ → The stress is on the third syllable.
vocalist, neighborhood, burglary → The stress is on the first syllable.

5. C. **extinction** /ɪk'stɪŋkʃn/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
fluency, modernize, brochure → The stress is on the first syllable.

6. B. *each located* = each of which is located

7. C. *resign (from sth)* (v): to officially tell sb that you are leaving your job, an organization (từ chức)

8. C. *familiar with sth* (adj): knowing sth very well (biết rõ, quen thuộc)

9. C. *over the last few months* = in / during the last few months

10. B. *To the best of my recollection* (= if I remember correctly) (Nếu tôi nhớ không nhầm)

11. A. *artificial* (adj) = fake (giả tạo)

12. A. *What is needed* → subject of the sentence

13. A. *outnumber sb / sth* (v): to be greater in number than sb / sth (đông hơn)

14. C. *already* (adv): used to express surprise that sth has happened so soon or early

15. A. *release* (v): to make sth available to the public
release the figures to the press: tiết lộ số liệu cho giới báo chí

16. B. *is the office to be left* → Inversion after *Under no circumstances*

17. C. *butt in (on sb / sth)* (phr v): to interrupt a conversation rudely (nói xen vào, ngắt lời)

18. A. *fidget* (v): to keep moving your body, your hands or your feet because you are nervous, bored, excited, etc (cựa quậy nhúc nhích luôn, không ở yên một chỗ)

19. D. Order of adjectives: number, opinion, size, age, shape, color, origin, material, purpose

20. B. *my mind went blank* = I could not remember anything. (Đầu óc tôi trống rỗng, không thể nhớ được gì cả)

21. B. *far more interested...than...* → Comparison

22. A. *take sth ↔ over* (phr v): tiếp quản, giành quyền kiểm soát, thao túng

23. B. *urged us all to study* = urged (that) we all study (thúc giục chúng tôi học hành)

24. B. *much too confident for his own good* = more confident than he should be

25. D. *that detects infrared rays* → relative clause

26. C. *the older of the two* = the older one of the two children

27. A. *first* (adv): before anyone or anything else

28. D. *such...that...* → used to talk about the result of sth

It was such a hot day that we decided to leave work early and go to the beach. (Hôm đó trời quá nóng nên chúng tôi đã quyết định nghỉ làm sớm để đi biển.)

29. B. *I think not* (more formal) = I don't think so (more casual): conversational grammar (negative short answer)

30. B. *unconvincing* (adj): not seeming true or real, not making you believe that sth is true (thiếu sức thuyết phục)

31. B. *He led me to believe that...* (Anh ấy làm tôi tin rằng...)

32. D. *respectful* (adj): showing respect (tôn trọng)

33. C. *evasive* (adj): not willing to give clear answers to a question (lảng tránh, tránh né)

evasive answers: những câu trả lời lảng tránh

34. C. *throw away* (phr v): to fail to make use of sth, to waste sth

Steve threw away his chances... (Steve đã lãng phí cơ hội...)

35. B. *set sb up* (phr v): to provide sb with the money that they need in order to do sth (giúp đỡ tiền bạc để ai có thể làm gì, gây dựng cho ai)

36. A. *throw / cast / shed light on sth* (idm): to make a problem, etc. easier to understand (làm sáng tỏ)

37. D. *voluntary soldier*: binh sĩ tình nguyện

38. B. *be in sb's bad books* (idm): used to say that sb is annoyed with you (làm người nào đó khó chịu, không được yêu thích)

39. B. *So serious a mistake could* = Such a serious mistake could

40. C. *drawn* → drew (The past tense (*drew*) should be used in place of the past participle *drawn*. By itself, a past participle such as *drawn* can never serve as a main verb.)

41. C. *to type* → typing (To be parallel with the other items in the series (*drilling*, *lifting*, and *twisting*), another present participle (*typing*) is needed.)

42. D. *and* → or (*And* is incorrectly paired with *either*. The correct pattern is *either...or*.)

43. C. *be explained* → explain (The active voice is needed.)

44. B. *they* → it (The singular pronoun *it* should replace the plural pronoun *they* because the pronoun refers to the singular noun *writing*.)

45. B. *correctly* (adv): đúng

46. A. *clever* (adj): tài giỏi, khéo léo

47. B. *enthusiastic* (adj): hăng hái, nhiệt tình, say mê

48. A. *in contention (for sth)* (idm): đua tranh

49. A. *panic* (v): to suddenly feel frightened so that you cannot think clearly and you say or do sth stupid, dangerous, etc (hoang mang, hốt hoảng)

50. C. *be no match for sb*: không phải là đối thủ của ai

51. D. *wish* + past perfect to express wishes and regrets about the past

52. A. 3rd conditional

53. C. *rate* (v): đánh giá

54. B. *value* (v): to think that sb / sth is important (coi trọng)

55. A. *argue* (v): to give reasons why you think that sth is right / wrong, true / not true, etc, especially to persuade people that you are right (biện luận)

56. D. *turn sb / sth into sth* (phr v): to make sb / sth become sth (khiến ai / cái gì trở thành cái gì)

57. B. *open* (adj): not keeping thoughts and feelings hidden (cởi mở)

58. A. *empathize (with sb / sth)* (v): to understand another person's feelings and experiences, especially because you have been in a similar situation (đồng cảm)

59. D. *back sb / sth ↔ up* (phr v): to support sb / sth; to say that what sb says, etc. is true (ủng hộ, chứng minh)

60. D. *come as no surprise* (không hề ngạc nhiên)

61. B. *conflict* (n): xung đột

62. C. *get on with sb* (phr v): to have a friendly relationship with sb (hòa thuận với ai)

63. A. *tackle* (v): to make a determined effort to deal with a difficult problem or situation (giải quyết, xử lý)

64. A. *keep sb under control*: quản lý, điều khiển, kiềm chế ai

65. *How did the family feel when they were sitting round the camp-fire?* (Cảm giác của cả gia đình như thế nào khi họ ngồi quanh lửa trại?)

B. *proud of what they had seen earlier* (Hãnh diện về những việc họ vừa được chứng kiến)

66. *Why did the writer and his wife decide to choose a safari holiday in Africa?* (Tại sao vợ chồng tác giả lại chọn kỳ nghỉ đi tham quan vườn thú mở ở châu Phi?)

C. *They wanted to do something different from usual.* (Họ muốn làm điều gì đó khác biệt.)

67. *What does the writer say about Mount Kilimanjaro?* (Tác giả nói gì về đỉnh Kilimanjaro?)
A. *They were hardly ever able to see the top of it.* (Họ đã không thể nhìn thấy đỉnh núi.)

68. *What does the writer mean by* '**his story seeped out by degrees**' *in paragraph 5?* (Ý tác giả muốn nói gì qua cụm từ '**his story seeped out by degrees**' ở đoạn 5?)
B. *He didn't tell them everything about himself all at once.* (Ông ấy không cùng một lúc kể tất cả mọi chuyện về bản thân mình cho chúng nghe.)
seep (v): rỉ ra
by degrees (idm): slowly and gradually (từ từ, dần dần)

69. *They chose the Mdonya Old River Camp because* ______. (Họ đã chọn trại Mdonya Old River vì ______.)
D. *it was fairly basic* (nó khá đơn sơ)

70. *What does* '**this**' *in paragraph 7 refer to?* (Từ '**this**' ở đoạn 7 chỉ điều gì?)
B. *a rule* (một quy định)

71. *What did Esau warn them about?* (Esau đã cảnh báo họ về điều gì?)
A. *There were many more animals than they could actually see.* (Có nhiều các con thú hơn là họ thực sự có thể nhìn thấy.)

72. *Which of the following describes how the writer felt about the holiday?* (Ý nào trong số những ý sau đây diễn tả cảm nghĩ của tác giả về kỳ nghỉ này?)
D. *satisfied the children had enjoyed it* (thấy thỏa mãn vì lũ trẻ đã rất thích kỳ nghỉ đó)

73. *The writer says that when he was very young,* ______. (Tác giả kể rằng từ hồi cậu còn rất nhỏ thì ______.)
C. *his parents had decided to leave* (bố mẹ cậu đã quyết định đi xa)

74. *According to the writer, many people from Jamaica at that time* ______. (Theo tác giả, hồi đó rất nhiều người từ Jamaica ______.)
C. *wanted to improve their standard of living* (muốn cải thiện mức sống của họ)

75. *The writer says that when he lived with his grandmother* ______. (Tác giả nói hồi cậu ấy sống với bà ______.)
A. *he was treated like the other children* (cậu được đối xử giống như tất cả các cháu khác)

76. *What does* '**this**' *in paragraph 3 refer to?* (Từ '**this**' ở đoạn 3 chỉ điều gì?)
A. *being told what to do by his sisters* (bị các chị bảo phải làm việc gì)

77. *What happened when the writer's father came?* (Điều gì xảy ra khi bố cậu về?)
A. *His father did not tell him why he had come.* (Bố cậu không cho cậu biết lý do ông trở về nhà.)

78. *When the writer first went to London, he was disappointed because* ______. (Lần đầu đến London tác giả cảm thấy thất vọng vì ______.)
B. *he had been given a false impression of it* (người ta đã khiến cậu có ấn tượng sai về nó)

79. *What does the writer say about snow?* (Tác giả nói gì về tuyết?)
B. *He regretted coming into contact with it.* (Cậu lấy làm tiếc vì đã tiếp xúc với nó)

80. *Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?* (Nhan đề nào dưới đây là nhan đề phù hợp nhất với trích đoạn này?)
D. *From Sun to Snow* (Từ mặt trời đến tuyết trắng)

TEST 2

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the following questions.

1. A. juvenile B. delight C. straight D. twice
2. A. break B. vague C. marigold D. racial
3. A. rarity B. mechanic C. value D. casual
4. A. smooth B. good C. tattoo D. goose
5. A. philosophy B. majority C. woolen D. document

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. They ______ around the town, looking at the shops.
A. explored B. crept C. wandered D. stalked

7. Our mother reminded us to ______ the fragile vase with care.
A. finger B. fumble C. handle D. caress

8. After a thorough ______, the doctor declared that I was perfectly healthy.
A. investigation B. validation C. verification D. examination

9. 'I bought you some flowers.' - 'They're beautiful, but you ______.'
A. needn't B. shouldn't have C. mustn't have D. didn't have

10. We stopped at a motel ______ we wouldn't arrive in Chicago in the middle of the night.
A. so that B. because C. for fear that D. in case

11. His words ______ up the image of a tropical paradise in my mind.
A. supposed B. conjured C. introduced D. suggested

12. A military junta has taken over power in the country after the democratic administration ______.
A. collapsed B. stumbled C. vanished D. abandoned

THƯ VIỆN TỈNH BÌNH THUẬN

13. The new situation has ________ a lot of anger and dissatisfaction. Our duty now is to encounter it in the most sensible way.
A. devised B. established C. originated D. provoked

14. Mr. Hopkins is going to have his old family mansion ________. The building lost its glamour after his ancestors died several years ago.
A. recovered B. resumed C. restored D. revived

15. Global warming has progressed ________ glaciers everywhere are shrinking.
A. too much that B. enough to cause
C. to such an extent that D. so great an extent that

16. ________ comes a time when you have to make a decision and stick to it.
A. It B. Therefore C. There D. That

17. James had, ________, saved the manuscript of his first novel from the burning house.
A. lastly B. at last C. lately D. at least

18. Mr. Nixon refused to answer the questions on the ________ that the matter was confidential.
A. reasons B. excuses C. grounds D. foundations

19. You said you were leaving, ________ you're still here. Is everything all right?
A. yet B. while C. so D. even if

20. Helium is not inflammable, ________ therefore safer than hydrogen.
A. that is B. and is C. but is D. and it

21. In 1849 Walter Hunt, ________ American inventor, patented a design that served as the basis for modern safety pins.
A. an B. he was an C. being D. who was, as an

22. 'Do you play an instrument?' – 'I have an accordion, but ________.'
A. I have years to play it B. it has years to play
C. it hasn't played for year D. I haven't played it in years

23. She insisted that the reporter ________ her as his source of information.
A. not mention B. not to mention
C. don't mention D. not mentioning

24. Jo was shocked when I disagreed with her. She's so used to getting her own ________.
A. mind B. way C. opinion D. views

25. The more exercise you do, ________.
A. so fitter you become B. you become fitter
C. the fitter you become D. fitter you become

26. We sat on after the meal, ________ the taste of the fine brandy.
A. indulging B. sensing C. sipping D. savoring

27. That minister's ________ of party politics is well known to the public.
A. disgust B. objection C. dislike D. opposition

28. It's unlikely that two students would write identical compositions without ________.
A. one who copies the other B. one copying from the other
C. one to copy the other's D. each other's copying

29. ________ traveling is educational, it can also be stressful and expensive.
A. Since B. Providing C. While D. As though

30. Hassan is down with influenza and he is feeling ________ right now.
A. critically B. barely C. poorly D. weakly

31. I ________ that you have no objections to our proposals?
A. trust B. depress C. depend D. await

32. ________ factories continue to comply with the law, improved air quality will not diminish.
A. As soon as B. As far as C. As long as D. As little as

33. ________ by her brilliant appearance, she must be very affluent.
A. Considering B. Seeing C. Supposing D. Judging

34. Why do you say the project should be changed even more? Personally, I cannot see the ________ of introducing so many alterations.
A. point B. reason C. clue D. ground

35. Feel free to come to us at all ________ if you need our advice.
A. whiles B. moments C. hours D. occasions

36. Company policy states that, upon arrival, all employees are ________ at the front desk.
A. to sign in B. signing in
C. having to sign in D. going to have to sign in

37. Such ________ that none of the students in the class could solve it.
A. a difficult problem it was B. a difficult problem was it
C. difficult a problem was it D. was the problem difficult

38. The lawyer insisted that his client ________ never have been arrested in the first place.
A. should B. must C. ought D. would

39. As they came under heavy fire, the captain ordered his men to ________.
A. fall away B. fall back C. fall over D. fall out

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

40. Modern art began in second A half of the B 1800s, after C the camera was D invented.

41. Most (A) pageants are plays of special significant (B) such as a (C) drama portraying (D) the growth of a city or the development of medicine.

42. No (A) longer is (B) scientific discovery a matter of (C) one person alone working (D).

43. Many artists receive promote (A) backing from (B) government agencies as well as (C) from private individuals (D) and firms.

44. The first American to be worth the equivalent of one million dollars (A) was probably (B) plantation owner and banker Robert 'King' Carter, whom (C) father arrived in Virginia in 1635 and began buying land (D).

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

45. Because the jury had reached a deadlock, the judge called for a retrial.
A. impasse B. verdict C. disagreement D. reduction

46. The snarling dog on my doorstep disconcerted the potential thief.
A. frustrated B. attacked C. bit D. disconnected

47. Car owners who live by the sea are well aware of the havoc salt water causes to a car's finish.
A. distortion B. drag C. destruction D. care

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

48. I was surprised when he said he wouldn't work overtime.
A. I was surprised to hear that it was typical of him not to work overtime.
B. He didn't work overtime, which was a surprise.
C. I was surprised when he denied working overtime.
D. His refusal to work overtime came as a surprise to me.

49. Anthony wasn't at all discouraged by this bad experience.
A. Anthony learned a great deal from this bad experience.
B. Because of this bad experience, Anthony wasn't very happy.
C. It could take Anthony years to get over this bad experience.
D. This bad experience didn't put Anthony off in the least.

50. Your chances of being affected by eye strain and back injury increase with the amount of time you spend in front of a screen.
A. You shouldn't spend time in front of a screen because you will be affected by eye strain and back injury.
B. Spending time in front of a screen will affect your eyes and back badly.
C. The more time you spend in front of a screen, the more likely you are to suffer from eye strain and back injury.
D. Eye strain and back injury are the consequences of spending much time in front of a screen.

51. I always enjoy this film, no matter how often I see it.
A. The more I see this film, the more I enjoy it.
B. I often see this film when I have free time.
C. However often I see it I never tire of this film.
D. Since I enjoy this film, I see it quite often.

52. Inefficient treatment of customers creates a bad impression of the company.
A. This company gives a bad impression due to its inefficiency.
B. Treating customers with a lack of efficiency reflects badly on the company.
C. The most common complaint from customers is about poor service.
D. Customers are dissatisfied with the company for treating them badly.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

GARBOLOGY

To most people, landfill sites are simply holes in the ground where waste (53) __________ is buried. To garbologists, however, they provide a valuable (54) __________ of information about a population's activities in areas such as food consumption and waste disposal. Garbology is a branch of ethnography, a science which abandons traditional methods of (55) __________ market research information, such as questionnaires and focus groups, in favor of (56) __________ observation of people and their habits.

The world's (57) __________ garbologist, Professor William Rathje, is also an archaeologist. Archaeologists study past cultures by examining the (58) __________ of objects and buildings, but the basic principles of archaeology can also be applied to the discarded rubbish of present-day civilizations in order to (59) __________ a better understanding of how people behave now. As founder and director of the Garbage Project at the University of Arizona, Professor Rathje has (60) __________ over 30 years of his life to the archaeological study of modern refuse.

His work is of (61) __________ interest to commerce; companies need to understand the lives of their consumers in order to create brands which will be of most (62) __________ to them. Rathje's (63) __________ can help them achieve this. In addition, his analysis of the composition of landfill sites reveals a greater need not only to recycle more rubbish, but also to (64) __________ down on the amount of rubbish we produce in the first place.

53. A. selection B. product C. fabric D. material
54. A. spring B. origin C. source D. fountain
55. A. holding B. meeting C. obtaining D. comprising
56. A. near B. close C. tight D. hard
57. A. heading B. leading C. charging D. fronting
58. A. rests B. ruins C. relics D. remains
59. A. gain B. learn C. make D. gather
60. A. conveyed B. devoted C. apportioned D. spent
61. A. high B. large C. great D. deep
62. A. function B. serving C. use D. purpose
63. A. outcomes B. findings C. implications D. derivations
64. A. lower B. cut C. bring D. get

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

We love them so much that some of us sleep with them under the pillow, yet we are increasingly concerned that we cannot escape their electronic reach. We use them to convey our most intimate secrets, yet we worry that they are a threat to our privacy. We rely on them more than the Internet to cope with modern life, yet many of us don't believe advertisements saying we need more advanced services.

Sweeping aside the doubts that many people feel about the benefits of new third generation phones and fears over the health effects of phone masts, a recent report claims that the long-term effects of new mobile technologies will be entirely positive so long as the public can be convinced to make use of **them**. Research about users of mobile phones reveals that the mobile has already moved beyond being a mere practical communications tool to become the backbone of modern social life, from love affairs to friendship to work. One female teacher, 32, told the researchers: 'I love my phone. It's my friend.'

The close relationship between user and phone is most pronounced among teenagers, the report says, who regard their mobiles as an expression of their identity. This is partly because mobiles are seen as being beyond the control of parents. But the researchers suggest that another reason may be that mobiles, especially text messaging, were seen as a way of overcoming shyness. 'Texting is often used for apologies, to excuse lateness or to communicate other things that make us uncomfortable,' the report says. The impact of phones, however, has been **local** rather than global, supporting existing friendships and networks, rather than opening users to a new broader community. Even the language of texting in one area can be incomprehensible to anybody from another area.

Among the most important benefits of using mobile phones, the report claims, will be a vastly improved mobile infrastructure, providing gains throughout the economy, and the provision of a more sophisticated location-based services for users. The report calls on government to put more effort into the delivery of services by mobile phone, with suggestions including public transport and traffic information and doctors' text messages to remind patients of appointments. 'I love that idea,' one user said in an interview. 'It would mean I wouldn't have to write a hundred messages to myself.'

There are many other possibilities. At a recent trade fair in Sweden, a mobile navigation product was launched. When the user enters a destination, a route is automatically downloaded to their mobile and presented by voice, pictures and maps as they drive. In future, these devices will also be able to plan around congestion and road works in real time. Third generation phones will also allow for remote monitoring of patients by doctors. In Britain scientists are developing an asthma management solution, using mobiles to detect early signs of an attack.

Mobile phones are also used in education. A group of teachers in Britain use third generation phones to provide fast Internet service to children who live beyond the reach of terrestrial broadband services and can have no access to online information. 'As the new generation of mobile technologies takes off, the social potential of the mobile will vastly increase,' the report argues.

65. What does the writer suggest in the first paragraph about our attitudes to mobile phones?
A. We can't live without them.
B. We are worried about using them so much.
C. We have contradictory feelings about them.
D. We need them more than anything else to deal with modern life.

66. What does '**them**' in paragraph 2 refer to?
A. long-term effects B. new mobile technologies
C. doubts D. benefits

67. What is the connection between social life and mobile phones?
A. Modern social life relies significantly on the use of mobile phones.
B. Mobile phones make romantic communication easier.
C. Mobile phones encourage people to make friends.
D. Mobile phones enable people to communicate while moving around.

68. Why do teenagers have such a close relationship with their mobile phones?
A. They use text messages more than any other group.
B. They are more inclined to be late than older people.
C. They feel independent when they use them.
D. They tend to feel uncomfortable in many situations.

69. In what sense has the impact of phones been '**local**' in paragraph 3?
A. People tend to communicate with people they already know.

B. Users generally phone people who live in the same neighborhood.
C. It depends on local dialects.
D. The phone networks use different systems.

70. How might mobile phones be used in the future?
A. to give the address of the nearest doctor's surgery
B. to show bus and train timetables
C. to arrange deliveries
D. to cure diseases

71. The navigation product launched in Sweden is helpful for drivers because __________.
A. it can suggest the best way to get to a place
B. it downloads maps of the area
C. it tells them which roads are congested
D. it shows them how to avoid road works

72. What is the general attitude of the report described here?
A. Manufacturers need to produce better equipment.
B. The government should take over the mobile phone networks.
C. There are problems with mobile phones that cannot be overcome.
D. Mobile phones can have a variety of very useful applications.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Since arriving in the town this morning Felicia has discovered that often she cannot understand what people say because they speak in an accent that is unfamiliar to her. Even when they repeat their statements there is a difficulty, and as often as not she has to give up. She has been told that the best place to find what she is looking for is the industrial area and so she goes there. She makes enquiries in a building that sells office requirements - filing cabinets and revolving chairs as well as paper in bulk and supplies of envelopes and fasteners and transparent tape, everything piled up untidily, not as in a shop. Half of what the girl says in reply escapes her, but she knows it doesn't matter because the girl keeps shaking her head, denying in this way all knowledge of a garden equipment factory.

The industrial area is an endless repetition of unremarkable commercial buildings, each with a forecourt for parking. Its concrete roads are long and straight. Nobody casually walks them for the pleasure of doing so. No dogs meet other dogs. Business is in all directions, buying and selling, discount for cash. It takes Felicia nearly two hours to find Pritchard's Garden Supplies Company.

'An electric machine you're thinking of, is it?' the salesman responds in answer to her query, and she asks if the place is a factory, if the equipment is made here.

'We have our workshops on the premises for after-care. The annual service we recommend, though it's entirely up to you. You'd be going for electric, would you?'

'I'm looking for a friend. He works in the stores of a gardening equipment factory.'

The man's manner changes. He can't help her, he states flatly, disappointment emptying his tone of expression.

'Someone I met said you might be able to tell me where a factory was.'

'Our machines are manufactured in works all over the country. I'm sorry. I believe someone else requires my attention.'

A couple are measuring garden furniture with a dressmaking tape. They want something for their conservatory, Felicia hears them informing the salesman as she goes away.

A man in a car showroom is patient with her but doesn't know of a gardening equipment factory in the vicinity. Then an afterthought strikes him as she's leaving and he mentions the name of a town that he says is twenty-five or six miles off. When it occurs to him that she's puzzled by what he's saying he writes the name down on the edge of a brochure. 'Not very bright' is something her father often says about people. She wonders if the man is thinking that.

No one else can help her. She walks through the industrial area, investigating every road, enquiring at a builders' firm and in Britannia Computers. In OK Carpets Limited a woman draws a map for her, but when she follows the arrows on it she finds herself at a paint supply warehouse that is closed. She returns to Pritchard's Garden Supplies in the hope that the salesman isn't busy now. More annoyed than before, he ignores her.

She walks wearily back to the town, on the grass verge beside a wide main road. An endless chain of lorries and cars passes close, the noise of their engines a roar that every few moments rises to a crescendo, their headlights on because it has become foggy. The grass she walks on is grey, in places black, decorated by the litter that is scattered all around her - crushed cigarette packets, plastic bags, cans and bottles, crumpled sheets from newspapers, and cartons. In the middle of the morning she had a cup of tea and a piece of fruit cake; she hasn't had anything since and she doesn't feel hungry, but she knows that as soon as she arrives back in the town she will have to find somewhere to stay. Her arms ache from the weight of the two carrier-bags; her feet are sore, blisters in two different places, one of her heels skinned. She knew it wouldn't be easy; even before she set out she knew it wouldn't be; she didn't expect anything else. What has happened is her own fault, due to her own foolishness in not making certain she had an address. She can't blame anyone else.

73. When Felicia goes to the building selling office requirements, ________
   A. she does not need to understand everything the girl says to her
   B. the girl cannot remember the way to the garden equipment factory
   C. she is surprised by the disorganized state of the place
   D. the girl gets annoyed that Felicia cannot understand her

74. What do we learn about Felicia in the first paragraph?
   A. She keeps trying to understand what she is told.
   B. She is in a place that she does not know.
   C. She has difficulty in expressing herself.
   D. She feels that people treat her badly.

75. What does the writer say about the industrial area?
   A. There are not usually many people there.
   B. It is typical of all industrial areas.
   C. It is not an attractive place to look at.
   D. There is a long distance between the buildings there.

76. What happens when Felicia first goes to Pritchard's?
   A. The salesman supposes that she has come to buy something.
   B. She misunderstands something that the salesman says to her.
   C. The salesman pretends that he has something else to do.
   D. She fails to make clear to the salesman what she wants.

77. What happens when she goes into other buildings in the industrial area?
   A. She starts to get annoyed.
   B. She does not expect useful information.
   C. She does not believe what she is told.
   D. She makes no progress.

78. When she is walking along the main road, Felicia realizes that ________.
   A. she should have something to eat
   B. the place is dirtier than she expected
   C. the traffic is heavier than she is used to
   D. she still has further difficulties to face

79. What happens to Felicia in the extract?
   A. Everyone she meets is unfriendly towards her.
   B. She keeps being sent to the wrong places.
   C. Nobody she meets can give her the information she needs.
   D. She keeps being given the wrong information.

80. What do we learn about Felicia in the extract as a whole?
   A. She is not very good at following directions she is given.
   B. She has failed to do something she should have done.
   C. She is a person who frequently makes silly mistakes.
   D. She has difficulty in dealing with people in general.

ANSWER KEY 2

1.C	2.C	3.A	4.B	5.D	6.C	7.C	8.D	9.B	10.A
11.B	12.A	13.D	14.C	15.C	16.C	17.D	18.C	19.A	20.B
21.A	22.D	23.A	24.B	25.C	26.D	27.C	28.B	29.C	30.C
31.A	32.C	33.D	34.A	35.C	36.A	37.B	38.A	39.B	40.A
41.B	42.D	43.A	44.C	45.A	46.A	47.C	48.D	49.D	50.C
51.C	52.B	53.D	54.C	55.C	56.B	57.B	58.D	59.A	60.B
61.C	62.C	63.B	64.B	65.C	66.B	67.A	68.C	69.A	70.B
71.A	72.D	73.A	74.B	75.C	76.A	77.D	78.D	79.C	80.B

1. C. **straight** /streɪt/ → /eɪ/
   juvenile, delight, twice → /aɪ/
2. C. **marigold** /'mærigəʊd/ → /æ/
   break, vague, racial → /eɪ/
3. A. **rarity** /'reərəti/ → /eə/
   mechanic, value, casual → /æ/
4. B. **good** /gʊd/ → /ʊ/
   smooth, tattoo, goose → /u:/
5. D. **document** /'dɒkjumənt/ → /ɒ/
   philosophy, majority, woolen → /ə/
6. C. *wander* (v): to walk slowly around or to a place, often without any particular sense of purpose or direction (đi thơ thẩn, lang thang)
7. C. *handle sth* (v): to touch, hold or move sth with your hands (chạm vào, cầm, di chuyển vật gì)
   handle the fragile vase with care (cầm cái lọ dễ vỡ ấy cẩn thận)
8. D. *examination* (n): khám sức khỏe
9. B. *you shouldn't have*: used to thank sb politely
10. A. *so that* + clause to express purpose
11. B. *conjure up* (phr v) = evoke (gợi lên)
12. A. *collapse* (v): sụp đổ
13. D. *provoke* (v): gây ra
   provoked a lot of anger and dissatisfaction (đã gây ra rất nhiều sự tức giận và bất mãn)
14. C *restore sth* (v): to bring sth back to a former condition (sửa chữa lại, phục hồi lại)
15. C. *to such an extent that* = to so great an extent that = so much that
16. C. *There comes a time*: Đến một lúc nào đó

17. D. *at least* (idm): used to add a positive comment about a negative situation (ít ra, ít nhất, chí ít)

18. C. *on the grounds that*: vì lý do

19. A. *yet* + clause = but → linking word

20. B. *and* → conjunction

Helium is not inflammable, and is therefore safer than hydrogen. (Hê-li không dễ cháy và vì thế an toàn hơn hy-đrô)

21. A. *an American inventor* → noun phrase in apposition to *Walter Hunt*

22. D. *I haven't played it in years* = I haven't played it for years = It's been years since I played it

23. A. *insist that sb (not) do sth*: khăng khăng đòi ai phải làm gì / không làm gì

24. B. *get / have your own way* (idm): to get or do what you want, especially when sb has tried to stop you (làm theo ý mình)

25. C. *the fitter you become* → *the* + comparative, *the* + comparative: Double comparison

26. D. *savor* (v): to enjoy the full taste or flavor of sth, especially by eating or drinking it slowly (thưởng thức, nhấm nháp)

27. C. *dislike of / for sb / sth* (n): a feeling of not liking sb / sth (sự không thích, ghét)

28. B. *without one copying from the other* → gerund is needed after preposition

29. C. *while* = although / even though → linking word (concession)

30. C. *poorly* (adj): ill / sick (không khỏe, bị ốm)

...he is feeling poorly right now (bây giờ anh ấy không khỏe / bị ốm)

31. A. *trust* (v) (formal): to hope and expect that sth is true (hy vọng)

I trust that... (Tôi hy vọng rằng...)

32. C. *as long as* = provided (that) (với điều kiện là, miễn là)

33. D. *judging by*: đánh giá theo, xét theo

Judging by her brilliant appearance, she must be very affluent. (Cứ xét theo vẻ bên ngoài lộng lẫy như thế thì cô ấy ắt hẳn phải rất giàu có.)

34. A. *I don't see the point of*... (Tôi không thấy được mục đích / giá trị / ý nghĩa của việc...) → common phrase

35. C. *all hours* (idm): any time, especially a time which is not usual or suitable (bất cứ lúc nào)

36. A. *be to do sth*: used to say what must or should be done (phải, cần làm gì)

are to sign in = are supposed to sign in = should sign in

37. B. *Such a difficult problem was it that* = It was such a difficult problem that

38. A. *insist (that)* + subject + bare infinitive / *should* + bare infinitive: to demand that sth happens or that sb agrees to do sth (khăng khăng đòi...)

39. B. *fall back* = retreat (rút lui)

40. A. *second* → the second (The definite article *the* has been omitted; the phrase should correctly read *the second half of*.)

41. B. *significant* → significance (The noun *significance* should be used in place of the adjective *significant*.)

42. D. *alone working* → working alone (The correct word order is *working alone*.)

43. A. *promote* → promotional (The adjective *promotional* should be used in place of the verb *promote*.)

44. C. *whom* → whose (*Whom* is the object form of the relative pronoun where the possessive form *whose* is needed.)

45. A. *impasse* (n): ngõ cụt, thế bế tắc, thế không lối thoát

46. A. *frustrate* (v): làm hỏng, làm thất vọng, làm mất tác dụng

47. C. *destruction* (n): sự phá hoại, sự phá hỏng

48. D. *come as a surprise*: làm ngạc nhiên → common phrase

His refusal to work overtime came as a surprise to me. (Việc anh ấy từ chối làm thêm giờ khiến tôi ngạc nhiên.)

49. D. *put sb off* (phr v): làm chán nản, làm nản lòng

50. C. Double comparison

51. C. *tire of sb / sth* (phr v): to become bored with sb / sth or begin to enjoy them / it less (chán, hết hứng thú)

52. B. *reflect badly on sb / sth* (idm): to make sb / sth appear bad to other people (làm mang tiếng, làm mất thể diện)

53. D. *waste material*: chất thải, rác thải

54. C. *source of information*: nguồn thông tin

55. C. *obtain sth* (v): to get sth, especially by making an effort (đạt được, giành được, thu được)

56. B. *close observation* → collocation (quan sát kỹ)

57. B. *leading* (adj): most important or most successful (hàng đầu, quan trọng)

58. D. *remains* (n): đồ thừa, cái còn lại

59. A. *gain* (v): thu được, lấy được, giành được

60. B. *devote sth to sth* (phr v): to give an amount of time, attention, etc. to sth (cống hiến)

61. C. *be of great interest*: được chú ý, được quan tâm → common phrase

62. C. *be of use (to sb)* (idm): to be useful (có ích đối với ai)

63. B. *findings* (n): information that is discovered as the result of research into sth (kết quả nghiên cứu)

64. B. *cut down (on sth)* (phr v): to reduce the size, amount or number of sth (cắt giảm)

65. *What does the writer suggest in the first paragraph about our attitudes to mobile phones?* (Trong đoạn thứ nhất, tác giả nêu ra điều gì về thái độ của chúng ta đối với điện thoại di động?)

C. *We have contradictory feelings about them.* (Chúng ta có những cảm nghĩ trái ngược nhau về chúng.)

66. *What does* ***'them'*** *in paragraph 2 refer to*? (Từ **'them'** trong đoạn thứ 2 chỉ điều gì?)

B. *new mobile technologies* (các công nghệ điện thoại di dộng mới)

67. *What is the connection between social life and mobile phones?* (Đời sống xã hội và điện thoại di động có mối quan hệ như thế nào?)

A. *Modern social life relies significantly on the use of mobile phones.* (Đời sống xã hội hiện đại phụ thuộc đáng kể vào việc sử dụng điện thoại di động.)

68. *Why do teenagers have such a close relationship with their mobile phones?* (Tại sao thanh thiếu niên lại gắn bó khăng khít đến như thế với điện thoại di động?)

C. *They feel independent when they use them.* (Chúng cảm thấy độc lập khi sử dụng điện thoại di động.)

69. *In what sense has the impact of phones been* ***'local'*** *in paragraph 3?* (Trong đoạn thứ 3, nên hiểu theo cách nào khi nói ảnh hưởng của điện thoại chỉ mang tính 'cục bộ'?)

A. *People tend to communicate with people they already know.* (Người sử dụng có khuynh hướng chỉ liên lạc với những người họ đã quen biết.)

70. *How might mobile phones be used in the future?* (Trong tương lai điện thoại di động có thể sẽ được sử dụng như thế nào?)

B. *to show bus and train timetables* (để thông báo lịch trình của xe buýt và tàu hỏa)

71. *The navigation product launched in Sweden is helpful for drivers because* _____. (Sản phẩm điện thoại có chức năng dẫn đường được tung ra ở Thụy Điển rất hữu ích đối với lái xe bởi vì _____.)

A. *it can suggest the best way to get to a place* (nó có thể chỉ ra cách tối ưu nhất để đi đến một địa điểm)

72. *What is the general attitude of the report described here?* (Quan điểm chung của bản báo cáo là gì?)

D. *Mobile phones can have a variety of very useful applications.* (Điện thoại di động có thể có nhiều ứng dụng rất hữu ích khác nhau.)

73. *When Felicia goes to the building selling office requirements,* _____. (Khi Felicia đi đến nơi bán đồ dùng văn phòng, _____.)

A. *she does not need to understand everything the girl says to her* (cô chẳng cần phải hiểu tất cả những gì cô gái kia nói với cô)

74. *What do we learn about Felicia in the first paragraph?* (Trong đoạn thứ nhất, chúng ta được biết gì về Felicia?)

B. *She is in a place that she does not know.* (Cô đang ở một nơi xa lạ.)

75. *What does the writer say about the industrial area?* (Tác giả nói gì về khu công nghiệp?)

C. *It is not an attractive place to look at.* (Nhìn nơi đó chẳng hấp dẫn tí nào.)

76. *What happens when Felicia first goes to Pritchard's?* (Điều gì xảy ra khi lần đầu Felicia đến công ty Pritchard's?)

A. *The salesman supposes that she has come to buy something.* (Người bán hàng cho rằng cô đến để mua gì đó.)

77. *What happens when she goes into other buildings in the industrial area?* (Điều gì xảy ra khi cô đi đến các tòa nhà khác trong khu công nghiệp?)

D. *She makes no progress.* (Chẳng có tiến triển gì hơn.)

78. *When she is walking along the main road, Felicia realizes that* _____. (Khi đi bộ dọc theo đường chính, Felicia nhận ra rằng _____.)

D. *she still has further difficulties to face* (cô còn phải đối mặt với nhiều khó khăn khác nữa)

79. *What happens to Felicia in the extract?* (Điều gì xảy ra với Felicia trong trích đoạn này?)

C. *Nobody she meets can give her the information she needs.* (Cô không gặp được người nào có thể cung cấp thông tin mà cô cần.)

80. *What do we learn about Felicia in the extract as a whole?* (Chúng ta biết gì về Felicia qua toàn bộ trích đoạn này?)

B. *She has failed to do something she should have done.* (Cô đã không làm điều lẽ ra cô đã cần phải làm.)

TEST 3

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. respect B. voyage C. bargain D. gymnast
2. A. decisive B. religious C. history D. excursion
3. A. florist B. compare C. bookshop D. surgeon
4. A. responsible B. adventurous C. affectionate D. exhibition
5. A. mystery B. generous C. mature D. sensible

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. How voters will react to this latest political scandal _____ to be seen.
A. is B. remains C. has D. waits

7. They arrived home only ______ the house had been burgled in their absence.
A. upon finding B. to find that
C. after having found D. then did they find

8. It was a totally ______ play that neither of them could follow.
A. obscure B. somber C. vague D. shady

9. The announcement about job losses has ______ consequences for the firm.
A. hard-hitting B. far-reaching
C. never-ending D. wide-ranging

10. I'd love to go out with you tonight. The only ______ is that I've got no cash!
A. snag B. pitfall C. disadvantage D. mistake

11. 'I'm not sure if I'm going. It depends.' – '______?'
A. Why not B. On what C. For what D. To whom

12. ______ the Coast Guard, not a single life was lost in the ferry accident.
A. Were it not for B. Regardless of
C. As a result of D. Thanks to

13. At school he had a good academic record, and also ______ at sports.
A. prevailed B. achieved C. surpassed D. excelled

14. But ______ some countries have ruined their agriculture, squandering money on uneconomic factories, the Ivory Coast has stuck to what it is good at.
A. after B. during C. when D. while

15. Old houses have a ______ to be draughty.
A. tendency B. habit C. problem D. characteristic

16. At the current rate, the company's sales ______ $3 million by the end of the year.
A. are exceeding B. will have exceeded
C. had exceeded D. would be exceeded

17. My grandmother takes better photographs than ______.
A. my B. me C. I make D. me take

18. There's a lot more traffic than usual. There must be something ______ in the town centre.
A. getting on B. going off C. going on D. getting off

19. Ansel Adams was a landscape photographer ______ photographs of the western United States show nature on a grand scale.
A. whose B. of his C. of whom D. his

20. The boss won't be able to see you today as he's got several ______ meetings.
A. two hours B. two-hour C. two hours' D. two hour's

21. Contact lenses ______ of acrylic are more transparent and less fragile than lenses made of glass.
A. making B. made C. are made D. which make

22. This eighteenth century Turkish rug, which I bought from the auction, is a real ______.
A. claim B. value C. find D. prize

23. 'Should I buy a new bike or a used one?' – 'Buy ______ you can afford.'
A. the one whichever B. which one that
C. whichever one D. the one that which

24. Unfortunately, you're required to take the exam ______ you want to or not.
A. either B. what if C. whether D. in case

25. A recent customer ______ showed widespread ignorance about organic food.
A. census B. survey C. verdict D. patrol

26. I cannot stand that arrogant fellow - he really gets on my ______.
A. corns B. flesh C. nerves D. toes

27. What did you tell them at the ______? Did you mention having already worked as a financial adviser?
A. review B. dialogue C. speech D. interview

28. Mr. Turner's ______ coincided with the fiftieth anniversary of the company and therefore he was awarded a generous prize for his long-time service.
A. ending B. retirement C. expiry D. termination

29. The officer who questioned us at the railway station was ______ by two men in uniforms.
A. allied B. associated C. cooperated D. accompanied

30. The accountant broke the law, so it would be irresponsible of the firm ______.
A. if they won't fire him B. not to fire him
C. that they not fire him D. for not firing him

31. I hope everything's OK. They ______ several hours ago.
A. were to have called B. would have called
C. have called D. supposed to call

32. 'There is no further treatment we can give,' said Dr Jekyll. 'We must let the disease take its ______.'
A. course B. end C. term D. way

33. He walked from the court a free man, having been ______ of murder.
A. unconvinced B. discharged C. liberated D. acquitted

34. Michael was the ______ force behind the company's rapid expansion.
A. managing B. leading C. rising D. driving

35. As the test result was ______, the team of scientists repeated it after ten days.
A. obstinate B. mischievous C. abnormal D. unnatural

36. Can you ______________ exactly what it is you're complaining about?

A. find out	B. turn in	C. work out	D. pin down

37. I work in a government department where every document is packed with technical ______________.

A. jargon	B. euphemism	C. cliché	D. slang

38. If he __________ a doctor's appointment, he would have been at work yesterday.

A. wouldn't have had	B. hasn't had

C. didn't have	D. hadn't had

39. 'Ed and Al were never friendly in the past.' – '________ get along now.'

A. Nor do they	B. Which explains why they

C. And that's because they	D. Yet they don't

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

40. Organisms that are related $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{are}}}$ usually identifiable by $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{at less}}}$ some similarities in $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{anatomical}}}$ structure and embryonic $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{development}}}$.

41. Thermostats control heaters and cooling machines, $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{repeated}}}$ turning $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{them}}}$ on and $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{off}}}$ $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{so that}}}$ they maintain the required temperature.

42. $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{With}}}$ the development of underwater breathing equipment, helmeted divers $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{can now}}}$ descend six hundred $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{foot}}}$ if they breathe a special mixture of gases. $\underset{D}{}$

43. Many of the mammals $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{that}}}$ dwell in the desert are active only $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{at a night}}}$ $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{as}}}$ the intense heat of a desert day can be fatal to $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{warm-blooded}}}$ animals.

44. In 1956 Ella Fitzgerald made $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{the first}}}$ of several 'Songbook' $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{recording}}}$ $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{that made}}}$ her $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{an international}}}$ star.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

45. His tenacious personality made him top salesperson in the company.

A. tenable	B. explosive	C. persistent	D. charming

46. Archaeologists have discovered fossils of million-year-old animals in excavations.

A. remnants	B. graves	C. records	D. paws

47. Submissive wives are seldom successful in the business world.

A. not assertive	B. substitute	C. overworked	D. indifferent

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

48. Coming second didn't make her feel any better because she only wanted to win.

A. If she comes second, she will be very disappointed because she always wants to win.

B. She feared that she would come second due to her not feeling very well.

C. Although she only wanted to win, she came second.

D. Coming second was of no consolation because winning was all that mattered to her.

49. Tim tried to be like one of his heroes when he was a young musician.

A. Tim used to be hailed as a hero when he was a young musician.

B. As a young musician Tim modeled himself on one of his heroes.

C. It was Tim's heroes that advised him to study music when he was young.

D. Tim was just as good as his heroes in terms of musical talent.

50. You were not supposed to tell anyone about my news.

A. Supposing you tell anyone about my news, I'll be very annoyed.

B. If I were you, I would not tell anyone about the news.

C. I'd rather you had kept my news secret instead of telling everyone.

D. Tell anyone about my news and you will regret it.

51. Although I wanted to quit smoking gradually, my doctor told me to stop immediately.

A. I would prefer to have given up smoking gradually, but my doctor told me to stop immediately.

B. Wanting to quit smoking gradually, I didn't take my doctor's advice.

C. Despite the fact that my doctor told me to stop smoking immediately, I quit gradually.

D. I stopped smoking immediately on my doctor's advice.

52. Patrick is going to lose his job if he insists on arriving late to work.

A. Because of his lateness, Patrick is going to lose his job.

B. If he keeps on turning up late to work, Patrick is going to lose his job.

C. Patrick is bound to lose his job due to his arriving late to work.

D. Patrick's late arrival has resulted in him losing his job.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

UNIVERSAL WET WEEKEND

The weather across much of the British Isles remained settled last week, with a good (53)______ of sunshine. On Saturday, the lunchtime temperature at Bridlington in the north-east of England was 28.2°C, which compared favorably with Alicante in southern Spain at 29°C. The rest of the world, however, was coping with some extreme conditions. A tropical storm, given the name Helen, hit Hong Kong on Saturday morning, though her presence had been (54) ________ in advance. From noon on Friday, the showers and (55) ________ of rain became more and more frequent so that by midnight on Sunday, thirty-six hours later, there had been 333 mm of rainfall, not far off the (56) ________ for the month of August, at 367 mm. Even on Sunday there was a (57) ________ in Helen's tail. The town centre of Shanwei, near Hong Kong, was flooded when 468 mm of rain fell in the sixty hours (58) ________ up to midday on Sunday, (59) ________ twice the normal August rainfall. On the other (60) ________ of the globe, tropical storm Gabrielle moved across the Gulf of Mexico and overnight rain (61) ________ the usual rainfall for the (62) ________ month. Although most of Europe enjoyed sun, the high temperatures were sufficient to set off some (63) ________ showers. On Tuesday morning, a thunderstorm at Lyons in eastern France (64) ________ 99 mm of rain in just six hours.

53. A. extent B. quantity C. proportion D. deal
54. A. waited B. found C. felt D. warned
55. A. outbursts B. outbreaks C. outputs D. outlets
56. A. general B. standard C. medium D. average
57. A. sting B. prick C. stab D. poke
58. A. going B. leading C. approaching D. taking
59. A. only B. fairly C. hardly D. nearly
60. A. section B. side C. face D. part
61. A. overtook B. exceeded C. passed D. beat
62. A. total B. sole C. single D. whole
63. A. huge B. weighty C. heavy D. strong
64. A. deposited B. placed C. lay D. set

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

My son, Tom, made the announcement on New Year's Eve. 'Fran and I are getting married…' Hurrah! '… in Australia.' Now, I've always wanted to go to Australia but like most people, I'm put off by the flight and the thought of arriving pale, exhausted and needing a week to recover. Even with a stopover, you face two long-distance flights. But it doesn't have to be like that. I found a way to arrive suntanned, refreshed, and ready for action. I went by boat, on the Saga Rose world cruise.

If I'd had the time and money, I could have gone all the way round the world, but the great thing about this cruise is that you can embark and disembark wherever you wish. If you want to get to Australia or New Zealand, take a shorter flight somewhere, join the world cruise and arrive in civilized style. I picked it up in Valparaiso (the port for Santiago, Chile) and sailed on from there to Sydney.

The Saga Rose is a good-looking ship. Launched in 1965, she is highly regarded by maritime experts for her elegant lines. Passenger capacity is 587, but we were fewer than 400, with 350, largely Filipino, crew who were smart, efficient and full of good humor. It was the cleanest ship I'd ever seen and the variety and freshness of the meals was impressive, with a welcome freedom to dine in the evening at any time between 7.15 and 9pm.

I met lots of accomplished, funny, clever, attractive people on the ship. Good company and a well-run ship are important, because, on this stretch of the journey, we were together for a month - long enough to learn a skill. I took up salsa, inspired by dance teacher, Thabo, who made us believe we were good enough to perform in front of passengers and crew.

Julia's jewelry-making classes were surprisingly popular. Even cynics (like me) were impressed as, using seeds and beads from local sources, students produced desirable costume jewelry. And the watercolor classes gave amateurs the tools to capture the passing scenes more imaginatively than with a digital camera. There were also lectures and talks, from ex-MPs and diplomats, plus **standing-room only presentations** by Hilary Kay and Christopher Lewis, from the popular television program The Antiques Roadshow.

Each day brought a once-in-a-lifetime experience. From Santiago, we sailed west, across the South Pacific. As we neared each island, usually at dawn, peering sleepily through binoculars, the dot on the horizon would slowly form a personality. There were no two alike. Easter Island was soft, undulating, like a huge, warm, green pillow. But the knowledge that the islanders had used up their resources and destroyed their environment, by their obsessive building of the giant Moai statues, lent **it** a terrible sadness and mystery. Tahiti looks as if it needs ironing. The volcanic hills are jagged and sharp. Lush and green, it is full of waterfalls and wild forests. A dramatic place, it seems conscious of its role as the most important island in French Polynesia.

Each Pacific island is a long way from its neighbor, which meant many 'sea days'. These proved a lovely way to catch up on reading and while away hours scanning the horizon, where every wave appeared to be a whale or a dolphin. I kept fit by walking the promenade deck every morning (seven circuits is a mile), swimming in the seawater pool and forgoing puddings and cakes (I had a wedding outfit to get into).

As we cruised into Sydney at sunrise, it was like sailing into a familiar postcard. We passed the opera house, slid under the Harbor bridge and, on the quayside, Tom and Fran waved banners of welcome. I leapt off, relaxed, fit and full of energy. 'Let's go shopping for a hat!'

65. In the first paragraph we learn that the writer ______.

A. does not like travel
B. was not in very good health
C. had not been to Australia before
D. had not seen her son for a long time

66. What according to the writer is the main advantage of the Saga Rose cruise?

A. It offers the traveler flexibility.
B. It is more affordable than flying.
C. It takes the traveler right round the world.
D. It is more comfortable than other cruises.

67. The writer says she was pleased that ______.

A. the ship was not completely full
B. the crew was mainly Filipino
C. she could choose her evening mealtime
D. she had decided to travel alone

68. The writer says she had not expected ______.

A. to have to spend so long on board the ship
B. to get on so well with her fellow travelers
C. to enjoy the organized activities so much
D. to see such good results from one of the classes.

69. What does the writer mean by **'standing-room only presentations'** in paragraph 5?

A. there were no seats for the two presenters
B. the presentations were extremely well attended
C. a special room was provided for the presentations
D. most people in the audience had to stand

70. What does the writer say about the islands in the South Pacific?

A. She only ever saw them from a distance.
B. They were all very different from each other.
C. There were two that she did not particularly like.
D. She would not choose to return to any of them.

71. What does **'it'** in paragraph 6 refer to?

A. the knowledge of what the islanders had done
B. the destruction of the environment
C. the building of the statues
D. Easter Island

72. Whilst sailing through the South Pacific, the writer says ______.

A. she spent a long time on board ship
B. she saw a wide variety of marine life

C. she was able to go swimming in the sea
D. she ate a large amount of sweet food

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Words convey the messages that we want others to hear, but our bodies may tell a different story. Whether we express our problems to our colleagues with a hunched back and sad, downcast eyes, or our enthusiasm for life with a cheerful spring in our step, our bodies are constantly sending out messages. And understanding these clues, which we unavoidably offer each other, is an essential part of effective communication.

'People vary enormously in their ability to detect non-verbal cues,' says Dr Peter Bull, psychologist at University of York. 'Those who tend to be good at detecting emotions and getting the timing right when raising tricky subjects are usually picking up others' moods through these non-verbal clues,' he says. 'But it's important to be emotionally intelligent when dealing with the real messages that are coming through. There's little point in being a skilled decoder of subtle signals if your colleagues' more genuine emotions overwhelm you with anxiety, anger or irritation.'

The ability to manipulate your own body language is suggested as an essential skill when it comes to making a good impression. 'If you're aiming to communicate interest and enthusiasm at an interview, for example, confident body language can help to convey a message that is consistent,' says Bull. 'General facial cues suggesting alertness, while showing that you are listening, can help. And your tone of voice should be lively and interested.'

Though we can portray a false emotion to a certain extent, few can fool a skilled observer, who is likely to detect the micro-expressions that we constantly make. We may smile when we are miserable, but a body-language expert will know **we're faking it**. Genuine smiles use the tiny muscles around the eyes, but a false smile involves only the mouth.

It's not that difficult to modify grosser signals, however. And we can make a good start by developing a level of self-awareness. 'It's important to listen to what our own bodies are doing,' says Dr Betty Rudd, the chartered counseling psychologist. 'We might not recognize what we're feeling, but if we note our crossed arms and tense posture suddenly, we recognize that we're defensive and anxious. And so we might be saying the right words to someone but our body is saying 'go away'.'

If you want to give the impression of confidence at work, first recognize how much space you are taking up. 'Think about letting go of the tension in your muscles; allow the floor or the chair to take their weight,' says Rudd. 'Think of your back spreading out and widening and lengthening.' And she suggests maintaining eye contact with the person you are dealing with, rather than constantly averting your gaze. 'These little things can make a huge impact and you will feel more grounded and secure,' she says.

But most of us are so busy doing our jobs that we fail to take any notice what our bodies are doing. Rudd says: 'Become aware of how you are sitting or standing. If someone was looking at you, what would they think you were feeling? You can change your posture and the message you are giving by setting yourself little reminders. For example, you might say to yourself, 'Every time I see a bus, I'm going to stop and look at my body and note what I am thinking and question whether this is how I want to be'.'

Once you become aware of these subtle signs, you increase your power to communicate effectively. When your body is saying the same thing as your words, it shows consistency or congruence and that has enormous impact. But people will often use incongruence to get less comfortable information across. 'They may say something that makes them sound quite interested in you, but their body language suggests they are not,' says Bull. 'They may feel they cannot come out and say, 'I'm not interested', so what they do is say it through a lukewarm, uninterested non-verbal style.'

Decoding the real message can be a tricky business and becomes even more complicated when different cultures begin to mix. But whether that's the culture of a country or company, you can avoid putting your foot in it by watching others closely and observing the subtleties of non-verbal cues, while noting the unspoken messages that accompany the words.

73. In the first paragraph we are told that ______________.
A. it is inadvisable to express our true feelings through our posture
B. the words we speak are inconsistent with the gestures we make
C. a correct interpretation of body language is important for communication
D. our body is the only true indicator of meaning

74. Dr Bull says that an understanding of body language needs to be accompanied by ______________.
A. a suitable emotional response
B. an ability to talk about difficult topics
C. a tendency to express one's emotions
D. an appropriately high level of intelligence

75. In an interview situation, Dr Bull says it is important to ______________.
A. be more attentive than usual B. ensure your whole face is visible
C. speak in a high-pitched voice D. use appropriate body language

76. What is meant by **'we're faking it'** in paragraph 4?
A. we are incapable of laughing
B. we are making fun of others
C. we are trying to cheer ourselves up
D. we are pretending to be happier than we really are

77. The first step to changing more negative aspects of our own body language is to ______________.
A. consult a professional psychologist B. acknowledge our true feelings
C. become conscious of our behavior D. attempt to relax more

78. What does Dr Rudd say to people who want to appear confident?
A. Spread out your whole body to occupy a large space.
B. Adopt a casual posture when standing or sitting.
C. Avoid looking away from people you are talking to.
D. Imagine you are sitting or lying down.

79. What is the purpose of Dr Rudd's example of the bus?
A. to draw a comparison between buses and body language
B. to demonstrate how we can remember to observe ourselves
C. to remind us of the need to sit correctly when traveling by bus
D. to encourage us to compare our posture with that of other passengers

80. According to Dr Bull, some people use body language ______________.
A. to express what they dare not say openly
B. to show how uncomfortable they feel
C. to hide their true feelings for someone
D. to conform to the rules of their culture

ANSWER KEY 3

1.A	2.C	3.B	4.D	5.C	6.B	7.B	8.A	9.B	10.A
11.B	12.D	13.D	14.D	15.A	16.B	17.B	18.C	19.A	20.B
21.B	22.C	23.C	24.C	25.B	26.C	27.D	28.B	29.D	30.B
31.A	32.A	33.D	34.D	35.C	36.D	37.A	38.D	39.A	40.B
41.A	42.C	43.B	44.B	45.C	46.A	47.A	48.D	49.B	50.C
51.A	52.B	53.D	54.C	55.B	56.D	57.A	58.B	59.D	60.B
61.B	62.D	63.C	64.A	65.C	66.A	67.C	68.D	69.B	70.B
71.D	72.A	73.C	74.A	75.D	76.D	77.C	78.C	79.B	80.A

1. A. **respect** /rɪ'spekt/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
voyage, bargain, gymnast → The stress is on the first syllable.
2. C. **history** /'hɪstri/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
decisive, religious, excursion → The stress is on the second syllable.
3. B. **compare** /kəm'peə(r)/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
florist, bookshop, surgeon → The stress is on the first syllable.

4. D. **exhibition** /ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn/ → The stress is on the third syllable.
responsible, adventurous, affectionate → The stress is on the second syllable.
5. C. **mature** /məˈtjʊə(r)/ /məˈtʃʊə(r)/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
mystery, generous, sensible → The stress is on the first syllable.
6. B. *It remains to be seen* = It will only be known later (sau này mới biết được)
7. B. *only* + to-infinitive for negative result (*We did sth only to find that* + subject + verb)
8. A. *obscure* (adj): difficult to understand (khó hiểu)
9. B. *far-reaching* (adj): likely to have a lot of influence or many effects (có ảnh hưởng sâu rộng)
10. A. *snag* (n): a problem or difficulty, especially one that is small, hidden or unexpected (khó khăn, trở ngại đột xuất)
11. B. Conversational grammar: Speaker B provides dependent preposition omitted by speaker A.
A: It depends. B: On what?
12. D. *thanks to*: used to say that sth has happened because of sb / sth (nhờ có)
13. D. *excel at sth / doing sth* = to be very good at sth / doing sth (xuất sắc)
14. D. *while* (conj) → used to contrast two things (trong khi đó)
15. A. *tendency* (n): khuynh hướng, xu hướng, chiều hướng
16. B. Future perfect for action to be completed by a certain time in the future
17. B. *me* → object pronoun is used after *than*
18. C. *go on* (usually *be going on*) (phr v): to happen (đang diễn ra, đang xảy ra)
19. A. *whose* → relative pronoun (possessive)
20. B. Compound adjective: *several two-hour meetings* = several meetings of two hours each
21. B. *Contact lenses made of acrylic* = Contact lenses which are made of acrylic → Reduced relative clause
22. C. *a real find*: a thing or person that has been found, especially one that is interesting, valuable or useful (một người (vật) rất thú vị, có giá trị, hữu dụng…được tìm thấy)
23. C. *whichever* : bất cứ…nào
24. C. *whether you want to or not* = whether or not you want to (dù bạn có muốn hay không)
25. B. *survey* (n): sự khảo sát, sự điều tra
26. C. *get on sb's nerves* (idm): to annoy sb (làm ai bực mình, chọc tức ai)
27. D. *interview* (n): buổi phỏng vấn
28. B. *retirement* (n): sự nghỉ hưu
29. D. *accompany sb* (v): to travel or go somewhere with sb (hộ tống, đi cùng)

30. B. *it would be irresponsible…not to fire him* → negative infinitive after predicate adjective
31. A. *were to have called* = were supposed to have called = should have called
32. A. *take its course* (idm): to develop in the usual way and come to the usual end (phát triển và kết thúc một cách tự nhiên)
33. D. *acquit sb (of sth)* (v): to decide and state officially in court that sb is not guilty of a crime (tuyên bố trắng án, tha bổng)
34. D. *the driving force*: the person who has the most influence (người có ảnh hưởng lớn nhất, động lực)
35. C. *abnormal* (adj): different from what is usual or expected, especially in a way that is worrying, harmful or not wanted (bất thường, dị thường)
36. D. *pin down* (phr v): to explain sth exactly (giải thích chính xác)
37. A. *jargon* (n): words or expressions that are used by a particular profession or group of people, and are difficult for others to understand (biệt ngữ)
38. D. 3rd conditional: *If* + past perfect, *would have* + past participle
39. A. *Nor do they get along now* = And they don't get along now either → linking word / inversion
40. B. *at less* → at least (The correct idiom is *at least*.)
41. A. *repeated* → repeatedly (The adverb *repeatedly* must be used in place of the verb *repeated*.)
42. C. *foot* → feet (The plural noun *feet* should be used.)
43. B. *at a night* → at night (The indefinite article *a* should be omitted: *at night*.)
44. B. *recording* → recordings (The plural noun *recordings* is needed after *several*.)
45. C. *persistent* (adj): bền bỉ, kiên trì
46. A. *remnant* (n): vật còn sót lại, tàn dư
47. A. *submissive* (adj): dễ phục tùng, dễ bảo ≠ *assertive* (adj): quyết đoán
48. D. *consolation* (n) = comfort (sự an ủi)
49. B. *model yourself on sb* (phr v): to copy the behavior, style, etc. of sb you like and respect in order to be like them (làm theo ai, theo gương ai)
50. C. *would rather* + subject + past perfect: used to express how we would like the past to have been different
51. A. *would prefer to* + perfect infinitive: used to express how we would like the past to have been different
52. B. 1st conditional
keep on (phr v): to continue (tiếp tục)
turn up (phr v): (of a person) to arrive (đến)
53. D. *a good deal of*: much, a lot
54. C. *feel* (v): notice, become aware of (chú ý, nhận thấy)

55. B. *outbreak* (n): cơn, sự bùng phát

56. D. *average* (n): mức trung bình

57. A. *a sting in the tail*: điểm khó chịu, gai góc

58. B. *lead up to sth* (phr v): dẫn tới

59. D. *nearly* (adv): almost (gần như, hầu như)

60. B. *side* (n): phía, bên

61. B. *exceed sth* (v): to be greater than a particular number or amount (vượt quá)

62. D. *whole* (adj): full, complete (toàn bộ, đầy đủ)
for the whole month (suốt cả tháng)

63. C. *heavy showers* → collocation

64. A. *deposit* (v): đặt xuống
…*a thunderstorm deposited 99 mm of rain*…(một cơn bão kèm sấm sét đã trút xuống lượng mưa 99 mi-li-mét)

65. *In the first paragraph we learn that the writer* ________. (Trong đoạn thứ nhất, chúng ta biết tác giả ________.)
C. *had not been to Australia before* (chưa bao giờ đến Úc)

66. *What according to the writer is the main advantage of the Saga Rose cruise?* (Theo tác giả thuận lợi lớn nhất của chuyến đi biển theo tàu Saga Rose là gì?)
A. *It offers the traveler flexibility.* (Nó mang lại cho hành khách sự linh động.)

67. *The writer says she was pleased that* ______. (Tác giả cho biết bà hài lòng ______.)
C. *she could choose her evening mealtime* (về việc có thể chọn giờ ăn tối)

68. *The writer says she had not expected* ______. (Tác giả nói bà đã không nghĩ ______.)
D. *to see such good results from one of the classes* (sẽ thấy được những kết quả tốt đến như thế từ một trong số các lớp học)

69. *What does the writer mean by* '**standing-room only presentations**' *in paragraph 5*? (Ý của tác giả là gì khi dùng cụm từ '**standing-room only presentations**' trong đoạn 5?)
B. *the presentations were extremely well-attended* (các buổi thuyết trình đã thu hút rất nhiều người tham dự)

70. *What does the writer say about the islands in the South Pacific?* (Tác giả nói gì về các đảo ở Nam Thái Bình Dương?)
B. *They were all very different from each other.* (Các đảo này rất khác nhau.)

71. *What does* '**it**' *in paragraph 6 refer to*? (Từ '**it**' ở đoạn 6 chỉ gì?)
D. *Easter Island* (Đảo Phục Sinh)

72. *Whilst sailing through the South Pacific, the writer says* ______. (Khi đi tàu vượt Nam Thái Bình Dương, tác giả nói ______.)
A. *she spent a long time on board ship* (bà đã trải qua một thời gian dài trên tàu)

73. *In the first paragraph we are told that* ______. (Trong đoạn thứ nhất chúng ta được biết ______.)
C. *a correct interpretation of body language is important for communication* (việc hiểu đúng ngôn ngữ cử chỉ là rất quan trọng cho giao tiếp)

74. *Dr Bull says that an understanding of body language needs to be accompanied by* ______. (Theo tiến sĩ Bull, việc hiểu ngôn ngữ cử chỉ cần đi kèm với ______.)
A. *a suitable emotional response* (sự phản hồi về cảm xúc phù hợp)

75. *In an interview situation, Dr Bull says it is important to* ______. (Tiến sĩ Bull cho rằng trong một buổi phỏng vấn điều quan trọng là phải ______.)
D. *use appropriate body language* (thể hiện ngôn ngữ cử chỉ phù hợp)

76. *What is meant by 'we're faking it' in paragraph 4?* (Cụm từ '**we're faking it**' trong đoạn 4 có nghĩa là gì?)
D. *we are pretending to be happier than we really are* (chúng ta giả vờ hạnh phúc hơn thật sự)

77. *The first step to changing more negative aspects of our body language is to* ______. (Bước đầu tiên để thay đổi những mặt tiêu cực trong ngôn ngữ cử chỉ của chúng ta là ______.)
C. *become conscious of our behavior* (ý thức được hành vi của bản thân)

78. *What does Dr Rudd say to people who want to appear confident?* (Tiến sĩ Rudd nói gì với những người muốn mình trông tự tin?)
C. *Avoid looking away from people you are talking to.* (Tránh không nhìn đi chỗ khác khi đang nói chuyện với ai đó)

79. *What is the purpose of Dr Rudd's example of the bus?* (Mục đích của tiến sĩ Rudd khi nêu ví dụ về việc đi xe buýt là gì?)
B. *to demonstrate how we can remember to observe ourselves* (Để chứng minh chúng ta có thể nhớ quan sát bản thân mình như thế nào)

80. *According to Dr Bull, some people use body languge* ______. (Theo tiến sĩ Bull, một số người dùng ngôn ngữ cử chỉ ______.)
A. *to express what they dare not say openly* (để bày tỏ điều họ không dám nói công khai)

TEST 4

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the following questions.

1. A. virus B. primary C. delivery D. frighten
2. A. analyst B. package C. ambition D. bravery
3. A. episode B. sunblock C. contact D. alcoholic
4. A. vegetarian B. ingenious C. energetic D. detective
5. A. possession B. aggressive C. assault D. tasteless

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. He lost his job ________ no fault of his own.
A. through B. by C. with D. over

7. He was completely ________ by her tale of hardship.
A. taken away B. taken down C. taken in D. taken up

8. The lecture was rather boring, but the ________ discussion proved fruitful.
A. subsequent B. latter C. consecutive D. successive

9. Sometimes I'm so hungry in the middle of the night ________ I eat a whole packet of biscuits.
A. and B. that C. so D. than

10. The higher the content of carbon dioxide in the air, ________.
A. more heat it retains B. than it retains more heat
C. it retains more heat D. the more heat it retains

11. He wasn't sure whether he'd be any good at hang-gliding, but actually he ________ immediately.
A. took after it B. took it on C. took to it D. took it back

12. There were ________ accidents during the holiday weekend that the government is bringing in tough new driving laws.
A. so much B. many C. such D. so many

13. We all agreed that the restaurant was ________ we expected it to be.
A. so good that B. even better than C. the best that D. good as

14. He was too tired to mow the lawn so he ________ one of his sons to do it.
A. had B. let C. made D. got

15. ________ other cells in the body, nerve cells are not healed or replaced when they are damaged or destroyed.
A. Different B. Unlikely C. Unlike D. But

16. In case he asks, tell him that I've already read his e-mail and ________.
A. wrote back him B. written him back
C. have written back him D. wrote to him back

17. You'll feel more relaxed ________ you finish that research paper.
A. until B. since C. once D. afterwards

18. Cinderella's fairy godmother ________ a pumpkin into a coach.
A. transpired B. transmitted C. transformed D. transposed

19. All smokers are ________ from sitting in the non-smoking section of the restaurant.
A. inhibited B. ceased C. prohibited D. disobliged

20. Let me ________ my luck at cards. If I win, I promise to invite you to a posh restaurant.
A. have B. try C. put D. view

21. He had always boasted about being a good fighter, but when I ________ him he simply got cold feet.
A. challenged B. struggled C. ventured D. appealed

22. It was Dr Dalton who ________ us how to deal with this complicated example.
A. noted B. explained C. interpreted D. instructed

23. 'He was a great athlete when he was younger.' – 'He still ________, if he hadn't had that accident.'
A. would have been B. would be C. had been D. had

24. He bought the car of his dreams after coming ________ a lot of money from a wealthy uncle.
A. across B. by C. into D. of

25. Can you take ________ of the shop while Mr. Bentall is away?
A. management B. running C. charge D. operation

26. Jack and Christine wondered how the rumors had begun to ________.
A. disseminate B. spread C. run D. develop

27. The minister made no ________ of any further negotiations.
A. mention B. comment C. indication D. remark

28. Iridology is essentially ________ in nature.
A. curative B. healing C. preventative D. treatable

29. Some doctors' ________ to backache is to prescribe pain-killers.
A. technique B. method C. approach D. process

30. Oriental medicine ________ the mind and body as one inseparable unit.
A. thinks B. believes C. foresees D. regards

31. He'd be ________ happier if he were able to extend his vacation by another week.
A. a lot more B. plenty C. extremely D. a great deal

32. 'Do you think she'll accept his proposal?' – 'I doubt it, but you can't blame ________.'
A. him for trying B. him to try C. that he tried D. trying on him

33. After leaving school, Nigel decided to ________ in the army.
A. enlist B. enroll C. register D. sign

34. The painting was a valuable family possession, which had been ________ from generation to generation.
A. handed over B. handed down C. handed out D. handed across

35. By an unfortunate ________, the bride's sister was not invited to the wedding.
A. insult B. oversight C. neglect D. disregard

36. When you're driving at night, you shouldn't ________ any risks.
A. take B. make C. do D. get

37. And finally here's a ________ of today's sports news.
A. round-up B. round-off C. round-on D. round-down

38. I've always got ________ well with old people.
A. off B. on C. through D. in

39. ________ most brilliant Greek inventor was Archimedes, who lived about 2250 years ago.
A. The B. One of the C. As the D. Of the

40. ________ flying, a bat emits a rapid series of ultrasonic signals, which bounce off any object in its path.
A. When it B. When it is C. It is D. When is

41. They're early risers, so they're unlikely ________ at this hour.
A. that they are sleeping B. having slept
C. to sleep D. to be sleeping

42. He regrets ________ harder during his high school years.
A. that he not worked B. not to have worked
C. not having worked D. not to work

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

43. The building blocks of the proteins necessary $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{for}}}$ life are amino acids, $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{much}}}$ of which cannot be synthesized by the body $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{and}}}$ must be included $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{in}}}$ the diet.

44. It is essential that $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{commercial}}}$ fishing $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{has}}}$ large shoals of fish of one $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{species}}}$ $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{within}}}$ reach of markets.

45. When $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{the silkworm}}}$ gets through $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{to lay}}}$ $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{its}}}$ eggs, $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{it dies}}}$.

46. An ardent feminist, Margaret Fuller, $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{through}}}$ her literature, asked $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{that}}}$ women $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{be}}}$ given a $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{fairly}}}$ chance.

47. $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{According}}}$ to the Pythagorean theorem, the sum of the squares of the two sides $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{of a triangle}}}$ $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{is}}}$ equal $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{as}}}$ the square of the hypotenuse.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

48. Reading a good mystery only whets my appetite for more books by the same author.
A. waits B. cajoles C. sharpens D. resolves

49. The family conducted an illicit whiskey business during Prohibition.
A. secret B. boundless C. ill-fated D. illegal

50. Irate residents of the neighborhood protested the construction of the nuclear power plant.
A. irritated B. angry C. nearby D. berated

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

51. Don't bother to read that book.
A. What a boring book it is! B. You mustn't read that book.
C. It isn't worth your reading that book. D. That book doesn't bother me.

52. My boss doesn't mind what time I start or finish work.
A. I do not tell my boss what time I start or finish work as he has a lot on his mind.
B. It makes no difference to my boss what time I start or finish work.
C. My boss and I are of one mind about what time I start or finish work.
D. My boss does not tell me what time I should start or finish work.

53. It won't be easy for anyone to take over John's job when he retires.
A. When John retires, he will assign his job to someone who is easy to work with.
B. John's job is so hard that no one wants to take it over when he retires.
C. No one will have the opportunity to get John's job when he retires.
D. When John retires, it will be difficult for anyone to step into his shoes.

54. The idea of flexi-time seemed to be popular with our senior manager.
A. Our senior manager seemed in favor of the idea of flexi-time.
B. The idea of flexi-time was dismissed by our senior manager.
C. Our senior manager took exception to the idea of flexi-time.
D. The idea of flexi-time was alien to our senior manager.

55. The workers were offered a three per cent pay increase but they didn't accept it.
A. Nothing but a three per cent pay increase would satisfy the workers.
B. The workers turned down the offer of a three per cent pay increase.
C. A three per cent pay increase was the absolute maximum the workers were offered.
D. The workers were definite that they would be offered a three per cent pay increase.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

GIRLS AND TECHNOLOGY

If you want your daughter to succeed, buy her a toy construction set. That is the advice from Britain's (56) ____________ female engineers and scientists. Marie-Noelle Barton, who heads an Engineering Council campaign to encourage girls into science and engineering, maintains that some of Britain's most successful women have had their careers (57) ____________ by the toys they played with as children. Even girls who end (58) ____________ nowhere near a microchip or microscope could benefit from a better (59) ____________ of science and technology.

'It's a (60) ____________ of giving them experience and confidence with technology so that when they are (61) ____________ with a situation requiring some technical know-how, they feel they can handle it and don't just (62) ____________ defeat immediately,' says Mrs. Barton. 'I believe that lots of girls feel unsure of themselves when it comes (63) ____________ technology and therefore they might be losing out on jobs because they are reluctant even to apply for them.'

Research recently carried (64) ____________ suggests that scientific and constructional toys should be (65) ____________ to girls from an early age, otherwise the result is 'socialization' into stereotypically female (66) ____________, which may explain why relatively few girls study science and engineering at university in Britain. Only 14% of those who have gone for engineering (67) ____________ at university this year are women, although this figure does represent an improvement on the 7% recorded some years ago.

56. A. foremost B. uppermost C. predominant D. surpassing
57. A. styled B. shaped C. built D. modeled
58. A. in B. by C. on D. up
59. A. hold B. grasp C. insight D. realization
60. A. matter B. situation C. state D. cause
61. A. approached B. encountered C. presented D. offered
62. A. admit B. allow C. receive D. permit
63. A. for B. to C. from D. with
64. A. off B. through C. forward D. out
65. A. accessible B. feasible C. reachable D. obtainable
66. A. characters B. parts C. states D. roles
67. A. options B. alternatives C. selections D. preferences

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Holly Sinclair arrives at the north London restaurant where she and I are to have lunch without coat or bag, in jeans and trainers. She looks exactly what she is: a 21-year-old who, thanks to three number-one hit songs, a millionaire husband and blossoming acting career, is having the time of her life. Once she opens her mouth, however, you realize that the person inside her body is actually a **middle-aged woman.**

She has recently acted in three quite different roles, and received cautious praise for this. What the three roles have in common is that they truly caught Sinclair's butterfly-like imagination. Her three number-one hits have brought her a big, fat measure of **artistic freedom**, and she intends to make full use of it. 'I don't have to do things for the sake of them. It means I can wait a while, find the right things. I've got the time to go out and find out about life, observe people and dynamic situations that help me in my work. Ultimately, I'm only ever going to do the things that interest me, that I feel I can do something with. Even if I'm offered a blockbuster, it may not be right at the time, or benefit me.'

Naturally, Holly Sinclair knew what she wanted in life from an unusually early age - and that, whether she cares to admit it or not, was fame and fortune. At 12, she left Swindon, where her father worked as a builder, and moved to London. Once there, she boarded with a great aunt and uncle while attending the Oldham Theatre School. Three years later, her debut single, 'Like Me' became the first of her three consecutive number-one hits (she holds the record for being the youngest singer to achieve such a feat).

It was not, she says, very hard to leave her parents and three young brothers. She wasn't even particularly homesick. 'I wanted to study and I didn't want to stay where I was. I wanted more. I was just very ambitious. I don't know where it came from.' After she became famous, most of the time she was rather alone. Her schedule left little time for the business of being a teenager. 'You've got to be on time, make sense, be logical, take care of yourself, make sure you get enough sleep.'

Then she met her pop-star husband, Freddy Frinton. After their first date, Freddy sent her a silver Ferrari full of roses, in spite of the fact that Holly couldn't drive (the car has since been sold, because Sinclair prefers to drive herself around in a small family car).Then, in May 2003, they got married in a Las Vegas wedding chapel, with no family and no rings.

She spends her money on CDs and videos and going out. The only thing she really wants is a fast car. But then, she wonders whether she can't get another year or two out of her old car first. 'Money's never been a big part of my life. Freddy and I never have conversations about money. Maybe we would if we were very poor.'

She still looks as composed as a waxwork model. Does she feel young or old for her age? 'Not old exactly, but when I get together with friends, I see a difference in our personalities. Sometimes I get angry with myself that I've done too much, that I haven't saved anything. I mean, what could possibly make me excited?' Holly is smiling brightly, but it sounds as sad and as empty as anything I have ever heard.

68. Why does the writer describe Holly as a **'middle-aged woman'** in the first paragraph?
A. Holly's physical condition is that of an older woman.
B. Holly dresses like a middle-aged woman.
C. Holly behaves like an older and more sensible person.
D. Holly has much more money that most young people.

69. In what sense does Holly have **'artistic freedom'** as mentioned in paragraph 2?
A. She has the freedom to choose which acting parts she wants.
B. She is free to express herself artistically.
C. She can choose a different art form.
D. She can sing in different artistic styles.

70. We are told that when Holly became famous ____________.
A. she had little time for business
B. she felt very lonely
C. she had to stick to a very difficult schedule
D. she had to act responsibly

71. What is Holly's attitude towards money?
A. She hates to discuss it.
B. She and her husband disagree about money.
C. She now finds money unimportant.
D. She doesn't think money is a priority in life.

72. What does the writer find sad about the last words of Holly's that are quoted?
A. the fact that Holly has no exciting things left to experience
B. the fact that Holly hasn't saved any money
C. the fact that Holly feels young for her age
D. the fact that Holly feels old for her age

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

About 100 different antibiotics are currently available commercially in the United States. These antibiotics block the life cycle of bacteria that invade the human body. The first of these antibiotics, penicillin, works by blocking the molecules that construct the cell walls of particular bacteria. The bacteria, with incomplete cell walls, are not able to reproduce—in fact, they usually just explode as the rest of the cell goes about the process of mitosis.

When penicillin was introduced during World War II, it was truly a 'miracle drug.' Until that time, anyone who was cut or wounded stood a great risk of bacterial infection. Once penicillin became available, the situation changed. Not only wounded soldiers, but also children with ear infections, old people with pneumonia, and many others began to benefit from the ability to introduce molecules into the body that would block the growth of bacteria.

While humanity may have won that particular battle against bacteria, the war is far from over. **The reason is that in any bacterial population, there are bound to be a few bacteria that, for one reason or another, are not affected by a particular antibiotic**. For example, they may have a slightly differently shaped enzyme that builds cell walls, so that penicillin will not fit onto that particular shape of the enzyme. These bacteria will not be affected by that particular drug.

In fact, for that small group of resistant bacteria, the introduction of the antibiotic is a real godsend. It doesn't affect them, but it does wipe out all of their competition. They are thus free to multiply, and, over time, all of the bacteria will have whatever properties that made those individuals resistant.

Traditionally, medical scientists have dealt with this phenomenon by developing a large number of antibiotics, each of which intervenes in the bacterial life cycle in a slightly different way. Consequently, if you happen to have a bacterium that is resistant to one antibiotic, probably it will succumb to the action of another. You may, in fact, have had the experience of going to a doctor with an infection, being given an antibiotic, and then finding that it didn't work. In all likelihood, all your doctor had to do then was prescribe a different antibiotic and everything was fine.

The problem is that as time has passed, more and more bacteria have become resistant to more and more antibiotics. In fact, as of this writing, there is one strain of bacteria - a common hospital *Staphylococcus* - that is resistant to every commercially available antibiotic except one, and in 1996, a bacterium with lowered resistance to that last antibiotic appeared in Japan.

The appearance of drug-resistant bacteria is not particularly surprising; in fact, it probably should have been anticipated. **A** ____________ Nevertheless, in the late 1980s, there was a general sense of **complacency** among scientists on the antibiotic question. Little profit was to be made by developing the one-hundred-and-first antibiotic. **B** ____________ Drug companies concentrated their efforts on what seemed to be more useful and profitable areas. Because of this situation, a gap developed between the production of new antibiotics and the development of resistance among bacteria.

By the early 1990s, this gap was recognized - in fact, the problem was highlighted in several national news magazines. **C** ____________ More companies returned to the task of developing new kinds of antibiotics, and as this book is being prepared, a number are undergoing clinical trials. **D** ____________ By early in the twenty-first century, some of these new drugs will start to come on the market, and the problem will be 'solved,' at least for the moment. There may, however, be a gap in the early 2000s when it is quite possible that the old scourge of bacterial infection will once again threaten humanity.

Much current research and funding is being devoted to genetic diseases, which arise from one or more malfunctioning genes. A promising future technology, gene therapy involves replacing a defective gene with a healthy one. Additional research will focus on the processes by which cells repair the constant damage to DNA, but the computer design of new drugs, the development of new antibiotics, and techniques to combat bacteria should remain a top priority.

73. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?

A. The 'miracle drug' penicillin	B. Drug-resistant bacteria
C. *Staphylococcus* infections	D. Gene therapy treatments

74. How do antibiotics treat infections?
   A. They interfere with the reproductive cycle of bacteria.
   B. They construct cell walls to resist bacteria.
   C. They inject enzymes that explode in affected cells.
   D. They increase the mitosis of healthy cells.

75. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the statement **'The reason is that in any bacterial population, there are bound to be a few bacteria that, for one reason or another, are not affected by a particular antibiotic.'** in paragraph 3?
   A. Some antibiotics affect a population of bacteria more efficiently than others.
   B. There are several reasons why some bacteria do not respond to most antibiotics.
   C. The effect of antibiotics on bacteria is to bind them together into one population.
   D. A small number of bacteria in any sample will probably be resistant to a specific antibiotic.

76. According to paragraph 4, why do some bacteria benefit from antibiotics?
   A. The antibiotic eliminates competing bacteria, allowing resistant bacteria to reproduce.
   B. The resistant bacteria compete with the antibiotic, and the bacteria becomes stronger.
   C. The competition helps the resistant bacteria to multiply by reproducing with the resistant type.
   D. The properties of the antibiotic are acquired by the bacteria, making it resistant to the competition.

77. The word **'complacency'** in paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. consensus of agreement	B. fear of consequences
C. lack of concern	D. awareness of potential

78. The author mentions all of the following reasons for drug resistant bacteria to appear except ________.
   A. there was not enough profit incentive for companies to continue developing new antibiotics
   B. statistically, some drug-resistant bacteria will occur naturally in any large population of bacteria
   C. the newer antibiotics were not as strong and effective as the original penicillin-based drugs
   D. competing bacteria are destroyed by antibiotics, allowing resistant bacteria to prosper

79. It can be inferred from the passage that ________.
   A. research to develop new antibiotics will not be necessary in the future
   B. the scientific community was not surprised by the resistant strains of bacteria
   C. antibiotics are not very expensive when they are made available commercially
   D. it takes years for a new drug to be made available commercially for consumers

80. Four gaps indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.
   There was a clear pattern of resistance in previously effective antibiotics that should have alerted the scientific community to the problem.
   Where would the sentence best fit into the passage?
   A B C D

ANSWER KEY 4

1.C	2.D	3.A	4.B	5.A	6.A	7.C	8.A	9.B	10.D
11.C	12.D	13.B	14.D	15.C	16.B	17.C	18.C	19.C	20.B
21.A	22.D	23.B	24.C	25.C	26.B	27.A	28.C	29.C	30.D
31.D	32.A	33.A	34.B	35.B	36.A	37.A	38.B	39.A	40.B
41.D	42.C	43.B	44.B	45.B	46.D	47.D	48.C	49.D	50.B
51.C	52.B	53.D	54.A	55.B	56.A	57.B	58.D	59.B	60.A
61.C	62.A	63.B	64.D	65.A	66.D	67.A	68.C	69.A	70.D
71.D	72.A	73.B	74.A	75.D	76.A	77.C	78.C	79.D	80.A

1. C. **delivery** /dɪ'lɪvəri/ → /ɪ/
   virus, primary, frighten → /aɪ/
2. D. **bravery** /'breɪvəri/ → /eɪ/
   analyst, package, ambition → /æ/
3. A. **episode** /'epɪsəʊd/ → /əʊ/
   sunblock, contact, alcoholic → /ɒ/

4. B. **ingenious** /ɪn'dʒiːniəs/ → /iː/

vegetarian, **energetic**, **detective** → /e/

5. A. **possession** /pə'zeʃn/ → /z/

aggressive, **assault**, **tasteless** → /s/

6. A. *through no fault of his own*: không phải do lỗi của anh ấy → common phrase

7. C. *take sb ↔ in* (phr v): to make sb believe sth that is not true; = deceive (đánh lừa)

8. A. *subsequent* (adj): happening or coming after sth else (tiếp theo, sau đó)

9. B. *so…that…*: quá…đến mức…

10. D. *the more heat it retains* → Double comparison

11. C. *take to sb / sth* (phr v): to start liking sb / sth (bắt đầu ham thích, say mê)

12. D. *so many…that…*: quá nhiều…đến mức…

13. B. *even better than* + clause → comparative structure

14. D. *get sb to do sth* = have sb do sth

15. C. *unlike* (prep): used to contrast sb / sth with another person or thing (không giống, khác với)

16. B. *I've already read… and written him back* → Parallel structure

17. C. *once* = when = after → linking word

18. C. *transform sth / sb (into sth)* (v) = convert (biến đổi)

19. C. *prohibit sb from doing sth* = forbid (ngăn cấm)

20. B. *try your luck (at sth)*: to do sth that involves risk or luck, hoping to succeed (thử vận may)

21. A. *challenge* (v): thách thức

22. D. *instruct sb to do sth / instruct sb where, what, how, etc*…(hướng dẫn, chỉ dẫn)

23. B. Mixed conditional: *If* + past perfect (unreal past), *would* + bare infinitive (unreal present)

24. C. *come into* (phr v): inherit (thừa hưởng, thừa kế)

25. C. *take charge of sb / sth*: chịu trách nhiệm trông nom

26. B. *spread a rumor*: truyền tin đồn

27. A. *make no mention of*: không nhắc đến

28. C. *preventative* (also *preventive*) (adj) (only before noun): intended to try to stop sth that causes problems or difficulties from happening (phòng, ngăn ngừa (bệnh))

29. C. *approach* (n): cách tiếp cận

30. D. *regard sb / sth as sth* (v): to think about sb / sth in a particular way (coi, xem)

31. D. *a great deal happier* = much happier = a lot happier → intensifier with comparative adjective

32. A. *blame sb for sth / for doing sth*: to think or say that sb / sth is responsible for sth bad (khiển trách)

33. A. *enlist* (v): to join or to make sb join the armed forces (gia nhập quân đội, nhập ngũ)

34. B. *hand sth ↔ down (to sb)* (phr v) = pass down (truyền lại, để lại)

35. B. *oversight* (n): sự sơ suất

36. A. *take a risk / take risks* (idm): to do sth even though you know that sth bad could happen as a result (liều)

37. A. *round-up* (n): a summary of the most important points of a particular subject, especially the news (bản tóm tắt tin tức)

38. B. *get on with sb* (phr v): to have a friendly relationship with sb (hòa thuận với ai)

39. A. *The most brilliant Greek inventor…* → *the* + superlative

40. B. *When it is flying* → adverbial clause

41. D. *they're unlikely to be sleeping* (personal) vs. *it's unlikely that they are sleeping* (impersonal)

42. C. *He regrets not having worked harder* = He regrets that he didn't work harder

43. B. *much* → many (*Much* is used only with uncountable nouns. In this sentence, *many* should be used with the plural countable noun *amino acids*.)

44. B. *has* → have (A bare infinitive (*have*) is needed in *that*-clause following expressions of importance, such as *It is essential*)

45. B. *to lay* → laying (The verb phrase *to get through* requires an *ing*-form (*laying*) in the complement.)

46. D. *fairly* → fair (The adjective *fair* should be used in place of the adverb *fairly*.)

47. D. *as* → to (The adjective *equal* is followed by the preposition *to*.)

48. C. *sharpen* (v): làm tăng thêm

49. D. *illegal* (adj): bất hợp pháp

50. B. *irate* (adj) = very angry (giận dữ)

51. C. *worth sth / doing sth* (adj): đáng (làm gì)

52. B. *make no difference to sb / sth* (idm): have no effect on sb / sth (không có tác động, ảnh hưởng đến ai / cái gì)

53. D. *step into sb's shoes* (idm): to continue a job or the work that sb else has started (tiếp tục công việc của ai)

54. A. *in favor of sb / sth* (idm): if you are in favor of sb / sth, you support and agree with them / it (ủng hộ, đồng ý với)

55. B. *turn sb / sth ↔ down* (phr v): to reject or refuse to consider an offer, a proposal, etc. or the person who makes it (gạt bỏ, bác bỏ)

56. A. *foremost* (adj): the most important or famous (quan trọng nhất, nổi tiếng nhất)

57. B. *shape sb / sth* (v): to have an important influence on the way that sb / sth develops (định hình)

58. D. *end up* (phr v): to find yourself in a place or situation that you did not intend or expect to be in

59. B. *grasp* (n): a person's understanding of a subject or of difficult facts (sự nắm được, sự hiểu thấu)

60. A. *It's a matter of…*: Vấn đề ở đây là… → common phrase

61. C. *present sb with sth* (v): đặt ra cái gì cho ai

62. A. *admit defeat*: thừa nhận thất bại

63. B. *when it comes to sth / to doing sth* (idm): when it is a question of sth (khi đó là vấn đề…)

64. D. *carry out* (phr v): to do and complete a task (tiến hành, thực hiện)

65. A. *accessible* (adj): có thể tiếp cận

66. D. *role* (n): vai trò

67. A. *option* (n): chọn lựa

68. *Why does the writer describe Holly as a '**middle-aged woman**' in the first paragraph?* (Tại sao trong đoạn thứ nhất tác giả lại mô tả Holly như 'một phụ nữ trung niên'?)

C. *Holly behaves like an older and more sensible person.* (Holly cư xử già dặn và hiểu đời hơn so với tuổi.)

69. *In what sense does Holly have '**artistic freedom**' as mentioned in paragraph 2?* (Theo đoạn thứ 2, Holly được 'tự do về nghệ thuật' như thế nào?)

A. *She has the freedom to choose which acting parts she wants.* (Cô ấy được tự do chọn những vai diễn mình thích.)

70. *We are told that when Holly became famous ________.* (Chúng ta được biết khi trở nên nổi tiếng Holly ________.)

D. *she had to act responsibly* (phải hành động một cách có trách nhiệm)

71. *What is Holly's attitude towards money?* (Holly có quan niệm gì về tiền?)

D. *She doesn't think money is a priority in life.* (Cô ấy không nghĩ tiền là điều ưu tiên hàng đầu trong cuộc sống.)

72. *What does the writer find sad about the last words of Holly's that are quoted?* (Tác giả buồn về điều gì trong những lời cuối của Holly được trích dẫn?)

A. *the fact that Holly has no exciting things left to experience* (việc Holly không còn có điều gì thú vị nữa để trải nghiệm)

73. *Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?* (Ý nào trong các ý sau diễn đạt chính xác nhất ý chính của trích đoạn này?)

B. *Drug-resistant bacteria* (Vi khuẩn kháng thuốc)

74. *How do antibiotics treat infections?* (Thuốc kháng sinh điều trị nhiễm trùng như thế nào?)

A. *They interfere with the reproductive cycle of bacteria.* (Chúng cản trở chu kỳ sinh sản của vi khuẩn.)

75. *Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the statement* ***'The reason is that in any bacteria population, there are bound to be a few bacteria that, for one reason or another, are not affected by a particular antibiotic.'*** *in paragraph 3?* (Câu nào trong những câu dưới đây diễn đạt đầy đủ nhất thông tin có trong câu trích sau ở đoạn 3: 'Lý do là trong bất cứ một tập hợp vi khuẩn nào chắc chắn cũng sẽ có một số con, vì lý do này hay lý do khác, không bị ảnh hưởng bởi một loại kháng sinh nhất định.')

D. *A small number of bacteria in any sample will probably be resistant to a specific antibiotic.* (Một số ít vi khuẩn trong bất kỳ một tập hợp nào cũng sẽ có khả năng chống lại một loại kháng sinh nhất định.)

76. *According to paragraph 4, why do some bacteria benefit from antibiotics?* (Theo đoạn 4, tại sao một số vi khuẩn lại được hưởng lợi từ thuốc kháng sinh?)

A. *The antibiotic eliminates competing bacteria, allowing resistant bacteria to reproduce.* (Kháng sinh giúp loại bỏ các vi khuẩn cạnh tranh, tạo điều kiện cho các vi khuẩn kháng thuốc sinh sản.)

77. *The word '**complacency**' in paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to ________.* (Từ '**complacency**' trong đoạn 7 có nghĩa gần nhất với ____.)

C. *lack of concern* (cụm từ 'thiếu quan tâm')

78. *The author mentions all of the following reasons for drug resistant bacteria to appear except ________.* (Dưới đây tác giả đề cập đến các lý do khiến vi khuẩn kháng thuốc xuất hiện ngoại trừ ________.)

C. *the newer antibiotics were not as strong and effective as the original penicillin-based drug* (các loại thuốc kháng sinh mới không mạnh và có tác dụng tốt như các loại thuốc đầu tiên với thành phần chính là pê-ni-xi-lin)

79. *It can be inferred from the passage that ________.* (Có thể suy luận từ trích đoạn là ________.)

D. *it takes years for a new drug to be made available commercially for consumers* (phải mất nhiều năm để một loại thuốc mới được đưa ra bán trên thị trường cho người tiêu dùng)

80. *Four gaps indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.*
'There was a clear pattern of resistance in previously effective antibiotics that should have alerted the scientific community to the problem.'
Where would the sentence best fit into the passage?

(Bốn khoảng trống trong trích đoạn chỉ ra các vị trí mà câu văn sau có thể được thêm vào.

'Việc xuất hiện kiểu kháng thuốc rõ rệt ở các loại kháng sinh trước đây từng có hiệu quả lẽ ra đã phải báo động cho cộng đồng khoa học về vấn đề này.'

Vị trí nào là thích hợp nhất?

A (Vị trí A)

TEST 5

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. severe B. campsite C. pollute D. proceed
2. A. merchandise B. prosperous C. tolerant D. musician
3. A. important B. injury C. employment D. depressing
4. A. generate B. encourage C. perspective D. affection
5. A. summertime B. vigorous C. consensus D. populate

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. Mr. Walter was fined by the police when he exceeded the speed ________ on the highway.
A. limit B. ceiling C. frontier D. restriction

7. Richard has forgotten to buy tickets for the performance and ________ we'll have to spend this evening in front of the TV set.
A. whereas B. thereafter C. whereupon D. therefore

8. The teacher got nervous seeing that whatever he said was ________ on the students who weren't paying any attention to the lecture.
A. missed B. lost C. failed D. slipped

9. 'Can you see any ________ between these two occurrences?' - 'For sure, one thing that they have in common is the location they took place in.'
A. relation B. union C. joint D. contact

10. 'How was your vacation in Jamaica?' – 'Sadly, it ____________ from what we expected.'
A. was a far cry B. went far C. was by far D. went too far

11. After a month-long investigation, police are still not sure who ________.
A. is blamed by them B. do they blame
C. to lay the blame on D. to be blamed

12. The forecasters take a gloomy ________ of the economic future.
A. regard B. aspect C. view D. outlook

13. You'd rather speak to him yourself, ________?
A. hadn't you B. didn't you C. wouldn't you D. won't you

14. I wish the neighbors ________ making so much noise.
A. would stop B. will stop C. stopping D. stopped

15. After he left I just tried to ________ as normal.
A. carry on B. go by C. pass off D. come around

16. A deep wound like this one will take longer to ________.
A. cure B. heal C. mend D. settle

17. Social and political problems ____________ the outbreak of war.
A. improved B. led to C. gave D. exploded

18. Living in the actual country should act as a ________ to language improvement.
A. direction B. factor C. stimulus D. change

19. 'How was your dentist appointment?' - 'Painless. I ________ worried.'
A. mustn't have B. couldn't have C. needn't have D. wouldn't have

20. It's freezing outside so ____________ to stay home and be warm.
A. we'd do well B. we might as well
C. we'd better D. we're better off

21. ____________ a fire, hotel guests are asked to remain calm.
A. As a result of B. In the event of C. By reason of D. In the time of

22. When I went into the dining room next morning, the ____________ of the dinner were still on the table.
A. remains B. results C. fossils D. relics

23. There's a tiny ________ in the diamond; that's why the ring is so cheap.
A. deformity B. error C. flaw D. scar

24. Because of the shortage of water there is a ________ on the use of hose-pipes.
A. ban B. punishment C. taboo D. boycott

25. He's about the same height as his father, but in every other respect he takes ____________ his mother.
A. from B. up C. on D. after

26. I take ____________ everything I said about Paul. I realize now that it wasn't true.
A. on B. over C. in D. back

27. In many families the important decisions are ____________ by women.
A. done B. arrived C. made D. given

28. ____________ does not circle around the earth was proven by Galileo.
A. Since the rest of the universe B. As the rest of the universe
C. The rest of the universe D. That the rest of the universe

29. ____________ cell in the body is far from a capillary.
A. Not B. No C. Not only a D. Neither a

30. The band was so good that they soon had everyone ____________ in the aisles.
A. dancing B. dance C. to dance D. was dancing

31. 'You had money a while ago. Where is it?' – 'If I'm not mistaken, ________.'
A. I just picked from my pocket B. someone just my pocket picked
C. I just had my pocket picked D. my pocket was just picked from me

32. Thousands of passengers were ____________ at the airport last night.
A. disposed B. quit C. stranded D. remained

33. They ____________ in sign language.
A. conducted B. operated C. communicated D. connected

34. Many people expressed a strong ____________ for the original plan.
A. grace B. preference C. keenness D. temptation

35. I don't like Anthony, he seems to take too much ________ in criticizing everyone.
A. joy B. fascination C. pleasure D. entertainment

36. It ________ us only a quarter of an hour to reach the residence from the bus stop.
A. needed B. lasted C. required D. took

37. The food wasn't bad, but I'd ________ to go somewhere else next time.
A. rather B. prefer C. better D. liked

38. It is believed that ________ students will pass the exam with flying colors.
A. each and every B. each one of the C. all of D. every

39. Every worker gets an extra month's salary as an end-of-year ____________.
A. bonus B. addition C. reward D. donation

40. At the scene of the disaster the Prince said some comforting words to the ________ relatives.
A. hilarious B. absurd C. arrogant D. grieving

41. Children are always trying to find out ____________ they can go with a new teacher.
A. how far B. what length C. what distance D. how long

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

42. $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{A}}}$ pheromone is a chemical substance $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{released}}}$ by many kinds of animals to communicate with $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{other}}}$ members of $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{its}}}$ species.

43. A swarm of locusts is $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{responsible}}}$ the consumption of $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{enough plant material}}}$ $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{to feed}}}$ a million $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{and a half}}}$ people.

44. $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{Like}}}$ many electronic devices, solar cells $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{depend}}}$ semiconductors, materials $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{in which}}}$ the flow of electrons can be $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{controlled}}}$.

45. Because they left no $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{written}}}$ records, little $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{known}}}$ about the Tainos, a group of Indians who $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{inhabited}}}$ Puerto Rico when the Spanish $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{came}}}$ in the fifteenth century.

46. One important agent of $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{erosion}}}$ is the glacier, which is an $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{accumulate}}}$ of snow $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{slowly pressed}}}$ $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{into}}}$ ice.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

47. During the flight from New York to London, Helen beguiled herself by reading comic books.
A. fooled B. tired C. laughed D. amused

48. A good teacher must establish rapport with his or her students.
A. report B. acquaintance C. understanding D. conversation

49. Manufacturers spend millions of dollars on advertising to entice people to buy their products.
A. entertain B. encounter C. tempt D. force

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

50. Anne was afraid the neighbors would despise her for not having a washing machine.
A. What surprised the neighbors was that Anne didn't have a washing machine.
B. Anne was afraid the neighbors would know she didn't have a washing machine.
C. The neighbors felt sorry for Anne because she didn't have a washing machine.
D. Anne was afraid the neighbors would look down on her for not having a washing machine.

51. Bill reckoned that his success was due to incredible luck.
A. Bill was incredibly lucky and successful.
B. Thanks to incredible luck, Bill was successful.
C. Bill put his success down to incredible luck.
D. Incredible luck contributed a great deal to Bill's success.

52. My decision to get up to dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing.
A. I couldn't dance because the band had stopped playing.
B. The moment I got up to dance the band stopped playing.
C. If the band played, I would dance.
D. The band stopped playing, which prevented me from dancing.

53. We are under no obligation to refund the money.
A. We don't have to give the money back.
B. It is obligatory for us to refund the money.
C. We are obliged to give the money back.
D. It is likely that we will refund the money.

54. Much as I admire his courage, I think he is foolish.
A. Even though I admire his courage, I think he is foolish.
B. Despite being foolish, he is a courageous man, I think.
C. I think he is both foolish and courageous.
D. I admire his courage as much as I hate his foolishness.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

THE CHANGING EARTH

Although the earth was formed about 4,500 million years ago, human beings have inhabited it for less than half a million years. Within this time, population has increased hugely and people have had a vast (55) ________ upon the earth. They have long been able to (56) ________ the forces of nature to use. Now, with modern technology, they have the power to alter the balance of life on earth.

Reports back from the first astronauts helped dispel the dangerous (57) ________ that the world had no boundaries and had limitless resources. (58) ________, ecologists have shown that all forms of life on earth are interconnected, so it (59) ________ that all human activity has an effect on the natural environment.

In recent years, people have been putting the environment under stress. As a result, certain (60) ________ materials such as timber, water and minerals are beginning to (61) ________ short. Pollution and the (62) ________ of waste are already critical issues, and the (63) ________ of the environment is fast becoming the most pressing problem (64) ________ us all. The way we respond to the challenge will have a profound effect on the earth and its life support (65) ________.

However despite all these threats there are (66) ________ signs. Over the past few decades, the growth in population has been more than matched by food production, indicating that we should be able to feed ourselves for some time yet.

55. A. imprint B. indication C. impression D. impact
56. A. put B. make C. place D. stand
57. A. judgment B. notion C. reflection D. concept
58. A. However B. Likewise C. Moreover D. Otherwise
59. A. results B. follows C. complies D. develops
60. A. raw B. coarse C. crude D. rough
61. A. turn B. come C. go D. run
62. A. disposal B. displacement C. disposition D. dismissal
63. A. state B. situation C. circumstance D. case
64. A. encountering B. opposing C. confronting D. meeting
65. A. projects B. systems C. methods D. routines
66. A. stimulating B. welcoming C. satisfying D. reassuring

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The Wensley hotels are all about the little extras - and clearly there are enough people willing to pay for them. At this upmarket hotel chain, you can call on the bath butler if you are just too exhausted to fill your own tub, or glance through the pillow menu (yes, **really**, a menu of pillows). At a Colorado ski resort, your skis are taken to the slopes and your boots warmed each morning. And, at one Rocky Mountain hotel, you can even borrow a golden retriever to help make walks just that little bit more authentic.

This, and the decision of many Americans to holiday on their side of the Atlantic in recent years, has helped Wensley get through a difficult economic period. Of its 50 hotels, 32 are in the US and Caribbean, and the chain avoided cutting rates by offering 'value' packages, such as room and car hire combined, to keep people coming through the doors.

The company's president and chief operating officer, Steven Watson, believes that while the economy has not been in good shape recently, a new generation of travelers, who place great importance on someone else running their baths, will ensure the chain's continued success.

The group wants to serve that new generation. Watson believes people still want luxury, particularly as they are now getting it from fewer and fewer places. 'Consumers are much more demanding, sure they are, and even more so of the hotel industry because they aren't getting it from the airline industry, with its cheaper flights and reduced service. And we're seeing greater affluence. People are paying less for commodities and more for experiences.'

Things have changed over the 30 odd years that Watson has been in the business. Watson is obsessed with service. 'High-speed Internet access, plasma TVs, better locks on the doors - it just goes on and on. The service today is vastly better than 30 years ago. The food is better than it was 10 years ago. The room decor is better, the beds are much, much better; you have a much better experience in your bed than you used to.' One thing hasn't changed, though: 'It's still about motivating people and encouraging people so the guests have the best possible treatment.'

This is exactly the sort of sentiment you would expect from a family firm. His three sons all work for the hotel chain, as does his daughter's husband. But Wensley is not a family firm. It is listed on the New York Exchange and its market value is over ten billion dollars. Mr. Watson is the largest shareholder. In total, the Watson family controls about 24 per cent of the group.

He has plans for the chain. 'We are looking to do more internationally, both in Europe and Asia.' He is keen to move into Scotland – 'I would love to be in Edinburgh but I don't know that the market is robust enough just yet' - and is looking for properties in Ireland and England to convert into country resorts. The chain is also launching boutique hotels with an Italian jeweler: the first opens later this year in Naples.

Mr. Watson is a busy man - and likes it that way: 'My wife will tell you I have been saying I'm going to retire in five years for the last 20 years. The reason I haven't retired is because the standard of living she expects just keeps rising.'

67. What does the writer suggest by the use of '**really**' in the first paragraph?
A. It is a real menu.
B. This is surprising but true.
C. It is unusual to serve food in bed.
D. They didn't really have a pillow menu.

68. What does '**this**' in paragraph 2 refer to?
A. The attention Wensley hotels pay to detail.
B. The fact that you can borrow a dog at one hotel.
C. The fact that enough people are willing to pay for these luxuries.
D. The fact that many Wensley hotels are in the US.

69. Watson believes that the hotels ___________.
A. will carry on being successful
B. will be particularly successful during the tough economic period
C. will fail because the new generation of travelers don't like luxuries
D. can succeed if it attracts important new travelers

70. What sort of experiences are people prepared to pay for, in Watson's view?
A. less comfortable flights B. better service during flights
C. the feeling of being affluent D. luxuries in hotels

71. What aspect of the hotel business has remained constant, in Watson's view?
A. If guests are encouraged, they will enjoy their stay.
B. Guests need to be motivated to come and stay in a hotel.
C. Providing good service is the first priority of the hotel staff.
D. Better facilities provide motivation.

72. What is Watson's attitude towards Edinburgh?
A. He would like to live there.
B. He would like to have a hotel there one day.
C. He wants to move company headquarters there.
D. He doesn't think there is a market for country resorts.

73. What impression do we get of Watson's attitude to his job from the last paragraph?
A. He would like to stop working five years from now.
B. He doesn't enjoy his job but his wife makes him work hard.
C. He likes his job and doesn't want to stop working.
D. He is annoyed with his wife.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Martyn Harris looks back on his experience of being trained to appear on TV.

I am terrible on TV. I slouch, sneer, stammer, fidget, forget my lines and swallow the ends of my words. It rankles, because I know inside I am scintillating, sensitive and sincere. Television can make any fool look like an intellectual. Newsreaders can contrive to look nice and even the worst presenters can seem sensible, but I come over as a shifty subversive. The single television program I have presented was so awful that even my mother couldn't find a good word for it. After a catastrophic radio show last year, when I addressed the interviewer by the wrong name throughout, I swore I'd never do broadcasting again.

Until now, that is. I have my first novel out next month, which is called *Do It Again*, and the PR people inform me you just have to get out there and promote it. Scotland one day, the south coast of England the next. It's going to be hectic and I have to get my act together. Which is how I find myself being scrutinized for televisual potential by two svelte creatures from Public Image Ltd, while cameraman Alistair focuses on my trembling upper lip. Public Image is the outfit which has been teaching MPs how to look good on TV. They also groom executives from major companies in everything from corporate presentations to handling broadcast interrogation, but as far as I'm concerned, if they can make politicians look like real people, they are good enough for me.

'He blinks a lot, doesn't he?' says Diana, the speech specialist, studying my image on a video monitor. 'And the crossed legs look defensive. But the voice isn't bad.' Jeannie, who is introduced to me as Public Image's 'charisma consultant', takes a step backwards to study the general posture. 'Needs to get his bottom back in the sofa. And the jacket makes him look a bit deformed. Where *does* he get his clothes from?'

'Honesty is the most important thing,' says Diana. 'We don't want to turn people into actors. We want to bring out the personality. And of course speech is most important too. Lots of politicians don't breathe properly, so they have to shout. They give themselves sore throats and polyps on the vocal chords. Breathe from the diaphragm and you can speak quite loudly and for quite a long time without strain. Then most importantly, there are the three Es: Energy, Enthusiasm and Enjoyment. And do try to stop blinking.'

And so, as I breathe from the diaphragm, clench my eyelids apart and desperately try to project honesty as well as the three Es at once, the camera rolls. 'Today we are visiting the home of Martyn Harris,' says Diana dishonestly, 'a journalist who has recently published his first novel *Do It Again*. So, what can you tell us about the plot, Martyn?' 'Umm ...' A long pause. 'Errr ...' A longer pause.

'Tee hee, hargh …' An asinine giggle. 'All right Alistair,' says Diana patiently, 'we'll try that again.'

We try it again, many, many times, each time chipping away at another tic and mannerism and gaucherie. On the second run-through, my crossed legs keep bobbing up and down, which makes me look as if I want to run away (I do, I do). On the third run they are uncrossed, but my hands are clenched in my lap. On the fourth I have wrenched my hands from my lap, but now they are fiddling with my ears. On the fifth, I'm throwing away the ends of my sentences, which sounds as if I think my audience is thick (I don't really).

Television does curious things to your face, dragging it towards the edges of the screen. If you have a long face, as I have, it makes you look like a cadaverous mule. It emphasizes the darkness of lipstick and eyeshadow, so make-up should be minimal, and used mainly to soften facial shadows. Does Diana think it is wicked, I wonder, to mould politicians in this way? 'As soon as anyone gets on telly these days, we expect them to be as good as the professionals, because that's where we get our standards from. It's unfair, but that's the way of the world. As for the ethics, I leave that to others and get on with my job.'

And it's a job she does very well, because on the final run-through, after three hours or so, I really don't look too bad. Steady gaze, breathing from the diaphragm, no twitches, no blinking. Not a consummate professional in the business, but not bad.

I'm brimming with honesty, energy, enthusiasm and enjoyment and I'm talking a lot of twaddle, but you'd hardly notice. When you watch politicians on TV, you'll see a lot more just like me.

74. The writer believes that one reason he is terrible on TV is that ______.
A. he doesn't make enough effort to perform well
B. he can't help being rude to interviewers
C. his personality seems unappealing to viewers
D. his personality differs from that of newsreaders and presenters

75. The writer has become involved with Public Image Ltd because ______.
A. he wants to find out what such companies do
B. he has been told that it is in his interests to do so
C. he is intrigued by the work they do for politicians
D. he has been told that the company is good at promoting novels

76. Diana and Jeannie both say that one of the writer's problems when appearing on TV concerns ______.
A. the way he sits B. the clothes he wears
C. the way his eyes move D. the way he moves

77. What does Diana tell the writer about politicians?
A. They are usually reluctant to tell the truth.

B. They often fail to realize that they are shouting.
C. They are frequently nervous when they appear on TV.
D. They frequently speak in a way that is harmful to them.

78. The writer believes that his response to Diana's first question sounds ______.
A. insincere B. silly C. rude D. predictable

79. When the writer asks Diana about her job, she ______.
A. says that she is only interested in doing it well
B. admits that sometimes it results in people looking foolish
C. says that it frequently involves frustrations
D. agrees that it is hard to justify it

80. In the final paragraph, the writer concludes that
A. he has underestimated how challenging appearing on TV can be for politicians
B. he has learnt how to sound convincing without saying anything meaningful
C. some people can be trained to do absolutely anything
D. viewers are more perceptive than is generally believed

ANSWER KEY 5

1.B	2.D	3.B	4.A	5.C	6.A	7.D	8.B	9.A	10.A
11.C	12.C	13.C	14.A	15.A	16.B	17.B	18.C	19.C	20.A
21.B	22.A	23.C	24.A	25.D	26.D	27.C	28.D	29.B	30.A
31.C	32.C	33.C	34.B	35.C	36.D	37.B	38.B	39.A	40.D
41.A	42.D	43.A	44.B	45.B	46.B	47.D	48.C	49.C	50.D
51.C	52.B	53.A	54.A	55.D	56.A	57.B	58.C	59.B	60.A
61.D	62.A	63.A	64.C	65.B	66.D	67.B	68.C	69.A	70.D
71.C	72.B	73.C	74.C	75.B	76.A	77.D	78.B	79.A	80.B

1. B. **campsite** /'kæmpsaɪt/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
severe, pollute, proceed → The stress is on the second syllable.
2. D. **musician** /mju'zɪʃn/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
merchandise, prosperous, tolerant → The stress is on the first syllable.
3. B. **injury** /'ɪndʒəri/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
important, employment, depressing → The stress is on the second syllable.
4. A. **generate** /'dʒenəreɪt/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
encourage, perspective, affection → The stress is on the second syllable.
5. C. **consensus** /kən'sensəs/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
summertime, vigorous, populate → The stress is on the first syllable.
6. A. *speed limit* (n): giới hạn tốc độ

7. D. *therefore* (adv): used to introduce the logical result of sth that has just been mentioned (bởi vậy, vì thế)
8. B. *be lost on sb* (idm): to be not understood or noticed by sb (không được hiểu, không được chú ý)
9. A. *relation* (n): mối quan hệ
10. A. *a far cry from sth* (idm): a very different experience from sth (khác xa so với)
11. C. *to lay the blame on sb*: quy trách nhiệm cho ai → common collocation
12. C. *view* (n): a personal opinion about sth, an attitude towards sth (quan điểm)
13. C. *You'd rather…, wouldn't you?* → Question tag
14. A. *wish* + *would* to indicate that the speaker wants something to stop happening or something different to happen.
15. A. *carry on (with sth)* (phr v): to continue doing sth (tiếp tục)
16. B. *heal* (v): to become healthy again, to make sth healthy again (lành, chữa lành)
17. B. *lead to sth* (v): to have sth as a result (đưa đến, dẫn đến)
18. C. *stimulus* (n): tác nhân kích thích, sự khuyến khích
19. C. *needn't have* + past participle → sb did sth, but it was not necessary – it was a waste of time
20. A. *we'd do well* + to-infinitive = *it would benefit us* + to-infinitive
    do well to do sth (idm): to be sensible or wise to do sth
21. B. *in the event of sth / in the event that sth happens* (idm): if sth happens (trong trường hợp, nếu (việc gì) xảy ra)
22. A. *remains* (n): thức ăn thừa
23. C. *flaw (in sth)* (n): a crack or fault in sth that makes it less attractive or valuable (vết nứt, chỗ rạn, lỗi hỏng)
24. A. *ban (on sth)* (n): an official rule that says that sth is not allowed (lệnh cấm)
25. D. *take after sb* (phr v): to look or behave like an older member of your family, especially your mother or father (giống)
26. D. *take sth ↔ back* (phr v): to admit that sth you said was wrong or that you should not have said it (rút lại lời nói, thừa nhận đã nói sai)
27. C. *make a decision* = to decide → collocation
28. D. Noun clause beginning with *that* as subject of the sentence
29. B. *no* (det): not one, not any, not a
30. A. *have sb / sth doing sth* (*they had everyone dancing*)→ causative form (variation): when we have been instrumental in helping / persuading / teaching sb to do sth (khiến, giúp…ai làm gì)
31. C. *have sth done* (*I just had my pocket picked*) → causative form (passive): to suffer the effects of what sb else does to you (bị…)
32. C. *strand* (v) (usually passive): mắc cạn, mắc kẹt
33. C. *communicate* (v): giao tiếp

34. B. *preference* (n): a greater interest in or desire for sb / sth than sb / sth else (sự ưa thích hơn)
    express a strong preference for: bày tỏ sự thích hơn đối với…→ common phrase
35. C. *take pleasure in sth / doing sth*: thích làm gì
36. D. *take sb sth to do sth*: to need or require a particular amount of time (cần bao nhiêu thời gian để làm gì)
    It took us only a quarter of an hour to reach the residence from the bus stop. (Chúng tôi chỉ mất 15 phút để đi từ trạm xe buýt đến nơi ở.)
37. B. *I'd prefer to go* = I'd rather go = I'd like to go → expressing preference
38. B. *each (one) of the students* = every one of the students = all (of) the students = each / every student = each and every student → quantity expressions
39. A. *bonus* (n): tiền thưởng
40. D. *grieve* (v): to feel very sad, especially because sb has died (đau buồn, đau lòng)
41. A. *go too far* (idm): to behave in an extreme that is not acceptable (đi quá xa, vượt quá giới hạn cho phép)
42. D. *its* → their (The plural possessive form *their* must be used to agree with the plural antecedent.)
43. A. *responsible* → responsible for (The preposition *for* must be used after *responsible*.)
44. B. *depend* → depend on (The preposition *on* must be used after *depend*.)
45. B. *known* → is known (In a passive verb phrase, the past participle (*known*) must be used with the auxiliary verb *be*.)
46. B. *accumulate* → accumulation (The noun *accumulation* should be used in place of the verb *accumulate*.)
47. D. *amuse sb / yourself* (v): entertain (giải trí, tiêu khiển)
48. C. *understanding* (n): sự hiểu nhau, sự thông cảm
49. C. *tempt* (v): lôi cuốn, cám dỗ, quyến rũ
50. D. *look down on sb* (phr v): to think that you are better than sb (xem thường ai)
51. C. *put sth down to sth* (phr v) = attribute (cho là do, quy cho)
52. B. *moment* (n): lúc
53. A. *under no obligation* (không bắt buộc phải làm gì) → common phrase
54. A. *much as* (idm) = although
55. D. *impact* (n): tác động, ảnh hưởng
56. A. *put sth to use*: đưa vào sử dụng
57. B. *notion* (n): an idea, a belief or an understanding of sth (ý niệm, ý nghĩ)
58. C. *moreover* (adv): hơn nữa, ngoài ra
59. B. *it follows that…*: kết quả dẫn đến là…
60. A. *raw material*: nguyên liệu thô

61. D. *run short*: gần hết, cạn kiệt

62. A. *disposal* (n): the act of getting rid of sth (sự vất đi, sự bỏ đi)

63. A. *state* (n): trạng thái, tình trạng

64. C. *confront* (v): đương đầu, đe dọa

65. B. *system* (n): hệ thống

66. D. *reassuring* (adj): making you feel less worried or uncertain about sth (làm yên lòng, làm vững dạ)

67. *What does the writer suggest by the use of 'really' in the first paragraph?* (Tác giả muốn nói gì khi dùng từ '**really**' ở đoạn thứ nhất?)

B. *This is surprising but true.* (Điều này đáng ngạc nhiên nhưng lại có thật.)

68. *What does 'this' in paragraph 2 refer to?* (Từ '**this**' ở đoạn 2 chỉ điều gì?)

C. *The fact that enough people are willing to pay for these luxuries.* (Việc có nhiều người sẵn sàng chi trả cho những thú xa xỉ đó.)

69. *Watson believes that the hotels* ______. (Watson tin rằng các khách sạn ______.)

A. *will carry on being successful* (sẽ tiếp tục thành công)

70. *What sort of experiences are people prepared to pay for, in Watson's view?* (Theo quan điểm của Watson, khách hàng sẵn lòng chi trả cho những trải nghiệm nào?)

D. *luxuries in hotels* (những thú xa xỉ trong khách sạn)

71. *What aspect of the hotel business has remained constant, in Watson's view?* (Theo quan điểm của Watson, khía cạnh nào trong ngành kinh doanh khách sạn vẫn không hề thay đổi?)

C. *Providing good service is the first priority of the hotel staff.* (Cung cấp dịch vụ tốt nhất là ưu tiên hàng đầu của đội ngũ nhân viên khách sạn.)

72. *What is Watson's attitude towards Edinburgh?* (Watson có suy nghĩ gì về Edinburgh?)

B. *He would like to have a hotel there one day.* (Ông muốn một ngày nào đó sẽ có một khách sạn ở đó.)

73. *What impression do we get of Watson's attitude to his job from the last paragraph?* (Sau khi đọc xong đoạn cuối chúng ta có ấn tượng như thế nào về thái độ của Watson đối với công việc?)

C. *He likes his job and doesn't want to stop working.* (Ông ấy rất thích công việc của mình và không muốn ngừng làm việc.)

74. *The writer believes that one reason he is terrible on TV is that* ______. (Tác giả tin rằng một lý do khiến ông trở nên rất tệ trên truyền hình đó là ______.)

C. *his personality seems unappealing to viewers* (tính cách của ông không mấy hấp dẫn đối với người xem)

75. The *writer has become involved with Public Image Ltd because* ______. (Tác giả phải làm việc với công ty trách nhiệm hữu hạn Public Image bởi vì ______.)

B. *he has been told that it is in his interests to do so* (ông được cho biết cần phải làm vậy vì lợi ích của bản thân ông)

76. *Diana and Jeannie both say that one of the writer's problems when appearing on TV concerns* ______. (Cả Diana va Jeannie đều cho rằng một trong những vấn đề của tác giả khi xuất hiện trên truyền hình là ______.)

A. *the way he sits* (cách ngồi của ông)

77. *What does Diana tell the writer about politicians?* (Diana nói với tác giả những gì về các nhà chính trị?)

D. *They frequently speak in a way that is harmful to them.* (Cách họ nói nói rất có hại đối với bản thân họ.)

78. *The writer believes that his response to Diana's first question sounds* ______. (Tác giả tin rằng sự đáp trả của mình trước câu hỏi thứ nhất của Diana nghe có vẻ ______.)

B. *silly* (ngốc nghếch)

79. *When the writer asks Diana about her job, she* ______. (Khi tác giả hỏi Diana về công việc, cô ấy ______.)

A. *says she is only interested in doing it well* (nói cô chỉ quan tâm làm tốt công việc của mình thôi)

80. *In the final paragraph, the writer concludes that* ______. (Trong đoạn cuối tác giả kết luận rằng ______.)

B. *he has learnt how to sound convincing without saying anything meaningful* (ông đã học được cách nói nghe có vẻ thuyết phục nhưng thực ra lại không nói được điều gì có ý nghĩa cả)

TEST 6

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the following questions.

1. A. chopstick B. chairman C. archaeology D. checkbox

2. A. reason B. disaster C. transparent D. cosmetics

3. A. integrity B. resources C. eruption D. deduction

4. A. optical B. cotton C. botany D. summon

5. A. available B. proclamation C. arrange D. acrobatics

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. Since he spoke about the subject so indirectly, it was difficult to see what he was ______.

A. getting at B. getting on C. getting in D. getting up

7. If you go out of season, the island is a ______ and relaxing place.

A. tranquil B. brutal C. lively D. composed

8. It's_________ he was trying to tell us something.
A. even B. as if C. how D. though

9. It cannot be denied that fireworks are a serious fire ___________.
A. accident B. mishap C. danger D. hazard

10. There is a total _________ on smoking in public places in Los Angeles.
A. ban B. stop C. restriction D. taboo

11. It's been ages since he saw his favorite cousin, so he ____________ for him to visit next week.
A. hasn't been waiting B. isn't going to wait
C. can't wait D. won't have been waiting

12. 'Could you lend me twenty dollars?' – '____________ you promise to repay it next week.'
A. In case B. On condition that
C. If only D. As long

13. She can't be interested in the lessons, ____________ that she always arrives late.
A. viewing B. seeing C. noting D. judging

14. When his business failed, he started again from ___________.
A. scratch B. blank C. introduction D. beginning

15. The lecture _________ from prehistory to modern times and gave the audience much to think about.
A. covered B. included C. ranged D. dealt

16. Thomas Malthus claimed that disease, war, famine, and ________ act as checks on population growth.
A. moral restraining B. morally restrain
C. by moral restraint D. moral restraint

17. It's crucial ____________ late, or the tour bus will depart without you.
A. your not being B. that you won't be
C. that you not be D. to be not

18. Believing he would pass the test without opening a book was wishful _________.
A. thought B. thinking C. think D. thinker

19. The beach was so crowded the other day that we __________ difficulty finding an empty spot.
A. have B. have had
C. had D. have been having

20. ____________ Tom's very good at physics, his little brother is absolutely hopeless.
A. Despite B. As soon as C. While D. Whenever

21. We can't go skating. The ____________ has been closed for repair.
A. ring B. course C. rink D. pitch

22. Ralph Waldo Emerson's belief __________ the individual freedom of all people greatly influenced later American thinkers.
A. as of B. on C. in D. as in

23. 'They promised to give you a raise?' – 'Yes, that's _______ to believe.'
A. what led them B. what they led
C. what I led them D. what I was led

24. It's clear that the child ___________ of an older brother or sister.
A. influenced B. has been influencing
C. is being influenced D. is under the influence

25. Frank was overwhelmed with __________ when his dog was knocked down by a car.
A. grief B. chagrin C. melodrama D. melancholy

26. ________ do his views reflect those of the company as a whole?
A. To what extent B. In what condition
C. Under what circumstances D. To what end

27. Air quality in the city is at its worst at rush hour due to the increase in ________ fumes.
A. exhaust B. exhaustion C. exhaustive D. exhausted

28. By the end of the meal, she was so full that she felt ___________.
A. as though to burst B. like having burst
C. as if she would burst D. that she had burst

29. If you're planning to leave the office earlier, __________ in mind to tell me about it in advance.
A. bear B. put C. hold D. carry

30. ________ who wish to ask for the writer's signature stand in a line, please.
A. These B. They C. Those D. There

31. Hats like this may have been fashionable in the 60's, but now they are __________ the times.
A. beneath B. under C. over D. behind

32. Who else is of the ____________ that we should break the camp?
A. conclusion B. opinion C. remark D. theory

33. The manager expects them ____________ by the end of the week.
A. to have the report finished B. the report to be finished
C. that they'll finish the report D. having to finish the report

34. John _________ it upon himself to ensure that everyone had satisfactory accommodation.
A. took B. did C. got D. made

35. Douglas took ______ of his meeting with the Prime Minister to argue his case.
A. opportunity B. advantage C. chance D. effect

36. In ___________, it was a bad idea to pay him in cash.
A. hindsight B. consideration C. retrospect D. knowledge

37. All things___________, he is the best president we are likely to get.
A. considered B. thought C. taken D. added

38. She was afraid to get a checkup ___________ she was seriously ill.
A. due to B. as though C. for fear that D. in case

39. He left the office an hour ago, so he's bound ___________ here soon.
A. that he'll be B. to be C. to have been D. for being

40. Dominant individuals may use ___________ gestures to underline their power.
A. submissive B. expansive C. flirtatious D. nervous

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

41. To control quality and making A decisions about B production are C among D the many responsibilities of an industrial engineer.

42. George Gershwin not only composed A popular songs for B musicals, also C wrote more serious D concerts.

43. Some international students use A a cassette recorder to make B tapes of their classes so that C they can repeat the lectures again D.

44. Many A ancient cities had fire watchers, but as late as 1666 England's largest B city had nothing C organized fire protection system when the Great Fire of London destroyed much D of that city.

45. Oyster farming A has been practice B in most C parts of the world for D many years.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

46. If we had taken his sage advice, we wouldn't be in so much trouble now.
A. sturdy B. wise C. willing D. eager

47. The politician's conviction for tax fraud jeopardized his future in public life.
A. jettisoned B. penalized C. rejuvenated D. endangered

48. A mediocre student who gets low grades will have trouble getting into an Ivy League college.
A. average B. lazy C. moronic D. diligent

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

49. The police asked Mr. Porter many questions about exactly where he was on the night of his wife's murder.
A. The police asked Mr. Porter many questions in relation to his exact whereabouts on the night of his wife's murder.
B. Where exactly Mr. Porter was on the night of his wife's murder was of great importance to the police, who asked him many questions.
C. Mr. Porter was nowhere to be found on the night of his wife's murder, so the police asked him many questions.
D. The police had difficulty asking Mr. Porter questions about exactly where he was on the night his wife committed murder.

50. It won't make any difference if it rains because we'll still go.
A. We should go just in case it rains.
B. Going in the rain will be a totally different experience.
C. We'll still go even if it rains.
D. It's doubtful whether it will rain or not, so we'll still go.

51. He said he was anxious about the plight of the homeless.
A. He showed concern for the plight of the homeless.
B. The plight of the homeless was a source of annoyance to him.
C. He was not very touched by the plight of the homeless.
D. Such was his sympathy for the homeless that he decided to help them.

52. Make sure you look after your bag in this café as there are many thieves around.
A. This café isn't a safe place for your bag as there are many thieves around.
B. I suggest you to keep an eye on your bag in this café as there are many thieves around.
C. As there are many thieves around, I don't want you to leave your bag in this café.
D. I suggest you keep an eye on your bag in this café as there are many thieves around.

53. That sort of behavior is deplorable, in my opinion.
A. That sort of behavior is acceptable, I think.
B. I don't approve of that sort of behavior.
C. My behavior is quite unacceptable.
D. I am very sorry about that sort of behavior.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

A GUIDEBOOK WRITER

He is five thousand meters up in the Peruvian Andes, with a view of magnificent scenery all around. Looking down at the snow-capped mountains (54)

________ out below, Peter Hutchison could be (55) ________ for thinking that he has the best job in the world. But the (56) ________ required to keep it sometimes (57) ________ him out. Some days his head (58) ________, not from lack of oxygen but from the (59) _____ of checking rooms in fifty different hotels.

Peter is in charge of a team of writers working on a series of travel guidebooks. 'Each guidebook contains hundreds of thousands of facts,' he says. 'When I am on a research trip, I sometimes note down eighty points of (60) ________ in one day. (61) ________ to popular belief, being a travel writer is no holiday! So that others can get the most out of their trips. I have to (62) ________ long hours.'

After driving himself hard for a week, Peter (63) ________ himself by taking a few days off to (64) ________ his own favorite leisure activities, which include scuba-diving and jungle treks. He has an amazingly comprehensive knowledge of South America. 'I'd love to live here permanently,' he says, 'but I have to return to London to chase up the other contributors and make sure the latest book doesn't fall behind (65) ________. It's due out in October and mustn't be late.'

54. A. expanding B. spreading C. broadening D. lying
55. A. mistaken B. tolerated C. spared D. forgiven
56. A. force B. power C. effort D. attempt
57. A. wears B. brings C. works D. bears
58. A. turns B. spins C. winds D. twists
59. A. strain B. affliction C. suffering D. distress
60. A. interest B. attention C. value D. attraction
61. A. Opposite B. Contrary C. Alternative D. Distinct
62. A. put in B. take up C. make over D. get into
63. A. celebrates B. delights C. rewards D. praises
64. A. perform B. pursue C. maintain D. attend
65. A. timetable B. program C. schedule D. agenda

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Jim Whyte flew out of Japan after spending four months crossing Siberia.

I got my usual seat on the plane, between the man with a large laptop and the woman with a screaming baby and directly in front of the kicking toddler. On this flight I had the added bonus of being at the front up against the wall which meant no legroom and no view of the movies. I'd read the in-flight magazine for the fifth time and discovered that the films I hadn't seen were being shown on every flight operated by the airline except this one, all before the plane had finished taxiing down the runway.

The flight home followed almost exactly the route I'd taken since November, flying via Seoul, Beijing and Mongolia to Irkutsk and then across the frozen wastes to Moscow. I looked out of the window for any signs of something familiar but I could see nothing but a sea of frozen trees stretching north to the Arctic Sea. A journey that had taken four months, several visas and huge quantities of thermal underwear to complete now took little more than 12 hours, three lousy films and two airline meals to undo.

As the plane came in to land over London in the late afternoon sunshine, the Japanese and Korean tourists peered out of the windows for their first view through the London clouds of the suburbs round Heathrow Airport with the same enthusiasm I'd had for my first view of Kyoto or Ulan Baataar. After such a long time away, even I found the regimented streets a strange sight.

By the time I'd collected my luggage from the carousel, it was beginning to sink in that I was home. I was no longer some strange exotic creature attracting the stares and attention of the local people and I realized I resented this. At least with my long hair and shaggy beard it was a certainty that I would be stopped at customs. 'What was the purpose of your visit?' I was asked. I was really beginning to enjoy the reaction to my answers, but the customs officer had already had enough of me and let me go. The doors to the arrivals hall sprung open and I was greeted by a sea of smiling, welcoming faces which quickly turned blank again when they realized I wasn't their relative. By the time I'd reached the other side of the hall I'd lost the 'I'm back! Guess where I've been!' look on my face.

Little had changed in the past four months. If you had arrived back from such a journey some years ago, the UK could have been struck by a hurricane and you wouldn't have known about it until the pilot started circling above looking for a place to land. These days email, the Internet and 24-hour news mean that, despite your best efforts, it's impossible to completely lose touch with home; well, except when you stay in a tent in Mongolia for a week or so.

It was with a sense of sadness that I unpacked my dirty clothes and put my trusty rucksack in the cupboard. Somehow **it just didn't seem right** to see a piece of luggage that had spent its whole life travelling through the wilds of the Arctic, Europe and the wide open spaces of Asia, now folded up and confined to a shelf above the towels and bed linen until I set off again.

I loved every minute of the trip especially seeing the northern lights in Abisko, the Trans-Siberian Railway, camping in Mongolia and New Year in China. After a few weeks in Japan I feel I only **scratched the surface** there. Capsule hotels, electric baths and bullet trains left me speechless. I was left totally exhausted and exhilarated by the experience and can't wait to go back once my bank manager gives me permission. I'm already planning my next journey and reckon that the perfect antidote to crossing Siberia in January is to cross the Sahara in August. What do you think?

66. What does Jim mean by **'I got my usual seat on the plane'** in the first paragraph?
A. He preferred to sit at the front of the plane.
B. He always seemed to get the worst place to sit.
C. He had got the seat he had asked for.
D. He liked to sit in the same place on each flight.

67. What did Jim have in common with the tourists?
A. He was not pleased at the clouds blocking his view.
B. He was not sure whether he had made a wrong decision.
C. He did not know this part of London very well either.
D. He had experienced the same feelings on arriving in a new place.

68. How did Jim feel after he left the arrivals hall?
A. irritated that nobody was interested in his homecoming
B. disappointed that there was nobody to meet him
C. upset that people weren't friendly towards him
D. annoyed that the customs official hadn't trusted him

69. What does Jim say about keeping in touch while he was away?
A. He would have preferred to be out of contact for longer.
B. He was grateful that he was able to use email and the Internet.
C. He would have liked to have received more up-to-date news from home.
D. He was relieved to get emails in some remote places.

70. What is Jim comparing when he says **'it just didn't seem right'** in paragraph 6?
A. his rucksack and the other luggage
B. his dirty clothes and the linen in the cupboard
C. his travels and his home life
D. his past and future journeys

71. Why does Jim say in the last paragraph that he only **'scratched the surface'** in Japan?
A. It was difficult for him to get to know people.
B. There is a lot more he wants to see.
C. He didn't understand some things.
D. He found it very expensive.

72. What is Jim's main purpose in writing the article?
A. to explain why he wanted to make the trip
B. to point out the things that can go wrong on a trip
C. to suggest a route across Asia for other people to follow
D. to describe his reactions to the trip coming to an end

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

It's the sort of thing that usually only happens in fiction. A young bank worker buys a home computer and to fill his spare time writes a first novel. A few months later the book has been sold here and abroad in deals worth £750,000; a Hollywood film is under consideration. That, though, has been the experience of Michael Ridpath, who before tapping out *Free to Trade*, a fast-moving thriller about international financial crime, had never written anything more imaginative than a financial report.

For those of us who still haven't found a legal, decent and honest way of getting rich, such stories get us excited. But the trouble with trying to pen a small literary masterpiece is that everyone else is too. Writing unsaleable bestsellers is one of the most popular hobbies in Britain. According to one estimate, 20,000-30,000 manuscripts of proposed books are lying in British publishers' in-trays at any one time. That suggests there must be several hundred thousand people out there nightly peering into word processor screens and seeking inspiration. Blake Friedmann, Mr. Ridpath's literary agent, receives 20 to 30 manuscripts a day sent in by hopeful writers, but the company has only seen two writers published from this so-called **'slush pile'** in the last decade. Any other London literary agent or publisher will tell you the chances are the same. The sad truth is that for 99.9 per cent of authors, all their masterworks will ever earn is a string of rejection letters, and some praise from Auntie Doris if she can be persuaded to read the thing.

David O'Leary a literary agent who is currently wading through a huge pile of manuscripts from hopefuls, says: 'The Mr. Ridpaths of this world are a bad example. People read about them and think they can do it. But there is a mystery at the heart of writing. The more you see, the more you realize this is the sad truth. Pick up a page and you can tell whether someone can write or not. Some publishers who shall be nameless have a 10-page test. If the story hasn't gripped them by then, they don't read any more.'

Pierre Reylan, one of the readers employed to go through the vast number of unsolicited manuscripts at one publisher, says that the only manuscript sent in unrequested he can remember being published was a non-fiction book - on how to improve your eyesight. 'What impresses me is the huge amount of work and effort going into the manuscripts. It feels sad always having to send them back.' Sometimes a letter will accompany a no-hope manuscript, announcing that the author has given up a perfectly respectable job to spend their whole time writing.

Darley Anderson, a London agent who receives 100 manuscripts a week (he might get up to four writers a year published) insists the talent is out there. 'It's just that some publishers are too lazy, too busy or don't have the imagination to find them.' Two years ago he sold a novel by a nurse, Martina Cole, for £150,000. 'If in that year I had not taken on anybody else I would have felt it was a very successful year.'

The odds against success, then, are enormous. But for some writers the urge to write a book is too great to be resisted, whether it is because of the need for money, the desire to be famous or the wish to be creative.

73. What is unusual about Michael Ridpath?
A. He has succeeded with his first attempt at writing.
B. He has written a book set in the financial world.
C. He has had great success with a non-fiction book.
D. He has had success as a writer at an early age.

74. What is the **'slush pile'**, mentioned in paragraph 2?
A. manuscripts that have been rejected
B. manuscripts not requested by publishers
C. manuscripts sent to publishers on one day
D. manuscripts that are unlikely to be read

75. What is emphasized in paragraph 2?
A. the low quality of most manuscripts sent to publishers
B. the effort that is required in order to write a book
C. the unwillingness of publishers to read manuscripts
D. the number of people trying to be published authors

76. According to David O'Leary, Michael Ridpath's success has ________.
A. led other writers to copy the style of his book
B. encouraged people who are not good writers
C. suggested that publishers' methods do not work
D. affected publishers' reactions to manuscripts they receive

77. What does Pierre Reylan say about the manuscripts he receives?
A. The people who send them deserve sympathy.
B. They are usually longer than they should be.
C. Non-fiction ones have a good chance of success.
D. He has difficulty deciding which ones to reject.

78. What do some letters accompanying manuscripts indicate?
A. how little writers understand the system
B. the difficult circumstances some writers are in
C. the previous successes some writers have had
D. how serious the writers are about writing

79. What does Darley Anderson say about the manuscripts he receives?
A. Too many people who can't write well send them in.
B. Any of them may come from a possibly successful writer.

C. It is relatively easy for him to get one published.
D. Most years none of them are good enough to be published.

80. What is the purpose of the article?
A. to discourage people from trying to write bestsellers
B. to emphasize how difficult it is to write a good book
C. to describe some of the difficulties that publishers face
D. to point out how hard it is to get a book published

ANSWER KEY 6

1.C	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.D	6.A	7.A	8.B	9.D	10.A
11.C	12.B	13.B	14.A	15.C	16.D	17.C	18.B	19.C	20.C
21.C	22.C	23.D	24.D	25.A	26.A	27.A	28.C	29.A	30.C
31.D	32.B	33.A	34.A	35.B	36.C	37.A	38.C	39.B	40.B
41.A	42.C	43.D	44.C	45.B	46.B	47.D	48.A	49.A	50.C
51.A	52.D	53.B	54.B	55.D	56.C	57.A	58.B	59.A	60.A
61.B	62.A	63.C	64.B	65.C	66.B	67.D	68.A	69.A	70.C
71.B	72.D	73.A	74.B	75.D	76.B	77.A	78.D	79.B	80.D

1. C. **archaeology** /ˌɑːki'ɒlədʒi/ → /k/
chopstick, chairman, checkbox → /tʃ/
2. C. **transparent** /træns'pærənt/ → /s/
reason, disaster, cosmetics → /z/
3. A. **integrity** /ɪn'tegrəti/ → /e/
resources, eruption, deduction → /ɪ/
4. D. **summon** /'sʌmən/ → /ə/
optical, cotton, botany → /ɒ/ /ɑː/
5. D. **acrobatics** /ækrə'bætɪks/ → /æ/
available, proclamation, arrange → /eɪ/
6. A. *get at sth* (phr v): to try to suggest sth without saying it directly (có ý nói điều gì, có hàm ý gì)
7. A. *tranquil* (adj): quiet and peaceful (yên bình)
8. B. *as if* (idm): in a way that suggests sth (như thể, cứ như là)
9. D. *hazard* (n): a thing that can be dangerous or cause damage (mối nguy hiểm)
10. A. *ban (on sth)* (n): an official rule that says that sth is not allowed (lệnh cấm)
11. C. *can't wait to do sth* = want to do sth very much
12. B. *on condition that* = provided / providing that = as long as = only if (với điều kiện)
13. B. *seeing that* (idm): because of the fact that .

14. A. *from scratch* (idm): từ con số không, từ đầu
15. C. *range from sth to sth* (v): từ…đến…
16. D. *moral restraint*: ràng buộc về đạo đức → Parallel structure
17. C. *It's crucial (that) you not be late* → adjective of urgency + *that* clause with negative bare infinitive
18. B. *wishful thinking* (n): điều mơ tưởng
19. C. *had* → Simple past
20. C. *while* (conj) → used to contrast two things (trong khi đó)
21. C. *rink* (n): sân băng, sân trượt pa-tanh
22. C. *belief (in sth / sb)* (n): niềm tin vào cái gì / vào ai
23. D. *that's what I was led to believe* = that's what they led me to believe (đó là điều người ta khiến tôi tin)
24. D. *under the influence of*: chịu ảnh hưởng, chịu tác động của → common phrase
25. A. *grief* (n): a feeling of great sadness (nỗi đau buồn, nỗi thương tiếc)
26. A. *to…extent* (idm): used to show how far sth is true or how great an effect it has (tới mức nào)
27. A. *exhaust fumes* (n): khói thải, khí thải
28. C. *she felt as if / though she would burst* = she felt like she was going to burst → linking words (manner)
29. A. *bear in mind* (idm): to remember
30. C. *those* (pron): used for referring to people of a particular type (những ai)
Those who wish to ask for the writer's signature stand in a line, please. (Những ai muốn xin chữ ký tác giả làm ơn đứng thành một hàng.)
31. D. *behind the times* (idm): lỗi thời
32. B. *be of the opinion that* (idm): to believe or think that… (tin rằng, nghĩ rằng)
33. A. *expects them to have the report finished* = expects that they will have the report finished
34. A. *take it on / upon yourself to do sth* (idm): to decide to do sth without asking permission or advice (tự ý làm gì mà không xin phép)
35. B. *take advantage of sth / sb* (idm): 1. to make use of sth well, to make use of an opportunity (tận dụng)
2. = *exploit* (v) (lợi dụng)
36. C. *in retrospect* (idm): thinking about a past event or situation, often with a different opinion of it from the one you had at the time (ngẫm lại, nghĩ lại)
37. A. *all things considered* (idm): thinking carefully about all the facts, especially the problems or difficulties, of a situation (sau khi cân nhắc kỹ)
38. C. *for fear that* (idm): to avoid the danger of sth happening (sợ rằng)
39. B. *he's bound to be here* (personal) vs. *it's almost certain that he'll be here* (impersonal)
bound to do / be sth: certain or likely to happen, or to do or be sth (chắc chắn, rất có khả năng)
40. B. *expansive* (adj): friendly and willing to talk a lot (cởi mở, chan hòa)
41. A. *making* → to make (To be parallel with the other infinitive in the series (*to control*), another infinitive (*to make*) is needed.)
42. C. *also* → but also (The correct pattern is *not only…but also*.)
43. D. *again* → delete *again* (The word *again* is used unnecessarily and should be omitted.)
44. C. *nothing* → no (*Nothing* is a pronoun where a determiner (*no*) is needed to modify *system*.)
45. B. *practice* → practiced (In a passive verb phrase, a past participle (*practiced*) must be used rather than the simple form of the verb (*practice*).)
46. B. *wise* (adj): khôn ngoan
47. D. *endanger* (v): gây nguy hiểm
48. A. *average* (adj): trung bình, thường
49. A. *in relation to* = concerning (liên quan đến) → common phrase
whereabouts (n): the place where sb / sb is (nơi)
50. C. *make no difference to sb / sth* (idm): to have no effect on sb / sth (không có tác dụng, ảnh hưởng đối với)
51. A. *show concern for*: bày tỏ sự lo lắng về
52. D. *keep an eye on sb / sth* (idm): to take care of sb / sth and make sure that they are not harmed / damaged (trông chừng)
53. B. *approve of sb / sth* (v): to think that sb / sth is good, acceptable or suitable (tán thành)
54. B. *spread out:* trải ra
55. D. *someone could be forgiven for thinking* (idm): used for saying that it is not surprising that sb thinks sth, even though they are wrong to do so (không ngạc nhiên khi ai đó nghĩ rằng)
56. C. *effort* (n): nỗ lực
57. A. *wear yourself / sb out* (phr v): to make yourself / sb feel very tired (làm mệt mỏi, làm kiệt sức)
58. B. *spin* (v): quay cuồng
…*his head spins*: đầu óc ông quay cuồng…
59. A. *strain* (n): sự căng thẳng
60. A. *interest* (n): sự quan tâm, thích thú
61. B. *contrary to*: trái ngược với
62. A. *put in* (phr v): to spend a lot of time or make a lot of effort doing sth (dành nhiều thời gian và công sức làm việc gì)
63. C. *reward* (v): thưởng

64. B. *pursue* (v): theo đuổi

65. C. *behind schedule*: chậm so với kế hoạch → common phrase

66. *What does Jim mean by* ***'I got my usual seat on the plane'*** *in the first paragraph?* (Jim có ý gì khi nói **'tôi lại có chỗ ngồi như mọi khi trên máy bay'** trong đoạn thứ nhất?)

B. *He always seemed to get the worst place to sit*. (Dường như anh luôn có chỗ ngồi tệ nhất.)

67. *What did Jim have in common with the tourists?* (Jim và những người khách du lịch cùng có điểm gì chung?)

D. *He had experienced the same feelings on arriving in a new place.* (Anh đã trải qua những cảm xúc giống như họ khi vừa đến một nơi mới.)

68. *How did Jim feel after he left the arrivals hall?* (Jim cảm thấy như thế nào sau khi rời nhà ga đến?)

A. *irritated that nobody was interested in his homecoming* (cảm thấy bực mình vì chẳng ai quan tâm đến chuyến trở về nhà của anh)

69. *What does Jim say about keeping in touch while he was away?* (Jim nói gì về việc giữ liên lạc khi anh đi xa?)

A. *He would have preferred to be out of contact for longer.* (Anh muốn mất liên lạc trong thời gian dài hơn.)

70. *What is Jim comparing when he says* ***'it just didn't seem right'*** *in paragraph 6?* (Jim đang so sánh điều gì khi cho rằng **'thật chẳng phải tí nào'** trong đoạn 6?)

C. *his travel and his home life* (việc du lịch và cuộc sống ở nhà)

71. *Why does Jim say in the last paragraph that he only* ***'scratched the surface'*** *in Japan?* (Tại sao trong đoạn cuối Jim lại nói anh ấy mới chỉ **'cào xước bề mặt'** ở Nhật Bản?)

B. *There is a lot more he wants to see.* (Còn quá nhiều điều anh muốn được nhìn thấy.)

72. *What is Jim's main purpose in writing the article?* (Mục đích chính của Jim khi viết bài báo này là gì?)

D. *to describe his reactions to the trip coming to an end* (để miêu tả phản ứng của mình trước việc chuyến đi kết thúc)

73. *What is unusual about Michael Ridpath?* (Có điều gì khác thường ở Michael Ridpath?)

A. *He has succeeded with his first attempt at writing.* (Anh đã thành công ngay từ lần đầu tiên thử viết văn.)

74. *What is the* ***'slush pile'****, mentioned in paragraph 2?* (**'Đống bài viết vớ vẩn'** được nhắc đến trong đoạn 2 là gì?)

B. *manuscripts not requested by publishers* (các bản thảo không được các nhà xuất bản yêu cầu)

75. *What is emphasized in paragraph 2?* (Điều gì được nhấn mạnh trong đoạn 2?)

D. *the number of people trying to be published authors* (số lượng người đang cố gắng để trở thành tác giả có tác phẩm được xuất bản)

76. *According to David O'Leary, Michael Ridpath's success has* ______. (Theo David O'Leary, thành công của Michael Ridpath đã ___.)

B. *encouraged people who are not good writers* (khuyến khích những người vốn không phải là những nhà văn giỏi)

77. *What does Pierre Reylan say about the manuscripts he receives?* (Pierre Reylan nói gì về các bản thảo ông nhận được?)

A. *The people who send them deserve sympathy.* (Những người gửi các bản thảo này đáng nhận được sự thông cảm.)

78. *What do some letters accompanying manuscripts indicate?* (Một vài lá thư gửi kèm các bản thảo cho thấy điều gì?)

D. *how serious the writers are about writing* (cho thấy người viết nghiêm túc đến như thế nào đối với việc sáng tác)

79. *What does Darley Anderson say about the manuscripts he receives?* (Darley Anderson nói givề những bản thảo ông nhận được?)

B. *Any of them may come from a possibly successful writer.* (Bất cứ một bản thảo nào cũng có thể được gửi đến từ một nhà văn có khả năng thành công.)

80. *What is the purpose of the article?* (Mục đích của bài báo này là gì?)

D. *to point out how hard it is to get a book published* (để chỉ ra phải khó khăn đến như thế nào mới có được một quyển sách xuất bản)

TEST 7

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. impression B. adventure C. commercial D. immigrate
2. A. hygiene B. shampoo C. refine D. transmit
3. A. symbolic B. internal C. dimension D. habitat
4. A. disfavor B. fragrance C. monitor D. memory
5. A. propose B. current C. misuse D. repeat

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. At parties, Jill was always very ______ and talkative.
A. outgoing B. insecure C. tense D. calm

7. 'Shall I turn on the television?– 'No, I'd rather not ______ television tonight.'
A. watching B. watch C. to watch D. be watched

8. She's looking for a roommate as she can't get used to __________ everything on her own.
A. have to do B. have been doing
C. having done D. having to do

9. ______ she got home, her husband had dinner ready and waiting for her.
A. By the time B. As soon as C. Once D. Until

10. 'It's cold in here!' – '__________ the window?'
A. Shall I close for you B. Would you like me to close
C. Do you like that I close D. Would you like my closing

11. I will keep your application __________ file for the time being.
A. in B. with C. on D. at

12. It's a foregone __________ that he'll be top of the class again.
A. concept B. proposal C. conclusion D. prediction

13. The number of tickets available will be __________ by the size of the stadium.
A. related B. determined C. dependent D. consequent

14. After the accident, traffic had to be __________ away from the motorway.
A. diverted B. deflected C. dispersed D. disposed

15. The new legislation will go into effect __________ the first of the year.
A. as if B. as of C. as though D. as for

16. They didn't enjoy the movie the first time, so __________ it again is very slim.
A. the likelihood of their seeing B. it's unlikely they'll see
C. they probably won't see D. the likelihood of them to see

17. The party starts at 8 o'clock so I'll __________ at 7.45.
A. look you for B. make you out C. turn you in D. pick you up

18. When she __________ her mistake, she apologized.
A. was realizing B. did realize C. realized D. has realized

19. Jim Courier __________ Boris Becker in the men's singles final by five sets to three.
A. beat B. won C. drew D. lost

20. ______ so concerned about him if he had called you while he was away?
A. Had you been B. Would you have been
C. Were you D. Why were you

21. Ridership on city buses has fallen __________ dramatically since the 25% fare increase.
A. out B. off C. down D. away

22. __________ phobias do not involve loss of contact with reality, they may severely limit a persons life.
A. Although B. Despite C. That D. As

23. 'How's the new job?' – '__________'.
A. As far as it goes B. Few and far between
C. So far so good D. Far from it

24. It was wrong of him __________ for what he did to you and your family.
A. not having to apologize B. not to have apologized
C. not apologizing D. that he hadn't apologized

25. There's a good weather __________ for tomorrow.
A. prediction B. foretell C. prophecy D. forecast

26. She was __________ with intelligent and wit.
A. talented B. presented C. endowed D. complied

27. The gallery is closed for __________.
A. reproof B. renovation C. resemblance D. repentance

28. She's just bought three new dresses, __________ her if she gains weight.
A. none of them will fit B. that won't fit
C. but none of them fit D. none of which will fit

29. He winked at me and gave me one of his __________ looks.
A. known B. acknowledged C. knowing D. knowledgeable

30. The sergeant was furious because he hadn't been __________ of the maneuvers.
A. notified B. announced C. referred D. communicated

31. The local press has been pouring __________ on the mayor for dissolving the council.
A. blame B. hatred C. disapproval D. scorn

32. I'm __________ too keen on visiting the Parkers again so soon.
A. that B. none C. such D. very

33. It's no wonder the children felt disappointed because first their parents promised to take them to Disneyland and then they __________ on their word.
A. played down B. drew out C. came off D. went back

34. __________ a new job until he was offered a substantial raise and promotion.
A. His intention to find B. He's intent on finding
C. He'd been intending to find D. His intention of finding

35. Jane's been __________ a bad patch - a holiday should cheer her up.
A. coming up with B. going through C. bringing up D. getting down

36. The minister assured us that there were __________ funds for this project.
A. rich B. financial C. ample D. deep

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

37. In accordance the (A) wishes of most of his electorate (B), President Franklin D. Roosevelt postponed (C) entering the Second World War until (D) December 11, 1941.

38. It has $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{long}}}$ been known $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{as}}}$ an entire cluster of galaxies may sometimes $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{lie buried}}}$ $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{within}}}$ a vast, dense ball of gas.

39. $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{It is generally believed}}}$ that Thomas Jefferson was the one who had researched and $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{wrote}}}$ the *Declaration of Independence* during the months prior to $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{its signing}}}$ $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{in July 1776}}}$.

40. Each year, one million teenagers $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{start smoking}}}$, and every day about $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{three thousand}}}$ become $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{addicted}}}$ to $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{the tobacco}}}$.

41. The first writing ink $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{was made}}}$ from pigment $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{find}}}$ in the octopus's ink sac, which also $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{helps}}}$ the animal avoid $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{being attacked}}}$.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

42. He had reached the $\underline{\text{zenith}}$ of his career when he became president of General Motors.

A. ambition B. zeal
C. happiest moment D. summit

43. She agreed to $\underline{\text{collaborate}}$ with him in writing her biography.

A. resist B. fight C. confront D. cooperate

44. The builder's $\underline{\text{conservative}}$ estimate of the time required to remodel the kitchen was six weeks.

A. reactionary B. cautious C. protective D. traditional

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

45. It's a pity we don't have a bigger apartment.

A. If only we had a bigger apartment. B. Only if we had a bigger apartment.
C. Even if we had a bigger apartment. D. If so we had a bigger apartment.

46. The students didn't take to their new lecturer.

A. The new lecturer was unpopular with the students.
B. The students didn't empathize with the new lecturer.
C. The new lecturer didn't like the students.
D. The students didn't pay much attention to the new lecturer.

47. Don't run away with the idea that this job is easy.

A. This job is easy, so don't run away.
B. The idea that this job is easy often runs through my mind.
C. Don't draw the conclusion that this job is easy.
D. Forget about this easy job.

48. The head teacher was at a loss to understand the girl's behavior.

A. The girl's behavior was nothing but a shock to the head teacher.
B. The head teacher thought that the girl's behavior was contemptible.
C. The girl's behavior was incomprehensible to the head teacher.
D. The head teacher treated the girl with suspicion because he didn't understand her.

49. She didn't like the fact that he had been treated so badly.

A. She treated him so badly because she didn't like him.
B. She didn't feel like treating him badly.
C. She objected to him being treated so badly.
D. She had no intention of treating him so badly.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

THE BEGINNINGS OF FLIGHT

The story of man's mastery of the air is almost as old as man himself, a puzzle in which the essential clues were not found until a very late stage. However, to (50) ________ this we must first go back to the time when primitive man (51) ________ his food, and only birds and insects flew. We cannot know with any certainty when man first deliberately shaped weapons for throwing, but that (52) ________ of conscious design marked the first step on a road that (53) ________ from the spear and the arrow to the airplane and the giant rocket of the present (54) ________. It would seem, in fact, that this (55) ________ to throw things is one of the most primitive and deep-seated of our instincts, (56) ________ in childhood and persisting into old age. The more mature ambition to throw things swiftly and accurately, which is the origin of most (57) ________ games, probably has its roots in the ages when the possession of a (58) ________ weapon and the ability to throw it with force and accuracy (59) ________ the difference between eating and starving.

It is significant that such weapons were (60) ________ and brought to their (61) ________ form at an early stage in history. If we were restricted to the same (62) ________, it is doubtful if we could produce better bows and arrows than those that (63) ________ the armies of the past. The arrow was the first true weapon capable of maintaining direction over considerable (64) ________. It was to be centuries before man himself could fly.

50. A. value B. approve C. understand D. realize
51. A. pursued B. hunted for C. followed up D. chased
52. A. act B. deed C. action D. event
53. A. brings B. moves C. takes D. leads
54. A. instant B. day C. hour D. moment
55. A. feeling B. urge C. encouragement D. emotion
56. A. coming B. arriving C. appearing D. growing
57. A. exterior B. outside C. external D. outdoor
58. A. suitable B. fitting C. related D. chosen
59. A. involved B. meant C. told D. showed
60. A. cultivated B. imagined C. planned D. produced
61. A. last B. older C. latest D. final
62. A. matters B. substances C. materials D. sources
63. A. destroyed B. ruined C. spoiled D. exploded
64. A. lengths B. extents C. areas D. distances

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Paul Gould looks at the highs of going away and the lows as your post-holiday glow fades.

Irrespective of the destination, it's the coming back that hurts. As you trudge in to work and go back to the old routine, post-holiday blues hit whether you've been to a tropical paradise or simply spent a week at a local campsite. It is a recognized psychological pattern: we switch to a low after a high, we get despondent when a spell of basking in bliss is abruptly ended.

For me, that bliss was tasted at its most intoxicating two years ago in a secluded bay in southern Crete in Greece. At the time, a fortnight seemed to expand into a way of life. Days were taken up with massage, sunbathing, swimming and yoga. There was constant laughter amongst friends. Being a wage-slave seemed inconceivable: I was born to dance and sing and be pampered. This, I felt, was how life should be. More unsettling, though, was my conviction that life could be like this. If only I could cling on to this happy state, my potential for joy and creativity would be unlocked.

It couldn't last. The blues set in even before the holiday ended. What we needed, one of our group declared, was a post-holiday trauma support group. Is trauma too strong a word? Cary Cooper, professor of psychology at the University of Manchester, says the symptoms are undoubtedly genuine: 'It's things like being more aggressive or more withdrawn, mild depression, feeling tired even after a good night's sleep. Really, you're angry at the lifestyle you're reentering but you can't take it out on your lifestyle so you take it out on other people.'

So what of my hope of clinging on to that holiday feeling? My resolutions were to continue yoga classes, to take up massage and to rise above stress. Couldn't I maintain that way of life? 'The reason you don't is that people get really absorbed in work, then get on the train or whatever, and by the time they get home they're exhausted and just flop in front of the TV,' says Professor Cooper. The post-holiday glow may last a day or two. There's the gratification of colleagues asking where you've been. It can be quite amusing for the first morning when you can show off by telling people you've been to exciting places having more fun than them. But then day-to-day hassles crowd in thick and fast. The holiday may well have seemed like ages at the time, but now it shrinks to a tiny blip. You feel cheated.

Perhaps holidays give us an unrealistic taste of fantasy. I detect something altogether darker: they compel us to see how much aggravation, tedium and mediocrity we put up with the rest of the time. On a more paranoid note, is it possible we've been intoxicated by a cynical holidays industry? Are holidays just a mechanism whereby we swap our role as producers in the great big economic machine for that of the consumer? Professor Cooper confirms my fears: 'We go on holiday and become consumers and because work is so time-consuming, the way we justify it is to use the money to make us feel better about our limited existence, saying: 'At least I can afford a nice holiday''. Surely we can't just blame the industry? Some of my best holidays have simply been times when I chose to hang out with friends, have long conversations, feel carefree. Professor Cooper believes these are opportunities that allow us to invest in relationships.

After a holiday, Professor Cooper advises going back to work gradually: 'Do only the stuff that needs immediate attention, leave on time, go to the gym.' Thank goodness work-life balance has entered public debate. It is high time we got agitated about the realization that four weeks' holiday a year and a working week of 40 hours plus means we can set aside no time or energy for things that matter, such as our partners, our children, our friends, staying healthy, or cooking instead of ready meals. But Professor Cooper's advice so far can only help so much. A more revolutionary solution is downshifting. 'People see the gap between a normal human life and the treadmill existence and realize the cost is too great,' he says. 'So they think: 'Why not work for a smaller company or set up on my own?''

Yet the long-hours culture is probably only part of the problem. That post-exotica depression is also brought on by sheer boredom, noisy neighbors or, worse, domestic issues causing tension. The traditional saying is 'There's no place like home' but it sometimes seems there's no place like away from it all. In his acclaimed book *The Art of Travel,* Alain de Botton sums up this yearning: 'Few seconds in life are more releasing than those in which a plane ascends to the sky… its ascent is a symbol of transformation. It can inspire us to imagine analogous, decisive shifts in our own lives; to imagine that we too might one day surge above much that looms over us.' So perhaps the only way to cure post-holiday blues is to start planning the next one as soon as you get back.

65. In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that post-holiday feelings of depression _______
A. occur when a holiday has been cut short
B. happen regardless of the holiday location
C. arise when a holiday has not been satisfying
D. affect people with little variation in their work

66. During his holiday in Crete, the writer was _______.
A. resentful about an illusion of happiness
B. certain he could maintain that way of living
C. determined to start working for himself
D. astonished at the change in his behavior

67. What does Professor Cary Cooper believe about trauma?
A. People have a tendency to confuse stress with trauma.
B. It has a serious impact on performance at work.
C. Holidays can only increase trauma which already exists in a person.
D. It can cause people to behave in an unpleasant way towards others.

68. What are we told about people who have been back at work for a few days?
A. They feel as though the holiday they had was too short.
B. They exaggerate when describing it to their colleagues.
C. They lack the mental discipline to maintain a lifestyle change.
D. They underestimate the time they need to commit to work.

69. In paragraph 5, the writer states that going on holiday forces people to _______.
A. focus on relationships they have neglected
B. be keener to assert their superior social status
C. recognize the frustrations of everyday life
D. work longer hours in order to afford time off

70. In paragraph 6, one of the writer's aims is to _______.
A. encourage people to protest about their working hours
B. persuade people of the value of personal relationships
C. highlight which of Professor Coopers proposals are valid
D. illustrate the advantages of people becoming self-employed

71. The writer's purpose in using the quotation from *The Art of Travel* is to _______
A. contrast people's dreams with what they actually go on to achieve
B. promote the idea that risk-takers lead a more rewarding life
C. discourage people from settling down before they are ready
D. show the pleasure derived from dreaming about a different lifestyle

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Visitors to Prince Edward Island, Canada, delight in the **'unspoiled'** scenery - the well-kept farms and peaceful hamlets of the island's central core and the rougher terrain of the east and west. In reality, the Island ecosystems are almost entirely artificial.

Islanders have been **tampering with** the natural environment since the eighteenth century and long ago broke down the Island's natural forest cover to exploit its timber and clear land for agriculture. By 1900, 80 percent of the forest had been cut down and much of what remained had been destroyed by disease. Since then, however, some farmland has been abandoned and has returned to forest through the invasion of opportunist species, notably spruce. Few examples of the original climax forest, which consisted mostly of broadleaved trees such as maple, birch, and oak, survive today.

Apart from a few stands of native forest, the only authentic habitats on Prince Edward Island are its sand dunes and salt marshes. The dunes are formed from sand washed ashore by waves and then dried and blown by the wind to the land beyond the beach. The sand is prevented from spreading farther by marram grass, a tall, long-rooted species that grows with the dunes and keeps them remarkably stable. Marram grass acts as a windbreak and allows other plants such as beach pea and bayberry to take hold. On dunes where marram grass is broken down - for instance, where it is **trampled** - the dunes may spread inland and inundate agricultural lands or silt up fishing harbors. The white dunes of the north coast are the most impressive. There are also white dunes on the east and west coasts. Only in the south are there red dunes, created when the soft sandstone cliffs crumble into the sea and subsequently wash ashore as red sand. The dunes were once used as cattle pasture but were abandoned as the early settlers moved inland.

Salt marshes are the second remaining authentic habitat. These bogs are the result of the flooding of low coastal areas during unusually high tides. In the intervals between tides, a marsh area remains and plants take root, notably cord grass, the 'marsh hay' used by the early settlers as winter forage for their livestock. Like the dunes, though, the marshes were soon dismissed as wasteland and escaped development.

72. On what aspect of Prince Edward Island does the author focus?

A. Its tourist industry	B. Its beaches
C. Its natural habitats	D. Its agriculture

73. Why does the author use quotation marks around the word **unspoiled** in paragraph 1?
A. He is quoting from another author.
B. The scenery is not as attractive as it once was.

C. The scenery looks unspoiled but is not.
D. He disagrees with the ideas in this paragraph.

74. The phrase **'tampering with'** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ________
A. preserving B. interfering with C. remembering D. dealing with

75. What can be inferred about Prince Edward Island's forests?
A. Only a few small stands of tree still exist.
B. They are more extensive than they were in 1900.
C. They are virtually the same as they were in the eighteenth century.
D. About 80 percent of the island is covered by them.

76. Which of the following types of tree is most common in the forests of Prince Edward Island today?
A. Oak B. Birch C. Spruce D. Maple

77. What does the author say about beach pea and bayberry?
A. They have become commercially important plants.
B. They grow on dunes after marram grass is established.
C. They were once an important food crop for early settlers.
D. They are spreading across the Island, destroying important crops.

78. According to the passage, what effect does the destruction of marram grass have?
A. It permits the sand dunes to cover farmland.
B. It creates better conditions for fishing.
C. It allows seawater to flood agricultural land.
D. It lets the sand wash into the sea.

79. The word **'trampled'** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A. ripped up B. flooded C. stepped on D. burned

80. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage about both the sand dunes and salt marshes of Prince Edward Island?
A. They have never been used.
B. They were once used but have long since been abandoned.
C. They have been used continuously since the island was first settled.
D. They were long unused but have recently been exploited.

ANSWER KEY 7

1.D	2.A	3.D	4.A	5.B	6.A	7.B	8.D	9.A	10.B
11.C	12.C	13.B	14.A	15.B	16.A	17.D	18.C	19.A	20.B
21.B	22.A	23.C	24.B	25.D	26.C	27.B	28.D	29.C	30.A
31.D	32.B	33.D	34.C	35.B	36.C	37.A	38.B	39.B	40.D
41.B	42.D	43.D	44.B	45.A	46.A	47.C	48.C	49.C	50.C
51.B	52.A	53.D	54.B	55.B	56.C	57.D	58.A	59.B	60.D
61.D	62.C	63.A	64.D	65.B	66.B	67.D	68.A	69.C	70.A
71.D	72.C	73.C	74.B	75.B	76.C	77.B	78.A	79.C	80.B

1. D. **immigrate** /ˈɪmɪɡreɪt/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
impression, adventure, commercial → The stress is on the second syllable.
2. A. **hygiene** /ˈhaɪdʒiːn/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
shampoo, refine, transmit → The stress is on the second syllable.
3. D. **habitat** /ˈhæbɪtæt/ → The stress is on the first syllable
symbolic, internal, dimension → The stress is on the second syllable.
4. A. **disfavor** /dɪsˈfeɪvə(r)/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
fragrance, monitor, memory → The stress is on the first syllable.
5. B. **current** /ˈkʌrənt/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
propose, misuse, repeat → The stress is on the second syllable.
6. A. *outgoing* (adj) = sociable (thoải mái, chan hòa)
7. B. *would rather* + (*not*) bare infinitive → to express preferences
8. D. *get / be used to sth / to doing sth*: quen với điều gì / làm việc gì
9. A. *by the time* → time expression (*By the time one event occurred, another had occurred before it*)
10. B. *Would you like me to close the window?* → polite offer
11. C. *on file* = in a file, to be used later (cất vào hồ sơ lưu trữ) → common phrase
12. C. *a foregone conclusion* (idm): điều đã được dự đoán trước
13. B. *determine* (v): quyết định, định đoạt
14. A. *divert* (v): to make sb / sth change direction (làm chuyển hướng)
15. B. *as of* (idm) = starting on: used to show the time or date from which sth starts (bắt đầu từ, kể từ)
16. A. *the likelihood of their seeing* → subject of the *so*-clause
likelihood collocates with *of* + noun / gerund
17. D. *pick sb up* (phr v): to go somewhere in your car and collect sb who is waiting for you (đón ai bằng xe)
18. C. *realized* → two past simple verbs for one action after another
19. A. *beat* (v): to defeat sb in a game or competition (đánh bại, thắng)
20. B. 3rd conditional: question lacks subject + verb of past result clause (*Would you have been so concerned*)
21. B. *fall off* (phr v) = decrease (giảm)
22. A. *although* (conj): used to contrast ideas in the same sentence → clause of concession
23. C. *so far so good* = up to now, everything is fine → expression with *far* (cho đến nay mọi việc đều ổn)
24. B. *It was wrong of him not to have apologized* … → *It* + *be* + adjective + *of* + object + *not* to-infinitive (predicate adjective + negative infinitive)
25. D. *weather forecast*: chương trình dự báo thời tiết

26. C. *be endowed with sth* (phr v): to naturally have a particular feature, quality, etc (được trời phú cho)

27. B. *renovation* (n): sự nâng cấp, sự sửa chữa

28. D. *none of which will fit her* → quantifier + relative clause (= but none of them will fit her)

29. C. *knowing look*: a look that suggests sb knows about sth (cái nhìn hiểu biết)

30. A. *notify sb of sth / notify sth to sb / notify sb that* (v) = inform (thông báo)

31. D. *pour scorn on sb / sth* (idm): to speak about sb / sth in a way that shows that you do not respect them or have a good opinion of them (dè bĩu)

32. B. *none* used with *too* and an adjective or adverb to mean 'not at all', 'not very' (không… lắm)

I'm none too keen on… : Tôi không thích…lắm

33. D. *go back on one's word*: không giữ lời hứa

34. C. Verb tense: Past perfect continuous to emphasize the continuous nature of an action which happened before another in the past

35. B. *go through a bad patch*: trải qua giai đoạn khó khăn→ common phrase

36. C. *ample* (adj) = plenty of (nhiều, dư dả)

37. A. *In accordance the* → In accordance with the (The word *with* has been omitted; the phrase should read *In accordance with the*.)

38. B. *as* → that (*That* is the correct noun clause marker.)

39. B. *wrote* → written (The auxiliary *had* requires a past participle (*written*).)

40. D. *the tobacco* → tobacco (The sentence makes a generalization about the uncountable noun *tobacco*; therefore, no article is needed.)

41. B. *find* → found (The past participle *found* should be used in place of the simple form of the verb (*find*). The past participle is used to reduce (shorten) a relative clause with a passive verb.)

42. D. *summit* (n): đỉnh, điểm cao nhất

43. D. *cooperate* (v): to work together with sb else in order to achieve sth (chung sức, hợp tác)

44. B. *cautious* (adj): thận trọng, dè dặt, vừa phải

45. A. *If only* for wishes

46. A. *unpopular with sb*: not liked by sb (không được ai đó yêu mến)

47. C. *draw the conclusion*: rút ra kết luận

48. C. *incomprehensible (to sb)* (adj): impossible to understand (không thể hiểu nổi)

49. C. *object (to sb / sth)* (v): to say that you disagree with, disapprove of or oppose sth (phản đối, chống lại)

50. C. *understand* (v): hiểu

51. B. *hunt for*: săn lùng, tìm kiếm

52. A. *act of sth* (n): việc làm, hành động

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53. D. *lead from…to*: đi từ…đến…

54. B. *the present day*: ngày nay

55. B. *urge to do sth* (n): a strong desire to do sth (ham muốn mạnh mẽ)

56. C. *appear* (v): xuất hiện

57. D. *outdoor* (adj) (only before noun): ngoài trời

58. A. *suitable* (adj): right or appropriate for a particular purpose or occasion (phù hợp, thích hợp)

59. B. *mean* (v): có nghĩa là

60. D. *produce* (v): sản xuất, chế tạo

61. D. *final* (adj): cuối cùng

62. C. *material* (n): vật liệu, nguyên liệu

63. A. *destroy* (v): tiêu diệt, phá hủy

64. D. *distance* (n): khoảng cách

65. *In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that post-holiday feelings of depression* ______. (Trong đoạn thứ nhất, tác giả cho rằng cảm giác chán nản sau kỳ nghỉ ______.)

B. *happen regardless of the holiday location* (xảy đến bất kể địa điểm nghỉ dưỡng là ở đâu đi nữa)

66. *During his holiday in Crete, the writer was* ______. (Trong kỳ nghỉ ở Crete, tác giả đã ______.)

B. *certain he could maintain that way of living* (chắc chắn là mình có thể duy trì lối sống đó)

67. *What does Professor Cary Cooper believe about trauma?* (Giáo sư Cary Cooper có ý kiến gì về cú sốc tâm lý?)

D. *It can cause people to behave in an unpleasant way towards others*. (Nó có thể khiến ta cư xử tệ với những người khác.)

68. *What are we told about people who have been back at work for a few days?* (Chúng ta được biết điều gì về những người vừa mới trở lại làm việc một vài ngày?)

A. *They feel as though the holiday they had was too short*. (Họ cảm thấy như thể kỳ nghỉ của mình quá ngắn ngủi.)

69. *In paragraph 5, the writer states that going on holiday forces people to* ______. (Trong đoạn 5 tác giả phát biểu rằng đi nghỉ khiến mọi người ______.)

C. *recognize the frustration of everyday life* (nhận ra sự bức bối của đời sống hàng ngày)

70. *In paragraph 6, one of the writer's aims is to* ______. (Trong đoạn 6, một trong những ý định của tác giả là ______.)

A. *encourage people to protest about their working hours* (khuyến khích mọi người phản đối về giờ làm việc)

71. *The writer's purpose in using the quotation from* ***The Art of Travel*** *is to* ______.

(Mục đích của tác giả khi sử dụng đoạn trích trong quyển *Nghệ thuật đi du lịch* là để_______.)

D. *show the pleasure derived from dreaming about a different lifestyle* (chỉ ra niềm vui sướng có được khi mơ về một lối sống khác)

72. *On what aspect of Prince Edward Island does the author focus?* (Tác giả tập trung vào khía cạnh nào của đảo Prince Edward?)

C. *Its natural habitats* (môi trường sống tự nhiên của đảo)

73. *Why does the author use quotation marks around the word* ***unspoiled*** *in paragraph 1?* (Trong đoạn 1 tại sao tác giả lại đặt từ **unspoiled** trong dấu trích dẫn?)

C. *The scenery looked unspoiled but it is not.* (Cảnh vật nhìn có vẻ không bị phá hỏng nhưng sự thật lại không như vậy.)

74. *The phrase '****tampering with****' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to* ______. (Cụm từ '**tampering with**' (*can thiệp, làm xáo trộn*) trong đoạn 2 có nghĩa gần nhất với ______)

B. *interfering with* (cụm từ '**interfering with**')

75. *What can be inferred about Prince Edward Island's forests?* (Có thể suy ra điều gì về những cánh rừng trên đảo Prince Edward?)

B. *They are more extensive than they were in 1990.* (Chúng chiếm diện tích lớn hơn so với năm 1990.)

76. *Which of the following types of tree is most common in the forests of Prince Edward Island today?* (Ngày nay loại cây nào dưới đây mọc phổ biến nhất trong những cánh rừng trên đảo Prince Edward?)

C. *Spruce* (cây vân sam)

77. *What does the author say about beach pea and bayberry?* (Tác giả nói gì về cây đậu biển và cây thanh mai?)

B. *They grow on dunes after marram grass is established.* (Chúng mọc trên các đụn cát sau khi loài cỏ thô đã phát triển ổn định vững vàng.)

78. *According to the passage, what effect does the destruction of marram grass have?* (Theo đoạn văn việc hủy hoại loài cỏ thô đã gây ra ảnh hưởng gì?)

A. *It permits the sand dunes to cover farmland.* (Nó khiến cho các đụn cát bao phủ phần đất canh tác.)

79. *The word '****trampled****' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to* ______. (Từ '**trampled**' (*giẫm đạp*) trong đoạn 3 có nghĩa gần nhất với ______)

C. *stepped on* (cụm từ '**stepped on**')

80. *What conclusion can be drawn from the passage about both the sand dunes and salt marshes of Prince Esward Island?* (Có thể rút ra kết luận gì từ đoạn văn về đụn cát và đầm lầy ngập mặn trên đảo Prince Edward?)

B. *They were once used but have long since been abandoned.* (Chúng đã từng được sử dụng nhưng sau đó đã bị bỏ hoang từ rất lâu đến bây giờ.)

TEST 8

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the following questions.

1. A. supply B. typhoon C. biannual D. viola
2. A. fertile B. critical C. degree D. minimum
3. A. domination B. evaporation C. reputation D. obtain
4. A. annual B. eliminate C. vegetation D. survey
5. A. modification B. domination C. reproduction D. conference

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. This painting stands a good ________ of winning the prize.
A. possibility B. chance C. opportunity D. certainty

7. As the election results came through, the Prime Minister ________ defeat.
A. declared B. granted C. conceded D. announced

8. After months of getting ________, the detectives began to feel that they were onto something.
A. somewhere B. nowhere C. everywhere D. anywhere

9. It is vital that we ________ act to stop the destruction of the rainforests.
A. could B. should C. need D. might

10. He said he didn't think the relationship would last, and ________ it didn't.
A. to be sure that B. for sure C. sure enough D. as surely as

11. The child pleaded ignorance ________ the vase was broken.
A. when asked him how B. when was he asked if
C. when they asked him that D. when asked how

12. After listening to all the arguments I am now of the ________ that there should be no new road.
A. attitude B. opinion C. thought D. idea

13. He didn't know anyone at the wedding ________ than the bride and groom.
A. except B. other C. apart D. rather

14. Protests died down when they realized that the new tax ________ to only 50p a week.
A. added B. reached C. approached D. amounted

15. It was a serious quarrel, and they took a long time to make it ________.
A. over B. away C. out D. up

16. We slowed down our pace ________ let the children keep up with us.
A. so B. so as to C. as if to D. in order that

17. Silver is sometimes mixed with copper ________ an alloy that is harder and stronger than pure silver.
A. to form B. forms C. it forms D. the forming of

18. 'Where's the meeting going to be?' - 'The e-mail said it's __________ on the 2nd floor.'

A. holding B. been held C. to be held D. to hold

19. Snooker is a very popular __________ sport in Britain. Most of the major tournaments are televised.

A. spectacle B. spectator C. audience D. viewed

20. Don't __________! They can be recycled.

A. throw your empty wine bottles down

B. put your empty wine bottles off

C. put your empty wine bottles through

D. throw your empty wine bottles away

21. I'm really __________ going to Nick's party on Saturday. I haven't been out for ages.

A. enjoying B. expecting

C. looking forward to D. anticipating

22. The core of the moon is much smaller, in relation to its size, _____ of the planets.

A. those B. than those C. ones D. than are those

23. Samuel Clemens, __________ under the pen name Mark Twain, created characters that reflected purely American traits and habits.

A. he wrote B. and he wrote C. who wrote D. wrote

24. Of all the candidates we interviewed, __________ the necessary qualifications and experience.

A. only one of them has B. only one of whom has

C. there is the only one who has D. the only one who has

25. Measures must be taken to stop nuclear waste being __________ at sea.

A. stored B. left C. dropped D. dumped

26. Children __________ college-educated parents tend to read more than other children.

A. whose B. who C. of D. by

27. The cinema was __________ on the premiere of that critically-acclaimed movie.

A. swarmed B. pervaded C. packed D. overwhelmed

28. If you do not learn to __________ your temper, you will soon lose all your friends.

A. stab B. subsidize C. curb D. devastate

29. 'Why do you think Margie was let go?' – '__________ her inability to follow directions.'

A. Resulting from B. Because of C. Regarding D. In view of

30. The Wilsons have recently purchased a __________ cottage on the outskirts of town.

A. 19th-century, charming, stone B. charming, 19th-century, stone

C. stone, 19th-century, charming D. charming, stone, 19th-century

31. The army suffered very heavy __________, yet, their victory was imposing.

A. losses B. victims C. wounds D. harms

32. It's a chance of a lifetime for me to see Tokyo, so I'll try to __________ the most of it.

A. catch B. do C. fulfill D. make

33. The Smiths have been __________ guilty of kidnapping their neighbor's child and have been sentenced to ten years in prison.

A. confessed B. affirmed C. found D. established

34. Unemployment is on the rise again, which means that good jobs are __________.

A. far and away B. far from it

C. few and far between D. as far as they go

35. Three girls from the College of Education practiced __________ at our school.

A. to teach B. to be teaching

C. having taught D. teaching

36. Andrew's __________ was to only tell his mother bad news when she was busy, so that she would have less chance to react.

A. tactics B. intent C. ploy D. threat

37. She refused to be __________ by their threats.

A. endangered B. interested C. intimidated D. faked

38. You really gave me some excellent advice __________ the best places to visit.

A. in B. of C. at D. on

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

39. Lectures for the week of March 22-26 will include the following: The
A B C
Causes of the Civil War, The Economy of the South, Battle Strategies, and The Assassinate Lincoln.
D

40. Psychologist Abraham Maslow argued that humans have unique desires to
A B
discover and understand, the giving of love to others, and to fulfill
C
their inner potential.
D

41. Paleoanthropologists believe that prehistoric man was innate a gentle,
A B
cooperative, food-sharing creature.
C D

42. The flag over the White House is risen at dawn every day by a color guard
A B C D
from the United States armed forces.

43. When the Panic of 1857, some US citizens who had been rich or comfortable
A B
became poor while a few others, capitalizing on economic shifts, became
C D
richer.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

44. The neighbors' constant wrangles with each other shattered our tranquility.
A. wrecks B. wraths C. quarrels D. conversations

45. The Red Cross made an equitable distribution of the bread to the starving children.
A. just B. quick C. nutritious D. convenient

46. When you apply for a loan, you must show that you have assets to cover the amount of the loan.
A. assessments B. property
C. legal documents D. stocks

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

47. As I didn't want to disappoint my parents, I agreed to go to medical school.
A. Not wanting to let down my parents, I agreed to go to medical school.
B. To my disappointment, my parents made me go to medical school.
C. My parents are no longer disappointed in me now that I have agreed to go to medical school.
D. If I didn't agree to go to medical school, my parents would be disappointed.

48. The coffee machine in our office hasn't worked for three months.
A. The coffee machine in our office was in need of repair after being used for three months.
B. The coffee machine in our office has been out of order for three months.
C. The coffee machine in our office stopped working after only three months.
D. The coffee machine in our office, which stopped working three months ago, is not worth fixing.

49. It was a mistake for you to insult Mike.
A. You couldn't have insulted Mike.
B. You mightn't have insulted Mike.
C. You wouldn't have insulted Mike.
D. You shouldn't have insulted Mike.

50. You've got to decide what you really want to do with your life.
A. It's difficult for you to decide what you really want to do with your life.
B. Unless you make a decision on what you really want to do with your life, you won't be successful.
C. It's time you decided what you really want to do with your life.
D. What you really want to do with your life is a big decision.

51. He won't let their comments deter him.
A. It upsets him to think of their comments.
B. He won't be put off by their comments.
C. Their comments are seen as an insult to him.
D. He won't misinterpret their comments as a criticism.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

THE LANGUAGE OF TEARS

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are evidence of an aquatic past - but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this (52) ________, for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to (53) ________ their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (54) ________ they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that (55) ________ a good cry can do you (56) ________ is a very old one and now it has scientific (57) ________ since recent research into tears has shown that they (58) ________ a natural painkiller called enkaphalin. By (59) ________ sorrow and pain this chemical helps you to feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (60) ________.

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (61) ________ activity. Because some people still regard it as a (62) ________ of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically.

Tears of emotion also help the body (63) ________ itself of toxic chemical (64) ________, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts, calms and can be very enjoyable - (65) ________ the popularity of the highly emotional films which are commonly (66) ________ 'weepies'. It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

52. A. world B. place C. earth D. space
53. A. communicate B. persuade C. demonstrate D. voice
54. A. evolve B. change C. develop D. alter

55. A. doing B. making C. getting D. having
56. A. better B. fine C. good D. well
57. A. validity B. truth C. reality D. reason
58. A. contain B. retain C. hold D. keep
59. A. struggling B. fighting C. opposing D. striking
60. A. construct B. achieve C. provide D. produce
61. A. curing B. treating C. healing D. improving
62. A. hint B. symbol C. feature D. sign
63. A. release B. rid C. loosen D. expel
64. A. rubbish B. waste C. leftovers D. remains
65. A. consider B. remark C. distinguish D. regard
66. A. named B. entitled C. subtitled D. called

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

How to cope with a child who shows outstanding musical ability? It's not always clear how best to develop and encourage their gift. Many parents may even fail to recognize and respond to their child's need until frustration explodes into difficult or uncooperative behavior. And while most schools are equipped to deal with children who are especially able in academic subjects, the musically gifted require special understanding which may not always be available in an ordinary school - especially one where music is regarded as a secondary activity. Such children - as well as those whose ability is actively encouraged by parents or teachers - may well benefit from the education offered by a specialist music school.

The five music schools in Britain are a relatively recent introduction. They aim to provide a sympathetic environment in which gifted children aged between seven and eighteen can develop their skills to the full under the guidance of professional musicians.

Children at specialist music schools spend between one third and one half of an average day on musical activities, for example, individual lessons (up to three hours a week on first and second instruments), orchestras, chamber groups, voice training, conducting and theory. They also spend several hours a day practicing in properly equipped private rooms, sometimes with a teacher. The rest of their time is taken up with a restricted academic program, which tends to concentrate on the essential subjects - English, math, basic sciences and languages - although provision can be made for students who wish to study a wider range of subjects. All five British specialist schools are independent, classes are small by normal school standards, with a high teacher/pupil ratio. Most children attending specialist schools tend to be boarders, leaving home to live, eat and sleep full-time at school. This means they spend their formative years in the company of others with similar aims and interests.

What are the disadvantages? An obvious problem is the cost; the fees are high (£12,000- £17,000 a year for boarders). However, each school will make every effort with scholarships and other forms of financial assistance, to help parents of outstandingly gifted children to find the necessary fees. Secondly, not all parents want to send their children to boarding school, especially at a very early age. Almost all the directors of the specialist schools express doubts about the wisdom of admitting children as young as seven into such an intense and disciplined environment. They stress, however, that their main aim is to turn out 'rounded and well-balanced individuals'.

There is little doubt that setting musically gifted children apart from an early age can cause stress. Early signs of musical ability may disappear in teenage years, while natural competitiveness and the pressure to succeed can lead to a crushing sense of failure. But all specialist schools do keep a close watch on the progress of individual pupils, and offer help and advice if needed.

In addition, while most former pupils at music school feel that they benefited enormously from the range of high-quality music teaching available, many express reservations about the wisdom of restricting the academic program, which definitely takes second place to musical activities. Many musically gifted young people are also highly intelligent, well able to deal with academic pressure, and feel frustrated if their intellectual needs are not met. For these reasons, it may be better to wait until the child is old enough to be able to make his or her own decisions before considering a specialist education.

Those who are equally gifted academically may do very well within a less specialized environment; for instance, at a school with a first class music department, or else by combining a normal school routine with musical training at one of the junior departments at the music colleges. These colleges offer Saturday morning opportunities for individual lessons with fine teachers, plus orchestral and chamber music experience. But this option is clearly not practicable for families living out of reach of London or other major centers.

67. If a child's musical ability is not recognized ________
A. the ability may fade away B. the child may misbehave
C. the parents may become anxious D. the child may lose interest

68. What problem may musically gifted children face in ordinary schools?
A. Music is not seen as an important subject.
B. Their academic work may suffer.
C. Schools lack musical equipment.
D. Parents and teachers do not work together.

69. What makes specialist music schools different from other schools?
A. The children have mostly one-to-one lessons.
B. Their working day is longer.

C. More than half the day is spent on music.

D. A range of musical training is offered.

70. What do most school directors see as a possible disadvantage for pupils?

A. They may not be mature enough on arrival.

B. Poor children may be excluded.

C. There may be a discipline problem.

D. They may lose their individuality.

71. A specialist musical education might be stressful for children if ______.

A. the teachers expect too much of them B. they lose interest in music

C. they do not progress as expected D. parents put pressure on them

72. Past pupils think that they should have ______.

A. had less academic pressure B. studied more subjects

C. worked harder D. concentrated more on music

73. What would be a good alternative to specialized music schools for gifted children?

A. having special classes at the weekend

B. contacting a local orchestra

C. arranging visits from a specialist music teacher

D. waiting until they are old enough to go to college

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

There are three valid arguments to support the preservation of endangered species. An aesthetic justification contends that biodiversity contributes to the quality of life because many of the endangered plants and animals are particularly appreciated for their unique physical beauty. The aesthetic role of nature in all its diverse forms is reflected in the art and literature of every culture, attaining symbolic status in the spiritual life of many groups. **According to the proponents of the aesthetic argument, people need nature in all its diverse and beautiful forms as part of the experience of the world.**

Another argument that has been put forward, especially by groups in the medical and pharmacological fields, is that of ecological self-interest. By preserving all species, we retain a balance of nature that is ultimately beneficial to humankind. Recent research on global ecosystems has been cited as evidence that every species contributes important or even essential functions that may be necessary to the survival of our own species. Some advocates of the ecological argument contend that important chemical compounds derived from rare plants may contain the key to a cure for one of the diseases currently threatening human beings. If we do not protect other species, then they cannot protect us.

Apart from human advantage in both the aesthetic and ecological arguments, the proponents of a moral justification contend that all species have the right to exist, a viewpoint stated in the United Nations World Charter for Nature, created in 1982. Furthermore, if humankind views itself as the stewards of all the creatures on Earth, then it is incumbent upon human beings to protect **them**, and to ensure the continued existence of all species. Moral justification has been extended by a movement called 'deep ecology,' the members of which rank the biosphere higher than people because the continuation of life depends on this larger perspective. To carry their argument to its logical conclusion, all choices must be made for the biosphere, not for people.

74. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

A. The beauty of the world B. The quality of life

C. The preservation of species D. The balance of nature

75. Which of the arguments supports animal rights?

A. Aesthetic justification B. Ecological argument

C. Self-interest argument D. Moral justification

76. The word **'them'** in paragraph 3 refers to ______.

A. humankind B. stewards C. creatures D. human beings

77. What does the author mean by the statement in the first paragraph: **'According to the proponents of the aesthetic argument, people need nature in all its diverse and beautiful forms as part of the experience of the world'**?

A. The world is experienced by nature in various forms that are equally beautiful.

B. People are naturally attracted to beautiful forms rather than to different ones.

C. Nature is beautiful because it provides varied experiences for people.

D. An appreciation of the Earth requires that people have an opportunity to enjoy the diversity and beauty of nature.

78. According to the passage, what do we know from research on global ecosystems?

A. Nature is very diverse.B. A balance of nature is important.

C. Humans have a responsibility to nature.

D. Nature represents spiritual values.

79. The author mentions all of the following as justifications for the protection of endangered species except ______.

A. the natural compounds needed for medicines

B. the intrinsic value of the beauty of nature

C. the control of pollution in the biosphere

D. the right to life implied by their existence

80. It can be inferred from the passage that the author ______.

A. is a member of the 'deep ecology' movement

B. does not agree with ecological self-interest

C. supports all of the arguments to protect species

D. participated in drafting the Charter for Nature

ANSWER KEY 8

1.D	2.A	3.B	4.A	5.C	6.B	7.C	8.B	9.B	10.C
11.D	12.B	13.B	14.D	15.D	16.B	17.A	18.C	19.B	20.D
21.C	22.B	23.C	24.A	25.D	26.C	27.C	28.C	29.B	30.B
31.A	32.D	33.C	34.C	35.D	36.C	37.C	38.D	39.D	40.C
41.B	42.B	43.A	44.C	45.A	46.B	47.A	48.B	49.D	50.C
51.B	52.A	53.B	54.C	55.D	56.C	57.A	58.A	59.B	60.D
61.C	62.D	63.B	64.B	65.A	66.D	67.B	68.A	69.D	70.A
71.C	72.B	73.A	74.C	75.D	76.C	77.D	78.B	79.C	80.C

1. D. **viola** /vi'əʊlə/ → /i/
   supply, **typhoon**, **biannual** → /aɪ/
2. A. **fertile** /'fɜ:taɪl/ → /aɪ/
   critical, **degree**, **minimum** → /ɪ/
3. B. **evaporation** /ɪˌvæpə'reɪʃn/ → /æ/
   domination, **reputation**, **obtain** → /eɪ/
4. A. **annual** /'ænjuəl/ → /æ/
   eliminate, **vegetation**, **survey** → /eɪ/
5. C. **reproduction** /ˌri:prə'dʌkʃn/ → /ə/
   modification, **domination**, **conference** → /ɒ/
6. B. *stand a chance (of doing sth)* (idm): to have the possibility of succeeding or achieving sth (có cơ hội thực hiện được điều gì)
7. C. *concede defeat*: to admit that you have lost a game, an election, etc (thừa nhận thua, thất bại)
8. B. *get / go nowhere* (idm): to make no progress or have no success (không tiến triển, không thành công)
9. B. *It is vital that we should act* … → adjective of urgency + *that* clause with *should* + bare infinitive
10. C. *sure enough* (idm): used to say that sth happened as expected (không còn nghi ngờ gì nữa, chắc chắn)
11. D. *when asked how* = when he was asked how
12. B. *be of the opinion that*… (idm): to belive or think that (tin rằng, nghĩ rằng)
13. B. *other than* (idm) = except (ngoại trừ)
14. D. *amount to sth* (phr v): to add up to sth, to make sth as a total (lên tới, lên đến)
15. D. *make up (with sb) / make it up* (phr v): to end a disagreement with sb and become friends again (dàn hòa với ai)
16. B. *so as to* + bare infinitive = *in order to* + bare infinitive → linking word (purpose)

17. A. *to form* → infinitive to express purpose
18. C. *it's to be held* = it's going to be held
19. B. *spectator sport* (n): a sport that many people watch (môn thể thao thu hút nhiều khán giả)
20. D. *throw away* (phr v): to get rid of sth that you no longer want (bỏ, vứt bỏ)
21. C. *look forward to sth* (phr v): to be thinking with pleasure about sth that is going to happen (because you expect to enjoy it) (mong đợi một cách vui thích)
22. B. *The core of the moon is much smaller…**than** those of the planets* → comparison: parallel structure
23. C. *who wrote under the pen name Mark Twain* → non-defining relative clause
24. A. Subject + verb needed to complete main clause: *Of all the candidates…, only one of them has…*
25. D. *dump sth* (v): to get rid of sth you do not want, especially in a place which is not suitable (đổ (rác))
26. C. Structure: *children of college-educated parents* vs. *children whose parents are college-educated*
27. C. *packed* (adj) = crowded (đông nghẹt)
28. C. *curb* (v): to control or limit sth, especially sth bad (kiềm chế, kiểm soát)
    curb your temper: kiềm chế tính nóng nảy, cáu kỉnh của bạn
29. B. *because of* + noun phrase
30. B. Order of adjectives: number, opinion, size, age, shape, color, origin, material, purpose
31. A. *loss* (n): the death of a person
    suffer heavy losses: tổn thất nặng nề về người → common phrase
32. D. *make the most of sth / sb* (idm): to gain as much advantage, enjoyment, etc. as you can from sth / sb (hết sức tận dụng)
33. C. *find sb guilty*: tuyên bố ai phạm tội
34. C. *few and far between* (idm): not frequent (thất thường, không thường xuyên); rare, in short supply (ít, hiếm)
35. D. *practice* + gerund
36. C. *ploy* (n): mánh khóe, thủ đoạn
37. C. *intimidate* (v): to frighten or threaten sb so that they will do what you want (hăm dọa, đe dọa, dọa dẫm)
38. D. *advice on sth* (n): lời khuyên về
39. D. *The Assassinate* → The Assassination of (To be parallel with the other items in the series (*The Causes of the Civil War*, *The Economy of the South*, and *Battle Strategies*), the noun phrase *The Assassination of Lincoln* is needed.)
40. C. *the giving of love to* → to love (To be parallel with the other items in the series (*to discover and understand* and *to fulfill*), another infinitve (*to love*) is needed.)

41. B. *innate* → innately (The adverb *innately* should be used in place of the adjective *innate*.)

42. B. *is risen* → is raised (Word choice: *raise* (transitive) vs *rise* (intransitive))

43. A. *When* → During (The preposition *during* should be used in place of *when* before a noun phrase (*the Panic of 1857*).)

44. C. *quarrel* (n): cuộc cãi vã

45. A. *just* (adj): công bằng

46. B. *property* (n): tài sản, của cải

47. A. *let sb down* (phr v): làm ai thất vọng

48. B. *out of order* (idm): (of a machine, etc.) not working correctly (bị hư, hỏng)

49. D. *shouldn't have* + past participle: đáng lẽ ra đã không nên làm gì

You shouldn't have insulted Mike. (Đáng lẽ ra bạn đã không nên xúc phạm Mike)

50. C. *it's (high / about) time* + Past simple → used when the speaker wants something to happen or be done now. It implies that it is a little late and that the action should have been done already.

51. B. *put sb off* (phr v): làm chán nản, làm nản lòng

52. A. *world* (n): thế giới

53. B. *persuade* (v): thuyết phục

54. C. *develop* (v): lớn lên, trưởng thành, phát triển

55. D. *have a good cry*: khóc thỏa thuê → collocation

56. C. *do sb good* (idm): to have a useful effect, to help sb (có lợi cho ai)

57. A. *validity* (n): the state of being logical and true (tính hợp lý, tính có căn cứ đúng đắn)

58. A. *contain* (v): có chứa, bao gồm

59. B. *fight* (v): đấu tranh chống lại

60. D. *produce* (v): tạo ra

61. C. *healing* (n): việc chữa bệnh, việc chữa lành lại

62. D. *sign* (n): dấu hiệu, biểu hiện

63. B. *rid yourself of sb / sth* (phr v): to make yourself free from sb / sth that is annoying you or causing you a problem (giải thoát, giũ bỏ)

64. B. *chemical waste*: chất thải hóa học

65. A. *consider* (v): tính đến, xét đến

66. D. *call* (v): gọi là, đặt tên là

67. *If a child's musical ability is not recognized* ______. (Nếu khả năng âm nhạc của một đứa trẻ không được nhận ra ______.)

B. *the child may misbehave* (nó có thể cư xử tồi tệ)

68. *What problem may musically gifted children face in ordinary schools?* (Những đứa trẻ có năng khiếu âm nhạc có thể gặp phải vấn đề gì ở các trường học thông thường?)

A. *Music is not seen as an important subject*. (Âm nhạc không được xem là môn học quan trọng.)

69. *What makes specialist music schools different from other schools?* (Điều gì khiến các trường chuyên âm nhạc khác biệt so với những trường khác?)

D. *A range of musical training is offered* (Mở ra nhiều loại hình đào tạo âm nhạc)

70. *What do most school directors see as a possible disadvantage for pupils?* (Đa số các vị hiệu trưởng xem vấn đề gì là có khả năng gây bất lợi đối với các em học sinh?)

A. *They may not be mature enough on arrival*. (Các em có thể vẫn chưa đủ trưởng thành khi mới đến nhập học.)

71. *A specialist musical education might be stressful for children if* ______. (Việc dạy âm nhạc chuyên sâu có thể gây căng thẳng cho trẻ nếu ______.)

C. *they do not progress as expected* (các em không tiến bộ như mong muốn)

72. *Past pupils think that they should have* ______. (Các cựu học sinh nghĩ rằng lẽ ra các em ______.)

B. *studied more subjects* (nên được học nhiều môn học hơn nữa)

73. *What would be a good alternative to specialized music schools for gifted children?* (Lựa chọn nào sẽ thích hợp để thay thế các trường chuyên âm nhạc dành cho học sinh năng khiếu?)

A. *having special classes at the weekend* (học các lớp đặc biệt vào cuối tuần)

74. *Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?* (Chủ đề nào sau đây là chủ đề chính của cả đoạn văn?)

C. *The preservation of species* (Sự bảo tồn các loài sinh vật)

75. *Which of the arguments supports animal rights?* (Luận điểm nào sau đây ủng hộ quyền của động vật?)

D. *Moral justifications* (Các lý lẽ biện minh về mặt đạo đức)

76. *The word 'them' in paragraph 3 refers to* ______. (Từ **'them'** trong đoạn 3 chỉ ______.)

C. *creatures* (các sinh vật)

77. *What does the author mean by the statement in the first paragraph:* ***'According to the proponents of the aesthetic argument, people need nature in all its diverse and beautiful forms as part of the experience of the world'***? (Ngụ ý của tác giả là gì qua lời phát biểu trong đoạn thứ nhất như sau: **According to the proponents of the aesthetic argument, people need nature in all its diverse and beautiful forms as part of the experience of the world'**?)

D. *An appreciation of the Earth requires that people have an opportunity to enjoy the diversity and beauty of nature.* (Việc thưởng ngoạn trái đất đòi hỏi chúng ta phải có cơ hội để tận hưởng sự đa dạng và vẻ đẹp của tự nhiên.)

78. *According to the passage, what do we know from research on global ecosystems?* (Theo đoạn văn, chúng ta được biết điều gì từ việc nghiên cứu hệ sinh thái toàn cầu?)

B. *A balance of nature is important.* (Cân bằng tự nhiên là rất quan trọng)

79. *The author mentions all of the following as justifications for the protection of endangered species except ________.* (Tác giả đề cập đến tất cả các ý sau như là những lý lẽ biện minh cho việc bảo vệ các loài sinh vật có nguy cơ bị tuyệt chủng ngoại trừ ________.)

C. *the control of pollution in the biosphere* (việc kiểm soát ô nhiễm trong bầu sinh quyển)

80. *It can be inferred from the passage that the author ________.* (Có thể suy ra từ đoạn văn là tác giả ________.)

C. *supports all of the arguments to protect species* (ủng hộ tất cả các luận điểm bảo vệ các loài sinh vật)

TEST 9

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. camouflage B. specimen C. celebrate D. invention
2. A. nitrogen B. attendant C. remember D. deposit
3. A. generative B. commodity C. psychology D. inheritance
4. A. assemble B. latitude C. vacation D. immoral
5. A. insurance B. neglectful C. notable D. essential

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. The posters all had the same ________ saying 'When Women Stop, Everything Stops'.
A. lullaby B. sign C. slogan D. flag

7. The elderly are particularly ________ to this form of illness.
A. vulnerable B. weak C. wimpy D. trivial

8. I hate to admit it, but I was ________ wrong about him. He's a charming young man.
A. dead B. deathly C. deadly D. dying

9. ________ to pass the test is something that surprised everyone who knows him.
A. How did he manage B. That he managed
C. He managed D. Having managed

10. As he approached the end of the race he found it hard to ________ his speed.
A. carry on B. keep on C. maintain D. persevere

11. The accused was given a short sentence as he had committed only a ________ offence.
A. subordinate B. minimal C. secondary D. minor

12. New legislation makes it possible for the Government to ________ protest marches.
A. ban B. forestall C. disapprove D. delay

13. She ________ wanted a house overlooking the sea.
A. particularly B. strongly C. essentially D. extremely

14. 'Most people ________ the Government's economic policy as a success,' claimed the spokesman.
A. measure B. hope C. look on D. believe

15. His grades are excellent, ________ he didn't get into the college of his choice.
A. so B. still C. as D. yet

16. When she wants to, Maria ________ very sociable, but she has to be in the mood.
A. may be B. might have been
C. can be D. must be

17. I ________ washing up when there was a knock at the door.
A. just started B. had just started
C. started D. was started

18. ________ my keys, I wasn't able to get into the house and had to wait until Andy got home.
A. Lost B. Having lost C. As I lost D. As I was losing

19. When they ________ for the beach the sun was shining, but by the time they arrived it had clouded over.
A. set off B. went through C. carried over D. left out

20. 'What ________ between 6 pm and 10 pm on 14th January?' the constable asked.
A. have you been doing B. had you been doing
C. had you done D. were you doing

21. ________ beetles have hard wing cases that protect the wings when not in use.
A. Of all B. All C. Because all D. They are all

22. Not ________ anywhere in the thirteen colonies before the American Revolution.
A. a single bank B. a bank existed single
C. existed a single bank D. a single bank existed

23. It is no use wishing for things you cannot get; you should be more ________.
A. idealistic B. feasible C. naïve D. realistic

24. As we're close friends, I never think twice before ________ my personal problems to him.
A. confessing B. confiding C. entrusting D. sharing

25. 'Do you like her new dress?' - 'If you ask me, I think it makes ________ heavy.'
A. her look B. her to lookC. her looking D. that she looks

26. Jennifer has trouble with college math. She wishes she ________ more in high school.
A. studies B. has studied C. had studied D. studied

27. They are as like as two peas. It's amazing how their parents can ________ them apart.
A. tell B. mean C. distinguish D. see

28. Do you think this kind of meat ________ itself to stewing?
A. allows B. gives C. offers D. lends

29. It was Martin who ________ the initiative in introducing our guests to the princess.
A. adopted B. took C. led D. pursued

30. Martha has been hard ________ to it to organize a fancy dress party for the younger children.
A. forced B. ordered C. put D. made

31. He already has a great job offer, so he ________ about his last-semester grades.
A. is not concerning B. has not concerns
C. does not concern D. is not concerned

32. ________ from me to tell you how you should run your life.
A. So be it B. Far be it C. Let it be D. Be it not

33. For a couple of hours after I left the dentist's my jaw was still ________.
A. asleep B. unfeeling C. painless D. numb

34. I expect ________ the course next year.
A. completing B. to complete C. will complete D. completed

35. Don't tell anyone about this, ________?
A. do you B. won't you C. will you D. should you

36. The accused ________ guilty to all charges.
A. pleaded B. admitted C. said D. confessed

37. Do not ________ the driver while the bus is in motion.
A. transform B. distract C. convert D. demolish

38. 'What happened after the accident?' – '________ to take a detour.'
A. The police asked that we B. We were asked
C. The police asked to us D. We asked by the police

39. The new computer program is very user-friendly, so I'm sure you'll learn it ________.
A. for the time being B. in no time at all
C. in due time D. on time

40. A few tears were ________ by both parents when Marion finally left home.
A. flowed B. cast C. sealed D. shed

41. I couldn't hear what he said, because he was muttering ________ his breath.
A. under B. out of C. in D. or

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

42. If Robert Kennedy $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{would have lived}}}$ $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{a little longer}}}$, he $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{probably}}}$ would have $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{won}}}$ the election.

43. Sloths spend $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{most}}}$ of $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{its}}}$ time hanging upside down from trees and $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{feeding}}}$ on leaves and $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{fruit}}}$.

44. Fiorello La Guardia $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{made}}}$ a speech to the United Nations Relief Administration, $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{which}}}$ he was the director, $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{stating that}}}$ Europe did not experience $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{prosperity}}}$ after World War Two.

45. Every year, tornadoes $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{cause}}}$ a lot of $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{damages}}}$ to property and a $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{tremendous loss}}}$ of human and $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{animal life}}}$.

46. Joseph Priestley is $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{immortal}}}$ in the $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{history}}}$ of $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{chemistry}}}$ as the $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{discover}}}$ of oxygen, in 1774.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

47. The union members boycotted the meeting because they did not want to go on strike.
A. attended B. blackmailed C. shunned D. left

48. The Industrial Revolution marked the beginning of an epoch of exodus from rural areas to cities.
A. episode B. period C. migration D. story

49. We had to list the chronology of events in World War II on our test.
A. catastrophe B. time sequence C. disaster D. discrepancy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

50. All the guests enjoyed themselves at the party apart from George.
A. George didn't enjoy the party as much as the other guests did.
B. George was the only one guest who didn't enjoy himself at the party.
C. George was the only one guest who thought that the party was enjoyable.
D. George, unlike the other guests, had an enjoyable time at the party.

51. We didn't get home until it was almost dark.

A. It was almost dark, which prevented us from getting home.
B. Since it was almost dark, we decided not to go home.
C. It was almost dark when we got home.
D. We decided to go home when it grew dark.

52. Peter woke up early because he didn't want to miss his flight.

A. Peter woke up early so that he wouldn't miss his flight.
B. Waking up early, Peter didn't miss his flight.
C. As Peter woke up early, he was unlikely to miss his flight.
D. If Peter had woken up early, he wouldn't have missed his flight.

53. My grandfather started collecting stamps when he was 65.

A. My grandfather took up stamp collecting when he was 65.
B. My grandfather took off stamp collecting when he was 65.
C. My grandfather took away stamp collecting when he was 65.
D. My grandfather took in stamp collecting when he was 65.

54. It was Jane who came up with the idea for the sales promotion.

A. Sales increased as a result of Jane's effort.
B. No one except Jane liked the idea for the sales promotion.
C. Jane was the brains behind the sales promotion.
D. Jane was completely obsessed with sales promotion.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

OLD AND ACTIVE

It is well-known that life expectancy is longer in Japan than in most other countries. A (55) ____________ report also shows that Japan has the longest health expectancy in the world. A healthy long life is the result of the (56) ____________ in social environment. Scientists are trying to work (57) ____________ exactly what keeps elderly Japanese people so healthy, and whether there is a lesson to be (58) ____________ from their lifestyles for the rest of us. Should we (59) ____________ any changes to our eating habits, for instance, or go jogging each day before breakfast? Is there some secret (60) ____________ in the Japanese diet that is particularly (61) ____________ to the human body?

Another factor (62) ____________ to the rapid population aging in Japan is a decline in birthrate. Although longer life should be celebrated, it is (63) ____________ considered a social problem. The number of older people had (64) ____________ in the last half century and that has increased pension and medical costs. The country could soon be (65) ____________ an economic problem, if there are so many old people to be looked (66) ____________, and relatively few younger people working and paying taxes to support them.

(67) ____________ the retirement age from 65 to 70 could be one solution to the problem. Work can give the elderly a (68) ____________ of responsibility and mission in life. It's important that the elderly play active (69) ____________ in the society and live in harmony with all generations.

55. A. late B. recent C. contemporary D. new
56. A. increase B. progress C. improvement D. growth
57. A. for B. out C. in D. off
58. A. learnt B. gathered C. understood D. gained
59. A. do B. make C. set D. give
60. A. ingredient B. component C. portion D. helping
61. A. resourceful B. supportive C. profitable D. beneficial
62. A. contributing B. helping C. resulting D. causing
63. A. therefore B. actually C. even D. however
64. A. reduced B. added C. doubled D. multiplied
65. A. facing B. meeting C. encountering D. adopting
66. A. for B. after C. over D. out
67. A. Putting B. Moving C. Rising D. Raising
68. A. sense B. sentiment C. characteristic D. feeling
69. A. roles B. posts C. positions D. manners

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The start of a book called My Early Life by Sir Winston Churchill, who was once the British Prime Minister.

Various accounts have appeared from time to time of my early life and adventures, and I myself having published thirty years ago stories of the several campaigns in which I took part, and having written later about particular episodes, I have thought it right to bring the whole together in a single complete story; and to tell the tale, such as it is, anew. I have therefore not only searched my memory, but I have most carefully verified my facts from the records which I possess. I have tried, in each part of the quarter-century in which this tale lies, to show the point of view appropriate to my years, whether as a child, a schoolboy, a cadet, a subaltern, a war-correspondent or a youthful politician. If these opinions conflict with those now generally accepted they must be taken merely as representing a phase in my early life and not in any respect, except where the context warrants, as modern pronouncements.

When I survey this work as a whole I find I have drawn a picture of a vanished age. The character of society, the foundations of politics, the methods of war, the outlook of youth, the scale of values, all are changed, and changed to an extent I should not have believed possible in so short a space without any violent domestic revolution. I cannot pretend to think that they are in all respects changed for the better. I was a child in the Victorian era, when the structure of our country seemed firmly set. In those days, the dominant forces in Great Britain were very sure of themselves and of their doctrines. They thought they could teach the world the art of government and the science of economics. They were sure they were supreme at sea and consequently safe at home. They rested therefore sedately under the convictions of power and security. Very different is the aspect of these anxious and dubious times. Full allowance for such changes should be made by friendly readers.

I have thought that it might be of interest to the new generation to read a story of youthful endeavor, and I have set down candidly and with as much simplicity as possible my personal fortunes as far as I could remember them.

When does one first begin to remember? When do the wavering lights and shadows of dawning consciousness cast their print upon the mind of a child? My earliest memories are set in Ireland. I can recall scenes and events in Ireland quite well; and sometimes, dimly, even people. Yet I was born on November 30, 1874, and I left Ireland early in the year 1879. I nonetheless have clear and vivid impressions of some events. For example, I remember an occasion when we were to go to a pantomime. There was great excitement about it. We started from our official residence and drove to a castle, where other children were no doubt to be picked up. Inside the castle was a great square space paved, I remember, with small oblong stones. It rained. It nearly always rained - just as it does now. People came out of the door of the castle, and there seemed to be much stir. It turned out that we could not go to the pantomime because the theatre had burned down. All that was found of the manager was the keys that had been in his pocket.

We were promised as a consolation for not going to the pantomime to go next day and see the ruins of the building. I wanted very much to see the keys but this request does not seem to have been well received.

70. Churchill says he is writing the book to ______.

A. bring the account up to date

B. collect everything together in one book

C. get facts correct

D. make the story sound fresh and new

71. The book mostly shows ______.

A. what Churchill thought at the time things happened

B. Churchill's views at the time he wrote it

C. the views that are generally accepted

D. the latest ideas, where these fit into the book as a whole

72. Paragraph 2 refers to a change ______

A. in family life

B. from stability to instability

C. from Britain being a confident nation to a nervous one

D. from Britain being well defended to being at risk of attack

73. Churchill thinks that readers may not appreciate his book unless they understand ______

A. how attitudes have changed

B. that Churchill now feels worried and unsure of himself

C. why opinions in the book may differ from theirs

D. that some things are told from a child's or young person's point of view

74. Churchill is struck by the fact that his first memories ______.

A. date from when he was very young

B. throw light on a child's first thoughts and ideas

C. are so clear and vivid

D. are often of ordinary people and things

75. It seems from the passage that Churchill grew up in ______.

A. a poor family

B. a family that owned a lot of land

C. a military family

D. a family that had an important role in government

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Travel journalist Richard Madden reports on his first trip with a camera crew.

It was books that first captured my imagination about faraway places. TV travelogues always seemed the poor relation to the classic written accounts, although of course the pictures were rather better. And then there was the issue of authenticity. All those pretentious theatrical types dying of thirst in the desert, as if we didn't realize there was a camera crew on hand to cater for their every need. These days program-makers know that the audience is more sophisticated and the presence of the camera is acknowledged. But can a journey with filming equipment ever be anything other than a cleverly constructed fiction?

I recently got the chance to find out, when I was asked to present two one-hour programs for an adventure travel series. The project was the brainchild of the production company, Trans-Atlantic Films, which wanted the series presented by writers and adventurers, as well as TV professionals. My sole qualification was as a journalist specializing in 'adventure' travel. However, I was thought to have 'on-screen' potential.

The first program was filmed in Costa Rica. Within 24 hours of my arrival, I realized that this was going to be very different from my usual 'one man and his laptop' expeditions. For a start, there were five of us - director, cameraman, sound recordist, producer and presenter. And then there was the small matter of £100,000 worth of equipment. I soon realized that the director, Peter Macpherson, was a vastly experienced adventure film-maker. In his case, the term 'adventure' meant precisely that.

Part of the brief for the series was to put the presenter in unusual situations and see how he or she coped. One such sequence was the night we spent in the rainforest canopy near the Rincon de la Vieja National Park in Guanacaste province. I don't have a head for heights and would make a poor rock-climber, so my distress is real enough as the camera catches me dangling on a rope some 30m up, well short of the canopy platform.

Ironically, it was the presence of the camera, looking down on me from above, that gave me the impetus for the final push to the top. By this time, I'd learnt how 'sequences' were cut together and realized that one last effort was required. I had to struggle to stay coherent while the camera swooped within a few millimeters of my face for my reaction. In the end, it was a magical experience, heightened all the more by the sounds of the forest.

Learning how to establish a rapport with the camera is vital and it took me a while to think of it as a friend rather than a judge and jury. The most intimidating moments were when Peter strolled up to me, saying that the light would only be right for another 10 minutes, and that he needed a 'link' from one sequence to another. The brief was simple. It needed to be 30 seconds long, sum up my feelings, be informative, well-structured and, most important of all, riveting to watch. 'Ready to go in about 5 minutes?' he would say breezily.

I soon discovered that the effect of the camera on what was going on around us was far less intrusive than I had imagined. After a first flurry of curiosity, people usually lost interest and let us get on with our job. We were also flexible enough to be spontaneous. Our trip coincided with an 80 per cent solar eclipse. a rare event anywhere in the world. We were in a village called Santa Elena and captured the whole event on camera. The carnival atmosphere was infectious and made a welcome addition to our shooting schedule.

76. One thing the writer used to dislike about travel programs on TV was ________.
A. the repetitive nature of many of them
B. the dull images that they frequently contained
C. their lack of respect for the intelligence of the viewers
D. their tendency to copy the style of famous written accounts

77. What reason is given for the writer becoming involved in making TV travel programs?
A. other people's belief that he might be suited to appearing on them
B. his own desire to discover whether it was possible to make good ones
C. his own belief that it was natural for him to move from journalism to TV
D. a shortage of writers and adventurers willing to take part in them

78. The writer uses the sequence filmed in the National Park as an example of ________.
A. something he had been worried about before any filming started
B. the sort of challenge that presenters were intended to face in the series
C. something he was expected to be unable to deal with
D. the technical difficulties involved in making films in certain places

79. In paragraph 6 the writer says that he found it particularly difficult to ________.
A. understand what was required of him for a 'link'
B. change things he was going to do at very short notice
C. accept certain advice given to him about presenting a film
D. meet certain demands the director made on him

80. What does the writer use the experience in Santa Elena as an example of?
A. something they filmed although they had not planned to
B. the friendly way in which they were treated by the local people
C. something they did purely for their own enjoyment
D. the kind of thing that viewers like to see in travel films

ANSWER KEY 9

1.D	2.A	3.A	4.B	5.C	6.C	7.A	8.A	9.B	10.C
11.D	12.A	13.A	14.C	15.D	16.C	17.B	18.B	19.A	20.D
21.B	22.D	23.D	24.B	25.A	26.C	27.A	28.D	29.B	30.C
31.D	32.B	33.D	34.B	35.C	36.A	37.B	38.B	39.B	40.D
41.A	42.A	43.B	44.B	45.B	46.D	47.C	48.B	49.B	50.B
51.C	52.A	53.A	54.C	55.B	56.C	57.B	58.A	59.B	60.A
61.D	62.A	63.B	64.C	65.A	66.B	67.D	68.A	69.A	70.B
71.A	72.C	73.A	74.A	75.D	76.C	77.A	78.B	79.D	80.A

1. D. **invention** /ɪn'venʃn/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
camouflage, specimen, celebrate → The stress is on the first syllable.
2. A. **nitrogen** /'naɪtrədʒən/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
attendant, remember, deposit → The stress is on the second syllable.
3. A. **generative** /'dʒenərətɪv/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
commodity, psychology, inheritance → The stress is on the second syllable.
4. B. **latitude** /'lætɪtju:d/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
assemble, vacation, immoral → The stress is on the second syllable.
5. C. **notable** /'nəʊtəbl/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
insurance, neglectful, essential → The stress is on the second syllable.

6. C. *slogan* (n): khẩu hiệu

7. A. *vulnerable (to sb / sth)* (adj): weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally (dễ bị tổn thương, làm hại)

8. A. *dead wrong* = totally / completely wrong (hoàn toàn sai) → easily confused word form

9. B. *That he managed to pass the test* = The fact that he managed to pass the test → noun clause as subject

10. C. *maintain* (v): duy trì

11. D. *minor offence*: tội nhẹ → collocation

12. A. *ban* (v) = prohibit (cấm)

13. A. *particularly* (adv): especially, more than usual or more than others (đặc biệt)

14. C. *look on sb / sth as sb / sth* (phr v): to consider sb / sth to be sb sth (xem như, coi như)

15. D. *yet* (conj) = *but* → contrast

16. C. *can be* → theoretical possibility

17. B. *had just started* → Past perfect: A past action that occurred before another action in the past.

18. B. *Having lost my keys* → Perfect participle clause (*having* + past participle) to give a reason

19. A. *set off* (phr v): to begin a journey (khởi hành, bắt đầu lên đường)

20. D. *were you doing* → Past continuous: An action in progress at a particular moment in the past.

21. B. *all* (det): used with plural nouns = the whole number of

22. D. *Not a single bank existed* → Subject + verb

23. D. *realistic* (adj): accepting in a sensible way what it is actually possible to do or achieve in a particular situation (thực tế)

You should be more realistic. (Bạn nên thực tế hơn.)

24. B. *confide sth (to sb) / confide (to sb) that* (v): to tell sb secrets and personal information that you do not want other people to know (kể (một bí mật) cho ai đó, thổ lộ)

25. A. *make* + object + bare infinitive

26. C. *She wishes she had studied more…* → *wish* + past perfect to express wishes and regrets about the past

27. A. *tell A and B apart*: to distinguish one thing or person from another (phân biệt hai người hoặc vật)

28. D. *lend itself to sth* (phr v): to be suitable for sth (thích hợp với)

Do you think this kind of meat lends itself to stewing? (Bạn có nghĩ loại thịt này thích hợp cho món hầm không?)

29. B. *take the initiative*: dẫn đầu, làm đầu tàu

30. C. *be hard put (to it) to do sth* (idm): to find it very difficult to do sth (cảm thấy khó khăn, cảm thấy khó có thể làm gì)

31. D. *concerned about sth* (adj): worried and feeling concern about sth (lo lắng)

32. B. *far be it from me to do sth* (idm): không khi nào tôi lại…, không đời nào tôi…

33. D. *numb* (adj): tê, tê cóng

34. B. *expect* + to-infinitive

35. C. Question tag: *will you* is used after a negative imperative.

Don't tell anyone about this, will you?

36. A. *plead guilty* → common phrase (= to state in court that you are guilty of a crime: nhận tội)

37. B. *distract* (v): to take sb's attention away from what they are trying to do (làm xao nhãng, làm phân tâm)

38. B. *We were asked* → Passive

39. B. *in no time at all* = in a very short time (rất nhanh, trong một thời gian ngắn)

The new computer program is very user-friendly, so I'm sure you'll learn it in no time at all. (Chương trình máy tính mới này rất dễ sử dụng, vì vậy tôi tin là bạn sẽ học rất nhanh thôi.)

40. D. *shed tears* = to cry

41. A. *say sth, speak, etc under your breath* (idm): to say sth quietly so that people cannot hear (nói khẽ, nói thì thào)

42. A. *would have lived* → had lived (3rd conditional: The past perfect tense (*had lived*) is used in *If*-clause.)

43. B. *its* → their (The plural possessive *their* must be used to refer to the plural noun *sloths.*)

44. B. *which* → of which (*Which* is incorrect because it lacks the preposition *of*: *La Guardia was the director of the United Nations Relief Administration.*)

45. B. *damages* → damage (*Damage* is an uncountable noun and cannot be pluralized.)

46. D. *discover* → discoverer (The correct word form is *discoverer.*)

47. C. *shun* (v): tránh, xa lánh, lảng xa

48. B. *period* (n): thời kỳ, giai đoạn

49. B. *chronology* (n): trình tự xảy ra các sự kiện

50. B. *apart from* (prep) = except for (ngoại trừ)

51. C. *It was almost dark when we got home.* → closest in meaning to the sentence given

52. A. *so that* + clause to express purpose

53. A. *take up sth* (phr v): to learn or start to do sth, especially for pleasure (bắt đầu tập chơi)

My grandfather took up stamp collecting when he was 65. (Ông tôi bắt đầu chơi tem lúc 65 tuổi.)

54. C. *the brains behind* : đầu não của → common phrase

55. B. *recent* (adj) (usually before noun): that happened or began only a short time ago (gần đây, cách đây không lâu)

56. C. *improvement* (n): sự cải thiện, sự tiến bộ

57. B. *work out sth* (phr v): to find the answer to sth (tìm ra câu trả lời cho cái gì)

58. A. *learn a lesson*: học một bài học

59. B. *make changes*: làm thay đổi

60. A. *ingredient* (n): one of the things from which sth is made, especially one of the foods that are used together to make a particular dish (thành phần)

61. D. *beneficial* (adj) = advantageous (có ích, có lợi, tốt)

62. A. *contribute to sth* (v): đóng góp, góp phần

63. B. *actually* (adv): thực sự

64. C. *double* (v): to become twice as much or as many (tăng gấp đôi)

65. A. *face* (v): if you face a particular situation, or it faces you, you have to deal with it (đối mặt, đương đầu với)

66. B. *look after* (phr v): take care of sb / sth (trông nom, chăm sóc)

67. D. *raise* (transitive) vs *rise* (intransitive)

68. A. *a sense of responsibility*: ý thức trách nhiệm

69. A. *role* (n): vai trò

70. *Churchill says he is writing the book to* ______. (Churchill nói rằng ông viết quyển sách này để ______.)

B. *collect everything together in one book* (tập hợp lại tất cả mọi chuyện vào đó)

71. *The book mostly shows* ______. (Quyển sách chủ yếu thể hiện ______.)

A. *what Churchill thought at the time things happened* (suy nghĩ của Churchill tại thời điểm các sự việc xảy ra)

72. *Paragraph 2 refers to a change* ______. (Đoạn 2 đề cập đến sự thay đổi ______.)

C. *from Britain being a confident nation to a nervous one* (từ một nước Anh tự tin đến hoảng loạn)

73. *Churchill thinks that readers may not appreciate his book unless they understand* ______. (Churchill nghĩ rằng độc giả có thể sẽ không đánh giá cao quyển sách của ông trừ khi họ hiểu ______.)

A. *how attitudes have changed* (các quan điểm đã thay đổi như thế nào)

74. *Churchill is struck by the fact that his first memories* ______. (Churchill ngạc nhiên trước việc những ký ức đầu tiên ______.)

A. *date from when he was very young* (đã có từ lúc ông còn rất nhỏ)

75. *It seems from the passage that Churchill grew up in* ______. (Đoạn trích cho thấy dường như Churchill đã lớn lên ______.)

D. *a family that had an important role in government* (trong một gia đình có vai trò quan trọng trong chính phủ)

76. *One thing the writer used to dislike about travel programs on TV was* ______. (Điều tác giả đã từng không thích ở các chương trình du lịch trên truyền hình là ______.)

C. *their lack of respect for the intelligence of the viewers* (sự thiếu sự tôn trọng đối với hiểu biết của người xem của các chương trình này)

77. *What reason is given for the writer becoming involved in making TV travel programs?* (Lý do nào khiến tác giả tham gia vào việc thực hiện các chương trình du lịch trên truyền hình?)

A. *other people's belief that he might be suited to appearing on them* (Đó là do những người khác tin rằng tác giả có thể thích hợp để xuất hiện trong các chương trình này)

78. *The writer uses the sequence filmed in the National Park as an example of* ______. (Tác giả nêu cảnh quay ở công viên quốc gia như là một ví dụ về ______.)

B. *the sort of challenge that presenters were intended to face in the series* (kiểu thử thách mà người dẫn chương trình được dự kiến sẽ phải đối mặt trong loạt chương trình này)

79. *In paragraph 6 the writer says that he found it particularly difficult to* ______. (Trong đoạn 6 tác giả cho rằng ông thấy đặc biệt khó khăn để ______.)

D. *meet certain demands the director made on him* (đáp ứng một số yêu cầu đạo diễn đưa ra cho mình)

80. *What does the writer use the experience in Santa Elena as an example of?* (Tác giả nêu trải nghiệm ở Santa Elena như là một ví dụ về việc gì?)

A. *something they filmed although they had not planned to* (một cảnh họ quay được mặc dù không có dự định trước)

TEST 10

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the following questions.

1. A. advertise B. realize C. modernize D. promise
2. A. domestic B. elaborate C. ceremony D. contradict
3. A. giant B. garage C. graphics D. integrate
4. A. sensible B. insurance C. intensity D. astronomy
5. A. heir B. homestay C. hostile D. holiday

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. The light from the car ________ as it receded into the distance.
A. seeped out B. faded away C. rolled away D. shone out

7. Though tired, she was visibly ________ after the birth of her first child.
A. perplexed B. exhausted C. unaffected D. elated

8. Without experience, she's got ________ to come for an interview.
A. little chance of being asked B. little chance for asking
C. a little chance to ask D. a little chance in asking

9. The main idea ________ in her essay is that we should do more to save the environment.
A. is discussed B. discusses C. discussed D. discussing

10. For centuries Rome was the ________ power in the Mediterranean.
A. utmost B. superlative C. overruling D. supreme

11. She caught a ________ of the thief as he made his get-away.
A. glance B. sight C. glimpse D. flash

12. Edinburgh is known ________ the Athens of the North.
A. for B. by C. as D. with

13. At the universities of Oxford and Cambridge the ________ of teachers to students is very high.
A. amount B. number C. ratio D. percentage

14. The price they quoted us for the car was ________ of all taxes.
A. included B. including C. inclusion D. inclusive

15. 'I find it odd that she changes jobs so often.' – '________?'
A. Do you really? B. Why doesn't she?
C. Why not? D. What for?

16. Do you fancy a ________ of tennis this afternoon?
A. match B. part C. game D. play

17. I've never liked hockey since someone hit me on the ankle with their ________.
A. bat B. club C. pole D. stick

18. Liverpool have only ________ three goals so far this season.
A. made B. hit C. scored D. marked

19. Suddenly ________ hungry, he stopped to buy a bar of chocolate.
A. felt B. having felt C. feeling D. feels

20. ________ mosquito bites a human being or other animal suffering from a certain disease, it carries off the disease germs in its saliva.
A. A B. Should a C. Whenever a D. That a

21. ________ in 1607, Jamestown in Virginia was the first settlement in the New World.
A. Founded B. It was founded C. Founding D. To be found

22. The ________ issue of abortion sparked off an intense debate in the class.
A. enigmatic B. polemical C. controversial D. aggressive

23. Roland was so ________ of coming in first in the competition that he did not even train for it.
A. confident B. optimistic C. satisfied D. objective

24. The government has launched a ________ to encourage people to be more courteous.
A. promotion B. campaign C. criteria D. syllabus

25. Without experience, the chances ________ the job are extremely slim.
A. to get him B. that he gets C. of him getting D. for his getting

26. Amoebas are primitive one-celled organisms, ________ jellyfish are more complex.
A. whereas B. therefore C. since D. likewise

27. Only one person who can provide the best solution to the question will be promoted and ________ a financial grant.
A. served B. equipped C. entitled D. awarded

28. Ann's encouraging words gave me a(n) ________ to undertake the demanding task once again.
A. point B. incentive C. resolution D. target

29. You should at least ________ an effort to find the boy's address if you don't want to lose your last hope.
A. do B. work C. put D. make

30. We are going to build a fence around the field with a(n) ________ to breeding sheep and cattle.
A. goal B. outlook C. reason D. view

31. Our host and hostess could not have been more ________.
A. obliged B. obliging C. obligated D. obligatory

32. 'Is this Dan's car?' – 'No, his is red. It must be ________.'
A. somebody else B. somebody's else
C. somebody else's D. somebody's else's

33. The patient's heart-rate and breathing must be carefully ________ during the operation.
A. counted B. monitored C. observed D. supervised

34. The gloomy weather shows no ________ of improving.
A. mark B. attempt C. trace D. sign

35. In my class there are 20 students, most of ________ are from Asia.
A. who B. whom C. which D. them

36. After eating the apple she threw the __________ in the bin.

A. core B. pea C. stones D. certre

37. It seems __________ something is bothering him, but he refuses to talk about it.

A. as if B. though C. to be D. that there's

38. The runner trained __________ she could to get in shape for the marathon.

A. so hard that B. harder so C. harder than D. as hard as

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

39. Most plants need more humidity is normally found in the average home especially during the dry winter season, when homes are heated.
(A: Most plants; B: is normally found; C: especially during; D: when homes are heated)

40. Substances such as DDT become more concentrated in each successively level in an ecological pyramid.
(A: such as; B: more concentrated; C: successively; D: an)

41. The rate of stomach cancer is lowest in countries where people don't eat processed meat products than in nations where such foods are consumed.
(A: lowest; B: where; C: don't eat; D: are consumed)

42. Orville and Wilbur Wright, building on the developments at aviation pioneers of several nations, made the first successful flight in 1903.
(A: building; B: aviation pioneers; C: nations; D: made the first)

43. Unlike most liquids, which contract when they solidify, water expands by nine percentage when it freezes.
(A: Unlike most; B: solidify; C: by; D: percentage)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

44. You may find that jogging is detrimental to your health rather than beneficial.

A. helpful B. facile C. depressing D. harmful

45. The power failure at dinnertime caused consternation among the city's housewives.

A. disability B. deliberation C. dismay D. distaste

46. The hostess was affronted by Bill's failure to thank her for dinner.

A. affable B. insulted C. afflicted D. confronted

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

47. I enjoy watching football than motor racing.

A. Watching football is more interesting than watching motor racing.

B. I would suggest watching football, not motor racing.

C. Football is preferable to motor racing.

D. I'd rather watch football than motor racing.

48. I'm sure he hasn't forgotten about the meeting.

A. I'd sooner he hadn't forgotten about the meeting.

B. He can't have forgotten about the meeting.

C. The meeting was too important for him to forget.

D. He shouldn't have forgotten about the meeting.

49. It's such a pity I didn't see that film on television last night.

A. I wish had seen that film on television last night.

B. It would be a great pity if I didn't see that film on television.

C. Last night there was a good film on television that I didn't want to miss.

D. I didn't see that film on television last night because it was rather boring.

50. The only way to eliminate world terrorism is by united opposition.

A. World terrorism can be eliminated by means of united opposition.

B. Only by united opposition can we eliminate world terrorism.

C. United opposition contributes enormously to the elimination of world terrorism.

D. We object to world terrorism, and thus call for united opposition.

51. My parents find fault with everything I do.

A. I find it difficult to make my parents happy.

B. My parents always find fault with me, which is quite annoying.

C. No mater what I do, my parents find fault with me.

D. The thing I hate about my parents is that they are critical of everything I do.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

THE OLD GATE

In the Middle Ages the vast majority of European cities had walls around them. This was partly for defensive (52) __________, but another factor was the need to keep out anyone regarded as undesirable, like people with contagious (53) __________. The Old City of London gates were all (54) __________ by the end of the 18th century. The last of London's gates was removed a century ago, but by a (55) __________ of luck, it was never destroyed.

This gate is, in (56) __________ fact, not called a gate at all; its name is Temple Bar, and it marked the (57) __________ between the Old City of London and Westminster. In 1878 the Council of London took the Bar down, numbered the stones and put the gate in (58) __________ because its design was (59) __________, it was expensive to (60) __________ and it was blocking the traffic.

The Temple Bar Trust was (61) ________ in the 1970's with the intention of returning the gate home. The aim of the Trust is the (62) ________ of the nation's architectural heritage. Transporting the gate will mean physically pulling it (63) ________, stone by stone, removing and rebuilding it near St Paul's Cathedral. Most of the facade of the gate will probably be (64) ________, though there is a good (65) ________ that the basic structure will be sound. The hardest (66) ________ of all, however, will be to recreate the statues of the monarchs that once stood on top of the gate.

52. A. grounds B. reasons C. causes D. aims
53. A. injuries B. symptoms C. colds D. diseases
54. A. devoted B. demolished C. declared D. decreased
55. A. stroke B. wave C. hit D. blow
56. A. real B. contemporary C. actual D. current
57. A. shape B. part C. boundary D. line
58. A. storage B. store C. storing D. stock
59. A. unbearable B. unfashionable C. unavailable D. unrealistic
60. A. maintain B. afford C. repair D. fix
61. A. set out B. set up C. set off D. set back
62. A. preservation B. reservation C. conservation D. recreation
63. A. up B. over C. on D. down
64. A. replaced B. substituted C. exchanged D. overtaken
65. A. capacity B. opportunity C. possibility D. chance
66. A. requirement B. job C. necessity D. obligation

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Pete Watson looks like the biggest, sweetest teddy bear you ever saw. It's only when he opens his mouth that you notice the missing front teeth. Watson is a three-time world champion wrestler turned author. He was adored by fans because he was different: while other wrestlers were supreme athletes, he was just a hulk who knew how to take a hit. You could throw as many chairs as you like at Pete Watson, you could smack him repeatedly, but he wouldn't go down.

After two autobiographies and a series of children's stories, he has just written a brilliant first novel: a work of immense power and subtlety, likely to gain a wide readership. At its simplest, it is about a boy and his dad getting together after a lifetime apart, though there is far more to it than that. Was he inspired by anyone he knew? The father, he says, is based on guys he met on the road, wrestlers, friends of him, who appeared to be leading exciting lives, but deep down were pretty miserable.

Watson does not come from **traditional wrestling stock**. He grew up in Long Island, New York. His father was an athletics director with a PhD, his mother a physical education teacher with two master's degrees - one in literature, the other in Russian history. He was a big boy, bullied for his size. One day his neighbor had a go at him, and for the first time Watson realized he could use his weight and size instead of feeling awkward about it. It was a turning point.

At college, he did a degree in communication studies. Meanwhile, he was learning professional wrestling. Did his parents try to dissuade him? 'No. They were just really insistent that I finished college. I am pretty sure they thought I'd get hurt and quit wrestling.' But he didn't.

He looks in remarkably good condition for someone who spent 20 years in the ring. His skin is smooth and firm, there are few visible scars. 'It's amazing what retirement can do for you. I looked really rough five years ago, and now I think I look a good deal younger,' he says. People are surprised by the softness of his handshake. 'Yeah, that's the wrestler's handshake,' he says.

Do you have to be a good actor to be a good wrestler? 'I used to really resent the acting label, but it is acting. When it's really good, when you're feeling it and letting that real emotion fly, it comes closer to being real.' What did his children think when they saw him getting hurt? 'Well, they used to think I never got hurt because that's what I told them. When they got old enough to realize I did, they stopped enjoying it. **That** was in part what led to my decision to get out.'

Nowadays, his time is **dedicated** to family and books - his next novel is about boy wrestlers living on the same block, and he is also writing more children's stories. He does not think this life is different from wrestling. 'Wrestling is all about characters,' he says.' So when my fans hear I've written a novel, I don't get the sense that they feel I've abandoned them.'

67. What impression do we get of Pete Watson's skills as a wrestler?
A. He frequently lost because he was not very aggressive.
B. He was too gentle and friendly to be a good wrestler.
C. He was injured a lot because he didn't fight back.
D. His specialty was letting his opponent hit him.

68. It is suggested that Pete Watson's first novel ________.
A. is based on his own autobiography
B. will be popular with those who liked his autobiographies
C. will not only appeal to his fans
D. is not much more than a simple story

69. What does '**traditional wrestling stock**' in paragraph 3 refer to?
A. Watson's childhood
B. Watson's family background

C. Watson's educational background

D. Watson's background in athletics

70. What did Watson's parents feel about his interest in wrestling?

A. They were afraid he would get hurt.

B. They insisted that he should have proper training at college.

C. They wanted him to give up wrestling.

D. They thought he would abandon the sport quite soon.

71. Pete Watson seems to be in good condition now ________.

A. and this makes his children happy

B. in spite of being a wrestler for so long

C. because he stopped wrestling five years ago

D. and he finds this fact amazing

72. What does '**that**' in paragraph 6 refer to?

A. the fact that Pete Watson's children got older

B. the fact that Pete Watson often got hurt

C. the fact that Pete Watson's children no longer enjoyed watching him perform

D. the fact that Pete Watson could not tell his children the truth

73. The word '**dedicated**' in the last paragraph could best be replaced by ________.

A. devoted B. attributed C. related D. opposed

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Best-selling crime writer P.D. James - the initials stand for Phyllis Dorothy - exudes an air of quiet authority. It is easy to envisage her, had she not become a creator of detective stories with more twists and turns than a spiral staircase, as a headmistress of a girls' school. But it is soon apparent from what she says that the authoritative mien is, in fact, a cloak for shyness. She reluctantly admits that Adam Dalgliesh, the detective in her novels, 'is, I suppose, modeled on myself - or rather, the way I would have turned out if I had been a man'. Dalgliesh prefers to unravel the complexities of crimes solo, as does his creator, 'I need time on my own, particularly when I am writing. I can write more or less anywhere as long as I have total privacy.'

She is too modest to concur with the view that she is Britain's best-known crime writer, even though her books - 12 major detective novels - are read avidly by millions all over the world. She herself is a great fan of the works of close friend Ruth Rendell. 'I particularly enjoy her psychological works, written under the name of Barbara Vine.' Books beside her bed are most likely to be by women writers such as Iris Murdoch, Anita Brookner and Penelope Lively, although not to the total exclusion of male authors like Graham Greene and Evelyn Waugh, whom she considers to have been the greatest novelists of their generation.

Success came to P.D. James late in life. Now in her seventies, she was 42 when her first crime novel, *Cover Her Face*, was published. Born in Oxford the eldest of three children, Phyllis grew up mainly in Cambridge, where her family moved when she was 11 years old. 'I met my husband there - he was a student at the university, and I have always loved the place. That is why I chose it as the setting for *An Unsuitable Job for a Woman*.'

Reluctantly, she reveals that from a promising start, life has been hard, even tragic at times. Her Irish doctor husband, Connor Bantry White, returned from the Second World War, during which he served with the Royal Army Medical Corps, a very sick man. 'I had to work long hours to support him and our two young daughters, Clare and Jane. The ideas were teeming in my head, but I could do practically nothing about it - I simply hadn't the time. My husband's parents, however, were marvelous, and took my daughters under their wing, giving them a sense of security throughout those difficult years.'

While working full-time in administration for the National Health Service, she made good use of her enviable organizational skills. At one point, five psychiatric outpatients' clinics came under her jurisdiction. Then followed 11 years at the Home Office, first in the Police Department, doing administration for forensic science research, and then in the Criminal Law section, in the juvenile crime division. It was while working in forensic science that she became 'quite accustomed' to the sight of corpses. But it was not fascination with death itself that inspired her. 'It was, rather, the shape and construction involved in the writing of a crime novel that appealed. I have always enjoyed reading detective stories, and I always knew that I wanted to be a writer.'

'I didn't want to use the traumatic events of my own life in a work of fiction. The writing of a detective story appealed as a wonderful apprenticeship for someone setting out to be a serious novelist, and it was suitably removed from my own experience. As I went on, I became increasingly aware that one could stay within the constraints and indeed within the so-called formula of the classic detective story and still write a good, serious and revealing novel about human beings. Writing detective stories', she says, 'is a way of bringing order out of disorder. The solution of a crime confirms the sanctity of life - even if that life is unlovable. Nobody really likes violence.'

74. What does the writer suggest about P.D. James's outward manner?

A. It is an attempt to discourage curiosity.

B. It points to a lack of self-confidence.

C. It conceals the true nature of her personality.

D. It comes as a surprise to her readers.

75. When questioned about Adam Dalgliesh, P.D. James ________.

A. concedes that the detective resembles her

B. admits that his behavior is unusual

C. accepts that he does not enjoy company

D. recognizes a weakness in the detective's character

76. What is revealed about P.D. James's tastes in reading?

A. She prefers books with lots of action.

B. She is less keen on male than female writers.

C. She believes that men write better books than women.

D. She thinks that women writers are not given enough credit.

77. According to P.D. James, her early writing career suffered from lack of ________.

A. support B. commitment C. confidence D. opportunity

78. What characterized P.D. James's work in the National Health Service?

A. It was well-suited to her talents. B. It was not a satisfying experience.

C. It was useful for her future writing. D. It was not sufficiently demanding.

79. P.D. James was drawn to writing crime novels because ________.

A. they were her favorite sort of reading

B. they would be useful to her in her career

C. she liked the technical challenge they offered

D. she had experienced the effects of crime at first hand

80. What realization did P.D. James come to while working on her detective stories?

A. It was not necessary to pay attention to established patterns.

B. The conventions did not adversely affect the quality of her writing.

C. It was inevitable that she would become emotionally involved.

D. The subject matter was more limiting than she had expected.

ANSWER KEY 10

1.D	2.D	3.A	4.B	5.A	6.B	7.D	8.A	9.C	10.D
11.C	12.C	13.C	14.D	15.A	16.C	17.D	18.C	19.C	20.C
21.A	22.C	23.A	24.B	25.C	26.A	27.D	28.B	29.D	30.D
31.B	32.C	33.B	34.D	35.B	36.A	37.A	38.D	39.B	40.C
41.A	42.B	43.D	44.D	45.C	46.B	47.D	48.B	49.A	50.B
51.C	52.B	53.D	54.B	55.A	56.C	57.C	58.A	59.B	60.A
61.B	62.A	63.D	64.A	65.D	66.B	67.D	68.C	69.B	70.D
71.B	72.C	73.A	74.C	75.A	76.B	77.D	78.A	79.C	80.B

1. D. **promise** /'prɒmɪs/ → /ɪs/

advertise, **realize**, **modernize** → /aɪz/

2. D. **contradict** /ˌkɒntrə'dɪkt/ → /ɒ/

domestic, **elaborate**, **ceremony** → /ə/

3. A. **giant** /'dʒaɪənt/ → /dʒ/

garage, **graphics**, **integrate** → /g/

4. B. **insurance** /ɪn'ʃʊərəns/ → /ʃ/

sensible, **intensity**, **astronomy** → /s/

5. A. **heir** /eə(r)/ → Letter 'h' is silent.

homestay, **hostile**, **holiday** → /h/

6. B. *fade away* (v): to disappear gradually (mờ dần, yếu đi)

7. D. *elated (at / by sth)* (adj): very happy and excited because of sth good that has happened. or will happen (phấn khởi, hân hoan)

8. A. *chance of doing sth*: cơ hội, khả năng làm việc gì

9. C. *The main idea discussed in her essay is...* = The main idea that / which is discussed in her essay is… → reduced relative clause

10. D. *supreme* (adj): tối cao, lớn nhất

11. C. *catch a glimpse of*: thấy thoáng qua

12. C. *know sb / sth as sth*: xem…như là…

13. C. *ratio* (n): tỷ lệ

14. D. *was inclusive of all taxes* = included all taxes

15. A. Conversational grammar: response must relate back to question.

Question: *I find it odd that...*

Answer: *Do you really (find it odd)?*

16. C. *a game of tennis*: một ván ten-nít

17. D. *stick* (n): cây gậy (*hockey stick*: gậy khúc côn cầu)

18. C. *score* (v): to win points, goals, etc. in a game or competition (ghi điểm, ghi bàn)

19. C. *Suddenly feeling hungry* → Present participle clause to replace subject + active verb

20. C. *whenever* (conj): mỗi khi, mỗi lần

21. A. *Founded in 1607* → Past participle clause to replace subject + passive verb

22. C. *controversial* (adj): causing a lot of angry public discussion and disagreement (gây tranh cãi)

23. A. *confident of sth / doing sth*: feeling certain that sth will happen in the way that you want or expect (tin chắc, chắc chắn)

24. B. *campaign* (n): cuộc vận động

25. C. *the chances of him getting the job* = the chances that he will get the job

26. A. *whereas* (conj): used to compare or contrast two facts (ngược lại, trong khi)

27. D. *award* (v): thưởng, tặng

28. B. *incentive (for/to sb/sth) (to do sth)* (n): something that encourages you to do sth (sự khuyến khích, sự khích lệ)

29. D. *make an effort to do sth*: nỗ lực làm việc gì

30. D. *with a view to doing sth* (idm): with the intention or hope of doing sth (với ý định làm gì, với hy vọng làm gì)

31. B. *obliging* (adj) = ready to help, accommodating (sẵn lòng giúp đỡ)

32. C. *It must be somebody else's* = It must belong to somebody else → indefinite pronoun (possession)

33. B. *monitor* (v): to watch and check sth over a period of time in order to see how it develops, so that you can make any necessary changes (giám sát)

34. D. *show no sign of*: không có dấu hiệu, không có biểu hiện → common phrase

35. B. *most of whom are from Asia* → quantifier + relative clause

36. A. *core* (n): lõi (quả táo)

37. A. *It seems as if / as though something is bothering him* = There seems to be something bothering him

38. D. *as hard as* → *as* + adv + *as*

39. B. *is normally found* → than is normally found (*Is normally found* is an incorrectly formed comparative expression. *Than* must be used with *more*.)

40. C. *successively* → successive (The adjective *successive* should be used in place of the adverb *successively*.)

41. A. *lowest* → lower (A comparative form (*lower*) is needed in place of the superlative (*lowest*).)

42. B. *at aviation pioneers* → of aviation pioneers (The preposition *of* should be used in place of *at*.)

43. D. *percentage* → percent (*Percentage* is not used to indicate specific amounts.)

44. D. *harmful (to sb / sth)* (adj): có hại cho

45. C. *dismay* (n): sự mất tinh thần, choáng váng, sững sờ

46. B. *insult* (v): to say or do sth that offends sb (lăng mạ, làm nhục)

47. D. *would rather* + bare infinitive → to express preferences

48. B. *can't* + *have* + past participle → deduction about the past

49. A. *wish* + past perfect to express regret about the past

50. B. Inversion is used after *only*

51. C. *no matter*...: bất kể, bất luận

find fault (with sb / sth): to look for and discover mistakes in sb / sth, to complain about sb / sth (bắt lỗi, phàn nàn về ai / điều gì)

52. B. *for defensive reasons*: vì lý do phòng thủ, tự vệ

53. D. *contagious diseases*: các bệnh truyền nhiễm, lây

54. B. *demolish* (v): phá hủy

55. A. *a stroke of luck*: sự may mắn → common phrase

56. C. *in actual fact*: thật ra

57. C. *boundary* (n): đường biên giới, ranh giới

58. A. *in storage*: cất giữ, xếp vào kho → common phrase

59. B. *unfashionable* (adj): không hợp thời

60. A. *maintain* (v): giữ, duy trì, bảo quản

61. B. *set sth ↔ up* (phr v): thành lập

62. A. *preservation* (n): the act of keeping sth in its original state or in good condition (sự gìn giữ, bảo quản, duy trì)

63. D. *pull sth down* (phr v) = demolish (phá hủy, kéo đổ)

64. A. *replace* (v): thay thế

65. D. *there is a good chance that*...: rất có khả năng là...

66. B. *job* (n): công việc

67. *What impression do we get of Pete Watson's skills as a wrestler?* (Chúng ta có ấn tượng gì về các kỹ năng của Pete Watson trong vai trò một đô vật?)

D. *His specialty was letting his opponent hit him.* (Nét đặc biệt của ông là để yên cho đối thủ đánh.)

68. *It is suggested that Pete Watson's first novel* _______. (Tiểu thuyết đầu tay của Pete Watson được cho là _______.)

C. *will not only appeal to his fans* (sẽ không chỉ hấp dẫn những người hâm mộ ông)

69. *What does* **'traditional wrestling stock'** *in paragraph 3 refer to?* (Cụm từ **'traditional wrestling stock'** ở đoạn 3 chỉ điều gì?)

B. *Watson's family background* (lai lịch gia đình Watson)

70. *What did Watson's parents feel about his interest in wrestling?* (Bố mẹ Waston suy nghĩ gì về việc ông thích môn đấu vật?)

D. *They thought he would abandon the sport quite soon.* (Họ nghĩ ông sẽ sớm từ bỏ môn thể thao này.)

71. *Pete Watson seems to be in good condition now* _______. (Hiện nay Pete Watson vẫn rất khỏe _______.)

B. *in spite of being a wrestler for so long* (cho dù đã từng là đô vật trong một thời gian dài đến như vậy)

72. *What does* **'that'** *in paragraph 6 refer to?* (Từ **'that'** ở đoạn 6 chỉ điều gì?)

C. *the fact that Pete Watson's children no longer enjoyed watching him perform* (việc các con của Pete Watson không còn thích xem ông thi đấu nữa)

73. *The word* **'dedicated'** *in the last paragraph could best be replaced by* _______. (Từ **'dedicated'** trong đoạn cuối có thể được thay thế thích hợp nhất bằng _______.)

A. *devoted* (từ **'devoted'**)

74. *What does the writer suggest about P.D. James's outward manner?* (Tác giả có ý kiến gì về dáng vẻ bề ngoài của P.D. James?)

C. *It conceals the true nature of her personality.* (Dáng vẻ đó giấu đi bản chất thật của tính cách.)

75. *When questioned about Adam Dalgliesh, P.D. James* ______ (Khi được hỏi về Adam Dalgliesh, P.D. James ______.)

A. *concedes that the detective resembles her* (thừa nhận viên thám tử này giống với bà)

76. *What is revealed about P.D. James's tastes in reading?* (Điều gì được tiết lộ về sở thích đọc sách của bà?)

B. *She is less keen on male than female writers.* (Bà không thích các tác giả nam bằng các tác giả nữ)

77. *According to P.D. James, her early writing career suffered from lack of* ______ (Theo P.D. James, sự nghiệp văn chương của bà ban đầu đã bị ảnh hưởng do thiếu ______.)

D. *opportunity* (cơ hội)

78. *What characterized P.D. James's work in the National Health Service?* (Công việc của P.D James tại cơ quan Dịch vụ y tế quốc gia có điểm gì đặc trưng?)

A. *It was well-suited to her talents.* (Nó rất phù hợp với năng lực của bà.)

79. *P.D. James was drawn to writing crime novels because* ______ (P.D. James bị lôi cuốn vào việc viết tiểu thuyết hình sự vì ______.)

C. *she liked the technical challenge they offered* (bà thích những thử thách chuyên môn mà các tiểu thuyết loại này mang lại)

80. *What realization did P.D. James come to while working on her detective stories?* (P.D. James đã nhận ra điều gì trong khi viết các câu chuyện trinh thám?)

B. *The conventions did not adversely affect the quality of her writing.* (Các quy tắc thông thường không ảnh hưởng bất lợi đến chất lượng tác phẩm của bà.)

TEST 11

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. extinguish B. fortunate C. technical D. resident
2. A. arrival B. government C. impatient D. enjoyable
3. A. engagement B. astronomy C. conditioner D. solitary
4. A. metaphysics B. contradiction C. transportable D. radiation
5. A. musician B. intensive C. suspicious D. predator

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. The old man led a ______ existence after she left and refused even to see his children.
A. reclusive B. deserted C. remote D. vacant

7. Tickets cost a ______ £6, which for three hours of music is great value for money.
A. few B. small C. mere D. bit

8. It was so foggy that the climbers couldn't ______ the nearby shelter.
A. make out B. break out C. take out D. run out

9. Because of his strange story, Richards became a ______ overnight and had a number of requests to appear on TV shows.
A. figure B. character C. celebrity D. personality

10. I'm happy to report that our two-week vacation was ______ perfect!
A. absolute B. very C. just D. only

11. We can judge the success of your scheme only by taking ______ account the financial benefits over the next few years.
A. into B. out C. from D. over

12. I couldn't tell what time it was because workmen had removed the ______ of the clock.
A. hands B. pointers C. arms D. fingers

13. For my birthday, I was given a writing set ______ two pens, envelopes and notepaper.
A. involving B. comprising C. consisting D. holding

14. I wrote to my bank manager ______ to getting a loan.
A. in the hope B. on the question
C. with the aim D. with a view

15. I've been going to a dietician who is helping me figure out ______ eat.
A. that I shouldn't B. what not to
C. how I don't D. that I not

16. It's really depressing. ______ without a terrorist attack somewhere in the world.
A. A day goes by hardly B. Hardly a day goes by
C. A day goes hardly by D. Hardly goes a day by

17. I think Ed must fancy Carol. ______ she speaks to him, he blushes.
A. Then B. Whenever C. As soon D. Afterwards

18. Rodney ______ for the company for very long before he was promoted.
A. hasn't been working B. didn't work
C. hadn't been working D. didn't use to work

19. The ______ blew his whistle to signal the end of the match.
A. judge B. arbitrator C. spectator D. referee

20. ______ to get through to Jackie for days now. Either she's away or her phone's out of order.
A. I tried B. I had tried C. I'm trying D. I've been trying

21. ________ the firm was a shock to everyone, including her husband.
A. Her decision of leaving B. Her deciding to leave
C. She decided to leave D. She decided on leaving

22. Scientists are predicting that the area is due ________ a difficult hurricane season.
A. for B. to C. by D. of

23. I didn't learn very much ________ my time at that college.
A. during B. throughout C. on D. all

24. The unpaid bills will be ________ to next month's account.
A. carried in B. carried on C. carried up D. carried over

25. 'We have ________!' said the controller, as the rocket rose into the air.
A. lift-off B. take-off C. uplift D. getaway

26. We need guaranteed financial ________ before we can even start the design work.
A. agreement B. backing C. independence D. abundance

27. Both the lantern fish and the deep sea angler ________ a luminous gland system in their bodies.
A. they have B. have C. had D. having

28. ________, the Mormons fled from Illinois in 1846.
A. Their religious beliefs made B. Their religious beliefs because
C. Because their beliefs, religious D. Because of their religious beliefs

29. At this time of year farmers ________ their crops and store them for winter.
A. gather B. remove C. pick D. take in

30. The cut ________ up without leaving a scar.
A. cured B. joined C. mended D. healed

31. The cliffs on this part of the coast are being ________ by the sea.
A. exploited B. eroded C. dissolved D. deteriorated

32. These youngsters were ________ a life of crime.
A. caught in B. taken in C. drawn into D. pulled by

33. While on holiday Walter and Daisy were caught ________ a military coup.
A. into B. up in C. with D. out of

34. Everyone in the class has made ________ improvement in their speaking skills.
A. appreciable B. appreciative C. appreciating D. appreciation

35. That was fun. ________ spending the day with you. Let's do it again next week.
A. I've enjoyed B. I'll enjoy C. I loved to D. I'd love to

36. He is a man ________ to the police.
A. known B. acquainted C. recognizable D. accountable

37. Attendance at the council meeting was very ________.
A. poor B. small C. slack D. limited

38. Anyone ________ ticket has been stolen should contact the airline immediately.
A. his B. their C. whose D. which

39. Sally regretted ________ the journalist so much.
A. telling B. tell C. to tell D. told

40. Mrs. Archer is known ________ the finest collection of twentieth century art in private hands.
A. as have B. by having C. by having D. to have

41. He looks like he's going to recover, but the doctor says it's ________ to tell.
A. sooner than B. sooner C. too soon D. soon enough

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

42. Raindrops falling on the ocean reduce the number of breaking waves, thereby
A B
calming roughness water.
C D

43. It is true that even the plants of the Kalahari Desert seem have adjusted to the
A B C
presence of humans.
D

44. It was Shirley Temple Black which represented her country in the United
A B C
Nations and later became an ambassador.
D

45. Dr. Frank Conrad's musical radio broadcasts in 1919 led Westinghouse open
A B
the first fully licensed commercial broadcasting system in the United States
C
on November 2, 1920.
D

46. After Werner Arber discovered restriction enzymes, Daniel Nathan, Hamilton
A
Smith, and him were awarded the Nobel Prize for their research in that field.
B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

47. His drunken behavior at the wedding was deplorable.
A. intoxicated B. displayed C. delightful D. wretched

48. The consensus among the senators was that the bill would not be passed.
A. controversy B. gathering C. division D. agreement

49. The embarrassed young mother admonished her children for having taken the candy from the grocery shelf.

A. spanked　B. reminded　C. rebuked　D. hit

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

50. They were on the point of canceling the match when the opposition arrived.

A. When the opposition arrived, they had canceled the match.

B. They were about to call off the match when the opposition arrived.

C. The match had been canceled before the opposition arrived.

D. The opposition arrived just in time to call off the match.

51. Thanks to his aunt's legacy of $10,000 he was able to buy the house he wanted.

A. If his aunt didn't die and leave him $10,000 he wouldn't be able to buy the house he wanted.

B. He borrowed $10,000 from his aunt because the house he wanted was too expensive for him to buy.

C. Had his aunt not died and left him $10,000 he wouldn't have been able to buy the house he wanted.

D. His aunt lent him $10,000, which was enough to buy the house he wanted.

52. 'It certainly wasn't me who took your car,' said Bob.

A. Bob refused to take my car.

B. Bob was opposed to the idea of taking my car.

C. Bob boasted about having taken my car.

D. Bob denied he had taken my car.

53. I didn't realize he was your brother until I saw the photograph.

A. Seeing the photograph, I didn't realize he was your brother.

B. It was only when I saw the photograph that I realized he was your brother.

C. Even though I saw the photograph, I didn't realize he was your brother.

D. It was only after I saw the photograph did I realize he was your brother.

54. The students regretted that they had missed the lecture.

A. The students regretted not to attend the lecture.

B. It's a pity that the students missed the lecture.

C. The students regretted not attending the lecture.

D. Much to the students' regret, the lecture had poor attendance.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

THE NEW WAY TO BURN FAT

People who want to lose weight are being offered a startling new way to burn fat. Would-be slimmers are flocking to a spa in Hong Kong that (55) ________ to reduce their waistlines by smearing them with Chinese herbs, dousing them with alcohol and then (56) ________ light to them, all for £78 a session. The spa claims that the (57) ________ heat of the fire penetrates deep tissue, increasing circulation and helping the body to absorb the herbal concoction which works to detoxify the body and (58) ________ down fat. It boasts that the results are (59) ________, with customers recording losses of up to 15 centimeters of fat after the first session.

Karen Chu, owner of The Life of Life Healing Spa in Hong Kong's busy Causeway Bay district, says that about 100 customers have successfully (60) ________ the treatment, and there have been no (61) ________. 'About half the customers come here for the Aqua-Fire treatment,' she said. 'It is (62) ________ safe. You are (63) ________ from the flame by wet towels. We have never had any complaints or problems. In Asia, people are more (64) ________ to the idea of fire being a healing treatment. It is only the Westerners who are afraid of the fire. If a customer is really afraid we don't go (65) ________.' Ms Chu claims the fire treatment also boosts the immune system, relieves stress, cleanses the skin and (66) ________ muscular pains and stomach problems.

55. A. predicts　B. promises　C. considers　D. assures

56. A. making　B. giving　C. holding　D. setting

57. A. soaking　B. bitter　C. intense　D. forced

58. A. bring　B. take　C. work　D. break

59. A. immediate　B. early　C. straight　D. rushed

60. A. undercut　B. undergone　C. undertaken　D. underused

61. A. casualties　B. damages　C. warnings　D. cautions

62. A. strongly　B. fiercely　C. perfectly　D. deeply

63. A. prevented　B. kept　C. protected　D. stooped

64. A. familiar　B. acceptable　C. prepared　D. open

65. A. through　B. ahead　C. forward　D. along

66. A. eases　B. disappears　C. lightens　D. recovers

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

During a recent game between two of Brazil's biggest football teams, the country's top striker head-butted an opponent and was sent off. 'Idiot,' he shouted at the referee. 'Just what you would expect from a woman.' It was this comment rather than his aggression to his opponent that really landed him in trouble. He was punished for this by being banned from the next four matches. The target of his venom, Gisele Fabio, has become the most high-profile woman in Brazilian football.

Times are changing in British football, too. Not long ago the manager of a Scottish team was forced to resign after criticizing the country's first woman referee by saying: 'I knew it wasn't going to be our day when I found out we had a woman running the line. She should be at home making the tea or the dinner for her man after he has been to the football. This is a professional man's game.' An attitude like this may have been relatively common a few generations ago, but over the last decade or two the vast majority of men have changed their view of the place a woman should have in society.

Annie Macintosh has been a referee for six years and is currently the highest level female official in Britain. During her rise to this position, she has learnt to be tolerant of criticism, and not to become excited or get offended by hurtful verbal attacks. She takes the comments with a pinch of salt. 'He is entitled to say what he likes. There is no point getting yourself all upset. From the experiences that I have had he is in the minority.'

You have to develop a thick skin as a female referee in the men's game. **In spite of all this,** Macintosh says that being a woman on the field can have its advantages too. Many men consider it wrong to use bad language in front of women. 'Sometimes you get the odd idiot who shouts something, but usually they use less colorful language. They behave better. One team coach told me he wanted me to referee another game at that club to improve the players' behavior.'

The confusion, she adds, also has its comic moments. Fans have not updated their vocabulary to take account of female officials. Macintosh says she finds it funniest when spectators suddenly become aware that she is a woman and become tongue-tied. 'A voice in the crowd will shout, 'Oi, linesman! Erm, I mean lineswoman! Erm, I mean assistant referee!''

While it is unlikely that a woman footballer will have the physical strength to compete at the top level in a men's team, there is no similar obstacle to women refereeing men's football. In fact, the authorities running European football are actively encouraging women referees, believing it helps increase women's interest in football generally.

In Brazil, Gisele Fabio says the path to becoming a referee has been about breaking down cultural rather than legal barriers. 'For as long as I'm aware there have been no rules against women refereeing the men's game. It was just that none did.' Fabio agrees that footballers treat female referees differently. 'In principle they treat you with more respect. They are scared that you will give them a card more readily. This is an advantage for us.' Most impressively, Fabio has been top of the referee rankings published by daily sports papers. 'I think I was first because I am a novelty. But I don't think I am better than the others. My refereeing is the same.'

67. The football player was punished because ___________

A. he had a quarrel with an opponent B. he was aggressive during the game

C. he insulted the female referee D. he shouted loudly

68. What point is made to show that times are changing in British football?

A. Managers who don't like women referees can lose their jobs.

B. Women are no longer expected to stay at home.

C. Scotland now has a woman referee.

D. A man cannot criticize a woman referee today.

69. Which phrase best describes Macintosh's reaction to the manager's words?

A. angry and hurt B. sad and depressed

C. calm and confident D. bitter and resentful

70. What does '**In spite of all this,**' in paragraph 4 suggest?

A. although women referees are often criticized

B. in spite of the fact that there are so few women referees

C. even though men tend to behave better with a woman referee

D. despite the difficulty of getting work as a woman referee

71. The comic aspect mentioned is based on ________.

A. the idea that fans are nervous about women referees

B. the confusion fans feel when they don't know what to call a female official

C. the embarrassment people experience when they see the official is a woman

D. the fact that fans don't have a big vocabulary

72. Why are women referees being encouraged?

A. They have to face a lot of obstacles.

B. There is a shortage of men referees.

C. They don't have to be as physically strong as men.

D. They will attract more women spectators.

73. What is suggested about the barriers to women becoming referees?

A. They may be connected with social attitudes not laws.

B. They do not exist in developed countries.

C. The legal barriers are being removed.

D. The women themselves have removed these barriers.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

As an interpreter, Suzanne Glass could speak only for others – but the work provided terrific material for her first novel.

'No, no, no! You've got to get away from this or you're going to lose it.' The voice reverberating in my head was my own. I was at an international conference. My throat was killing me and my headphones were pinching. I had just been interpreting a speaker whose last words had been: 'We must take very seriously the standardization of the length of cucumbers and the size of tomatoes.' You can't afford to have your own thoughts when you're interpreting simultaneously, so, of course, I missed the speaker's next sentence and lost his train of thought. Sitting in a darkened booth at the back of a huge conference hall, I was thrown. Fortunately, my colleague grabbed my microphone and took over.

This high-pressure, high-output work was not quite the dream profession I had hoped for. Although I had fun with it in the beginning - occasionally being among the first to hear of medical and political breakthroughs would be exciting for any 25-year-old - I realized that this was a job in which I would never be able to find my own voice. I had always known that words would be my life in one form or another. My mother thought she'd given birth to an alien when I began to talk at the age of seven months. That momentous day, she had placed my playpen in the hallway and gone into the bedroom. In imitation of the words she had repeated to me again and again, I apparently called out towards the bedroom door: 'I see you. I see you.' I was already in training for a career as a professional parrot.

But how mistaken I was to think that international interpreting would be glamorous. The speaker rarely stops to think that there's someone at the back of the room, listening to his words, absorbing their meaning, and converting them into another language at the same time. Often I was confronted with a droner, a whisperer or a mumbler through my headphones. The mumblers were the worst. Most of the time, an interpreter is thought of as a machine - a funnel, a conduit. Which, I suppose, is precisely what we are. Sometimes, when those we are translating for hear us cough or sneeze, or turn round and look at us behind the smoky glass of the booth, I think they're surprised to see that we're actually alive.

Ironically, part of the secret of interpreting is non-verbal communication. You have to sense when your partner is tired, and offer to take over. At the same time, you have to be careful not to cut him short and hog the microphone. Interpreters can be a bit like actors: they like to show off. You do develop friendships when you're working in such close proximity, but there's a huge amount of competitiveness among interpreters. They check on each other and sometimes even count each other's mistranslations.

Translating other people's ideas prevented me from feeling involved and creative as an interpreter. Actually, you can't be a creative interpreter. It's a contradiction in terms. Sometimes, when I disagreed with a speaker, I wanted to rip off my headphones, jump up and run out of the booth, shouting: 'Rubbish. Rubbish. You're talking a lot of nonsense, and this is what I think about it.' Instead, I had to sit there and regurgitate opinions in violent contradiction with my own. Sometimes, I'd get my revenge by playing games with the speaker's tone of voice. If he was being serious, I'd make him sound jocular. If he was being light-hearted, I'd make him sound earnest.

Eventually, I wanted to find a career where my own words would matter and where my own voice would be heard. So, to redress the balance, I decided to write a novel. While I was writing it, I did go back and interpret at a few conferences to get inside the head of Dominique, my main character. At first, I was a little rusty and a couple of the delegates turned round to glare at me, but after twenty minutes, I was back into it, playing that old game of mental gymnastics. Interpreting is like learning to turn somersaults: you never forget how to do it. But for me, sitting in the booth had a ghost-like quality to it - as though I had gone back into a past life. A life that belonged to the time before I found my own voice.

74. In the first paragraph, the writer says she discovered that ________.
A. there were some subjects she had no interest in dealing with
B. the standard of her work as an interpreter was getting lower
C. her mind was wandering when she should have been doing her job
D. she could no longer understand subjects she had previously covered

75. What does the writer say about being an interpreter in paragraph 2?
A. It was the kind of job her parents had always expected her to do.
B. It turned out to be more challenging than she had anticipated.
C. It was what she had wanted to be ever since she was a small child.
D. It gave her access to important information before other people.

76. What does the writer say about speakers she interpreted for?
A. Some of them had a tendency to get irritated with interpreters.
B. She particularly disliked those she struggled to hear properly.
C. They usually had the wrong idea about the function of interpreters.
D. Some of them made little attempt to use their own language correctly.

77. The writer says that relationships between interpreters ________.
A. can make it difficult for interpreters to do their jobs well
B. are affected by interpreters' desires to prove how good they are
C. usually start well but end in arguments
D. are based on secret resentments

78. The writer says that when she disagreed with speakers, she would sometimes ________.
A. mistranslate small parts of what they said
B. make it clear from her tone of voice that she did not agree
C. exaggerate their point of view
D. give the impression that they did not really mean what they said

79. The writer says that when she returned to interpreting, ________.
A. she did not start off very well
B. she briefly wished she had not given it up
C. she thought that two of the delegates recognized her
D. she changed her ideas about the main character in her novel

80. What is the writer's main point in the article as a whole?
A. It is not always a good idea to go into a profession because it looks glamorous.

B. Most interpreters eventually become disillusioned with the work.

C. Being an interpreter did not allow her to satisfy her need to be creative.

D. Most interpreters would actually like to do something more creative.

ANSWER KEY 11

1.A	2.B	3.D	4.C	5.D	6.A	7.C	8.A	9.C	10.C
11.A	12.A	13.B	14.D	15.B	16.B	17.B	18.C	19.D	20.D
21.B	22.A	23.A	24.D	25.A	26.B	27.B	28.D	29.A	30.D
31.B	32.C	33.B	34.A	35.A	36.A	37.A	38.C	39.A	40.D
41.C	42.D	43.C	44.B	45.B	46.B	47.D	48.D	49.C	50.B
51.C	52.D	53.B	54.C	55.B	56.D	57.C	58.D	59.A	60.B
61.A	62.C	63.C	64.D	65.B	66.A	67.C	68.A	69.C	70.A
71.B	72.D	73.A	74.C	75.D	76.B	77.B	78.D	79.A	80.C

1. A. **extinguish** /ɪk'stɪŋgwɪʃ/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
   fortunate, technical, resident → The stress is on the first syllable.
2. B. **government** /'gʌvənmənt/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
   arrival, impatient, enjoyable → The stress is on the second syllable.
3. D. **solitary** /'sɒlətri/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
   engagement, astronomy, conditioner → The stress is on the second syllable.
4. C. **transportable** /træn'spɔ:təbl/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
   metaphysics, contradiction, radiation → The stress is on the third syllable.
5. D. **predator** /'predətə(r)/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
   musician, intensive, suspicious → The stress is on the second syllable.
6. A. *reclusive* (adj): ẩn dật
7. C. *mere* (adj): used to emphasize how small, unimportant, etc. sb / sth is (chỉ)
8. A. *make sb / sth ↔ out* (phr v): to manage to see sb / sth or read or hear sth (nhìn thấy, đọc được, nghe được)
9. C. *celebrity* (n): a famous person (người nổi tiếng)
10. C. *just* (adv): really, completely (thật sự, hoàn toàn)
    just perfect = absolutely perfect → adverbial intensifier
11. A. *take sth into account / take account of sth* (idm): to consider particular facts, circumstances, etc. when making a decision about sth (kể đến, tính đến cái gì)
12. A. *hand* (n): kim đồng hồ
13. B. *comprise* (v) = consist of (gồm có, bao gồm)
14. D. *with a view to doing sth* (idm): with the intention or hope of doing sth (với ý định làm gì, với hy vọng làm gì)
15. B. *figure sth out / figure out what (not) to do*: hiểu ra, tính toán → structure
16. B. *Hardly a day goes by without*: Hầu như chẳng ngày nào lại không có → common phrase
    Hardly a day goes by without a terrorist attack somewhere in the world. (Hầu như chẳng ngày nào lại không có một vụ tấn công khủng bố xảy ra đâu đó trên thế giới.)
17. B. *whenever* (conj): mỗi khi, hễ khi nào
18. C. Verb tense: Past perfect continuous to emphasize the continuous nature of an action which happened before another in the past
19. D. *referee* (n): the official who controls the game in some sports (trọng tài)
20. D. Verb tense: Present perfect continuous for an action which began in the past and is still going on (to emphasize the length of time taken by the action)
21. B. *Her deciding to leave the firm* → Possessive gerund phrase as subject
22. A. *be due for* = be about to experience
23. A. *during* (prep): all through a period of time (trong thời gian, khi đang)
24. D. *carry over* (phr v): chuyển sang
25. A. *lift-off* (n): the act of a spacecraft leaving the ground and rising into the air (sự phóng lên)
26. B. *backing* (n) = support (sự giúp đỡ, hỗ trợ)
    financial backing: sự hỗ trợ tài chính
27. B. *both…and…* + plural verb; Present simple for general truth
28. D. *because of* + noun / noun phrase to express the reason for sth
29. A. *gather* (v): to pick or cut and collect crops to be stored (thu hoạch)
30. D. *heal* (v): to become healthy again, to make sth healthy again (lành, chữa lành)
31. B. *erode* (v): xói mòn, ăn mòn
32. C. *draw sb into sth / into doing sth* (phr v): to involve sb or make sb take part in sth, although they may not want to take part at first (lôi kéo ai vào việc gì)
33. B. *be / get caught up in sth* (phr v): to become involved in sth, especially when you do not want to be (dính líu, vướng vào)
34. A. *appreciable* (adj) = considerable (đáng kể)
35. A. *I've enjoyed spending the day with you* → Present perfect (connecting past and present); *enjoy* + gerund
36. A. *He is a man known to the police.* (= as a criminal) (Cảnh sát đã nhẵn mặt hắn ta.) (vì hắn là tội phạm)
37. A. *poor attendance* → collocation (ít người tham dự)
38. C. *whose* in relative clause to talk about possession
39. A. *regret* + gerund: to feel sorry about sth you have done (hối tiếc vì đã làm gì)
40. D. *Mrs. Archer is known to have…* → subject + passive + to-infinitive
41. C. *too soon to tell* → *too* + adj + to-infinitive

42. D. *roughness* → rough (The adjective *rough* should be used in place of the noun *roughness*.)

43. C. *have adjusted* → to have adjusted (*To have adjusted* is a correctly formed perfect infinitive which is the direct object of the verb *seem*)

44. B. *which* → who (The relative pronoun *who* is properly used to refer to a person (*Shirley Temple Black*).)

45. B. *open* → to open (A to-infinitive (*to open*) should be used.)

46. B. *him* → he (The subject pronoun *he* must be used in place of the object pronoun *him*.)

47. D. *wretched* (adj): extremely bad or unpleasant (rất xấu, rất tồi)

48. D. *consensus* (n): sự đồng lòng, sự nhất trí

49. C. *rebuke* (v): to speak severely to sb because they have done sth wrong (khiển trách, quở trách)

50. B. *be about to do sth* (idm): to be close to doing sth, to be going to do sth very soon (sắp làm gì)

51. C. Inverted 3rd conditional: *if* is omitted and the subject and verb are inverted

Had his aunt not died… → If his aunt hadn't died…

52. D. *deny doing sth / deny (that)…*: to say that sth is not true (phủ nhận)

53. B. *It was ..that…* → Cleft sentence for emphasis

54. C. *regret* + gerund: to feel sorry about sth you have done (hối tiếc vì đã làm gì)

The students regretted not attending the lecture. (Các sinh viên lấy làm tiếc vì đã không tham dự bài giảng.)

55. B. *promise* (v): hứa hẹn

56. D. *set light to sth / sb*: làm cho bắt đầu cháy, đốt

57. C. *intense* (adj) = extreme (rất lớn hoặc khắc nghiệt, cực kỳ)

58. D. *break down* (phr v): tiêu hủy

59. A. *immediate* (adj): ngay tức thì, lập tức

60. B. *undergo* (v): to experience sth, especially a change or sth unpleasant (trải qua)

61. A. *casualty* (n): a person who is killed or injured in war or in an accident (thương vong)

62. C. *perfectly* (adv): hoàn toàn, hết sức

63. C. *protect sb / sth from sth*: bảo vệ ai / cái gì khỏi cái gì

64. D. *open* (adj): cởi mở

65. B. *go ahead* (phr v): bắt đầu tiến hành

66. A. *ease* (v): to make sth less unpleasant, painful, severe, etc. (làm dịu)

67. *The football player was punished because ____.* (Cầu thủ đó bị phạt vì ____.)

C. *he insulted the female referee* (anh ta đã lăng nhục một trọng tài nữ)

68. *What point is made to show that times are changing in British football?* (Ý nào được đưa ra để chứng minh thời cuộc đang thay đổi trong nội tại bóng đá Anh?)

A. *Managers who don't like women referees can lose their jobs*. (Những người quản lý không thích các trọng tài nữ có thể bị mất việc.)

69. *Which phrase best describes Macintosh's reaction to the manager's words?* (Cụm từ nào sau đây mô tả chính xác nhất phản ứng của Macintosh trước lời lẽ của viên quản lý kia?)

C. *calm and confident* (bình tĩnh và tự tin)

70. *What does '**In spite of all this**,' in paragraph 4 suggest?* (Cụm từ '**In spite of all this**,' trong đoạn 4 chỉ điều gì?)

A. *although women referees are often criticized* (mặc dù các trọng tài nữ thường bị chỉ trích)

71. *The comic aspect mentioned is based on ____.* (Khía cạnh hài hước được nhắc đến được dựa trên ____.)

B. *the confusion fans feel when they don't know what to call a female official* (việc người hâm mộ thấy bối rối khi chẳng biết phải gọi một trọng tài nữ là gì)

72. *Why are women referees being encouraged?* (Tại sao các trọng tài nữ đang được khích lệ?)

D. *They will attract more women spectators*. (Bởi vì họ sẽ thu hút thêm nhiều khán giả nữ.)

73. *What is suggested about the barriers to women becoming referees?* (Có ý kiến gì được đưa ra về các rào cản đối với việc phụ nữ trở thành trọng tài?)

A. *They may be connected with social attitudes not laws*. (Có thể chúng gắn liền với các quan điểm xã hội chứ không phải luật pháp.)

74. *In the first paragraph, the writer says she discovered that ____* (Trong đoạn thứ nhất, tác giả cho biết cô đột nhiên nhận ra ____.)

C. *her mind was wandering when she should have been doing her job* (mình đang nghĩ vẩn vơ trong khi lẽ ra phải đang làm việc)

75. *What does the writer say about being an interpreter in paragraph 2?* (Trong đoạn 2 tác giả nói gì về việc làm phiên dịch viên?)

D. *It gave her access to important information before other people*. (Điều này đã giúp cô tiếp cận với các thông tin quan trọng trước những người khác.)

76. *What does the writer say about speakers she interpreted for?* (Tác giả nói gì về các diễn giả mà cô phiên dịch cho họ?)

B. *She particularly disliked those she struggled to hear properly*. (Cô đặc biệt không thích những người mà cô phải cố gắng lắm mới có thể nghe được chính xác.)

77. *The writer says that relationships between interpreters ____.* (Tác giả cho biết quan hệ giữa các phiên dịch viên ____.)

B. *are affected by interpreters' desires to prove how good they are* (bị ảnh hưởng bởi ham muốn chứng tỏ mình giỏi đến thế nào)

78. *The writer says that when she disagreed with speakers, she would ________.* (Tác giả nói rằng khi không đồng ý với diễn giả cô sẽ ________)

D. *give the impression that they did not really mean what they said* (tạo ra ấn tượng như thể họ không thật sự có ý giống như những gì họ nói)

79. *The writer says that when she returned to interpreting, ________.* (Tác giả cho biết khi trở lại với công việc phiên dịch, ________)

A. *she did not start off very well* (cô không bắt đầu làm tốt ngay được)

80. *What is the writer's main point in the article as a whole?* (Ý chính của tác giả qua toàn bộ bài này là gì?)

C. *Being an interpreter did not allow her to satisfy her need to be creative.* (Làm phiên dịch viên đã không cho phép cô thỏa mãn nhu cầu sáng tạo của bản thân.)

TEST 12

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the following questions.

1. A. exotic B. notification C. vocation D. telescope
2. A. nasty B. gymnasium C. famous D. haste
3. A. dealt B. measurable C. tease D. dreamt
4. A. rally B. angel C. match D. racket
5. A. insect B. frequency C. obsession D. casualty

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. The boss is making a mistake. Of the three assistants he's hired, ________ has any experience.
A. who none of them B. not one of them
C. neither of whom D. none of whom

7. The information ________ all of you, so please pay attention.
A. concerns B. is concerned about
C. is concerned by D. is of concern

8. At the age of eighteen, my brother was ________ in the armed forces.
A. accepted B. consigned C. enlisted D. recruited

9. The vain boy tried to catch a ________ of himself in the mirror of the overhead projector.
A. refraction B. reflection C. figure D. portrait

10. The ________ man refused to give his son a single cent to start his own business.
A. miserly B. meager C. sparse D. shortage

11. The doctors had ________ their best, but hadn't been able to save the patient.
A. done B. made C. operated D. attempted

12. ________ on buying a car, but when they both got unexpected raises, they decided to.
A. They'd planned B. They aren't planning
C. They hadn't been planning D. They'd been planning

13. Once ________ a time there was a king so selfish and mean that no princess would agree to become his wife.
A. of B. at C. upon D. within

14. The open-air party had to be ________ because of a heavy rainfall.
A. postponed B. detained C. refused D. extinguished

15. You may feel sure the casting will be done perfectly, just ________ your trust in me and you will see I'm right.
A. put B. forward C. grant D. allow

16. If we leave now, we'll get to the airport with plenty of ________.
A. spared time B. spare time
C. time to spare D. time that spares

17. The worst thing about traveling for so many weeks is not having ________.
A. home-cooking meals B. cooking meals at home
C. meals cooking at home D. home-cooked meals

18. The police promised him ________ from prosecution if he cooperated with them fully.
A. safety B. protection C. immunity D. absolution

19. The woods are ________ of a huge forest which once covered the whole area.
A. survivors B. remnants C. leftovers D. relics

20. This court deals only with ________ crime.
A. petty B. trivial C. small D. insignificant

21. In this quiz you have the chance to ________ your wits against the most intelligent people in England.
A. set B. pit C. try D. sharpen

22. According to a recent report, the disease is rare, affecting ________ ten thousand adults.
A. only one out of every B. every one from
C. out of every one D. the only one of

23. 'Do you think she'll get the good job?' – 'I have my doubts. She's inexperienced, ________ very shy.'
A. in addition B. as well C. let it alone D. not to mention

24. More than thirty people __________ evidence to the court during the four-week trial.
A. gave B. explained C. produced D. spoke

25. Adam is thought __________ at sea.
A. to have been killed B. having been killed
C. being killed D. be killed

26. The lawyer claimed that the tests had been carried out by experienced scientists but this is not necessarily __________.
A. so B. the way C. thus D. the method

27. He pictured the scene in his mind's __________.
A. thinking B. sight
C. memory D. eye

28. Her parents were very strict with her. She __________ to date until she was 18.
A. didn't allow B. didn't let
C. wasn't allowed D. wasn't let

29. A house with windows __________ unlocked is an open invitation to burglars.
A. that left B. leaving C. that leave D. left

30. This section of the test __________ four parts: grammar, cloze, vocabulary, and reading.
A. consists B. consists of
C. is consisted of D. is consisting of

31. A sharp frost __________ the beginning of winter.
A. advertised B. predicted C. showed D. heralded

32. They are fighting to eradicate the __________ of starvation caused by the civil war.
A. tradition B. legacy C. leaving D. remains

33. __________, Phil was a gregarious individual who enjoyed the company of others enormously.
A. Socially B. Psychologically
C. Physically D. Technically

34. The teenager took his father's credit card and __________ 7,000 dollars' worth of purchases.
A. made up B. ran up C. took up D. put up

35. 'I hear she's dropped out of med school.' – 'I guess she wasn't cut out __________ a doctor.'
A. as B. for C. being D. to be

36. 'Didn't he say that he'd try to have the report finished by later today?' – 'Yes, __________.'
A. he would B. he did C. he didn't D. he will

37. If I'm tired in the evenings, __________ to bed early.
A. I'd go B. I'd have gone C. I went D. I go

38. The other motorist drove right in front of me. I couldn't avoid __________ his car.
A. to hit B. hitting C. hit D. from hitting

39. Unless it stops raining, __________ the tennis tournament.
A. they cancel B. they'll cancel
C. they'd cancel D. they'd have cancelled

40. I've been feeling ill all week, so I'm going to see my doctor for a __________.
A. check-up B. check-out C. check-in D. check-off

41. Last week's powerful earthquake resulted __________.
A. in being severely damaged B. in severe damage
C. from being severely damaged D. from severe damages

42. Up until last year, she'd never been to Brazil, and __________.
A. I haven't either B. neither would I
C. neither had I D. didn't either

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

43. In the 1980s, actress Sarah Bernhardt made an important $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{contribution to}}}$ the role of Lady Macbeth $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{when}}}$ she displayed an overt sensuality that $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{have been}}}$ stressed by her $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{twentieth-century}}}$ successors.

44. $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{It is}}}$ $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{extremely}}}$ important $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{for}}}$ an engineer $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{to know}}}$ to use a computer.

45. John Dewy thought that children $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{will learn}}}$ $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{better}}}$ through participating in experiences $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{rather than}}}$ through $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{listening to}}}$ lectures.

46. Ethnolinguists $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{study}}}$ language as $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{it}}}$ relates to society, $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{culture,}}}$ and human $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{behaving}}}$.

47. The languages $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{spoken by}}}$ the Alaskan Eskimos $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{and}}}$ the Inuit of northern Canada are $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{such}}}$ similar as to be mutually $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{intelligible}}}$.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

48. The dental work made a profound change in her appearance.
A. thorough B. provocative C. proper D. interesting

49. The Browns were in a dilemma about whether to buy a house in the country or an apartment in the city where they worked.
A. predicament B. discussion C. agreement D. stage

50. Friendship changed to antipathy when the settlers took the Indians' land.
A. amity B. fright C. hostility D. heat

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

51. She never seems to succeed, even though she works hard.
A. However hard she works, she never seems to succeed.
B. If she wants to succeed, she must work hard.
C. She works as hard as she can to be successful.
D. It's pointless for her to work hard as she never seems to succeed.

52. It never occurred to me to go by train.
A. Going by train frightened me.
B. I can't stand going by train.
C. I didn't approve of going by train.
D. I never thought of going by train.

53. We couldn't have managed without my father's money.
A. My father's money could have been very helpful to us.
B. If it hadn't been for my father's money, we couldn't have managed.
C. Knowing that we couldn't manage, my father gave us his money.
D. We would rather my father had given us his money so that we could manage.

54. I had only just put the phone down when the boss rang back.
A. Hardly had I put the phone down than the boss rang back.
B. Scarcely had I put the phone down when the boss rang back.
C. Barely had I put the phone down than the boss rang back.
D. No sooner had I put the phone down when the boss rang back.

55. We'd better leave them a note because it's possible they'll arrive late.
A. We'd better leave them a note in case they arrive late.
B. Leave them a note because they'll arrive late.
C. They are bound to arrive late without our note.
D. When they arrive, our note will be of great help to them.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

THE READY MEAL CAPITAL OF EUROPE

In recent years, ready-made meals have transformed Britain's eating (56) ______. Britons now spend four times as (57) ______ as the Italians on ready-made meals and six times more than the Spanish. Demand for instant meals has increased across Europe as a (58) ______, but why has Britain become the (59) ______ European capital of ready-made food, second only in the world to America?

Convenience is (60) ______ of the attraction. A recent survey (61) ______ that 77 per cent of purchasers said they only bought ready meals when they did not have time to cook. Dr Susan Jebb, head of nutrition at the Medical Research Council, said: 'People in the UK work the (62) ______ hours, we are very time-poor, and we don't have a strong cultural history of cooking.'

The ready-made meal boom also reflects changing social (63) ______ in Britain. More people live alone and so are less likely to be (64) ______ to cook. And with families eating together less often, ready meals allow people to eat what they want when they want. Julia Michna, of Marks and Spencer, says that ready meals also reflect changing (65) ______ in food. 'Britain's multiculturalism has brought a (66) ______ range of restaurants than other European countries, and ethnic cuisines, which people are often scared of cooking from scratch, are (67) ______ more popular. One quarter of chilled meals are Indian, and nearly one in five is Chinese.'

56. A. ways B. forms C. habits D. terms
57. A. equal B. same C. much D. more
58. A. conclusion B. total C. sum D. whole
59. A. undefeated B. unclassified C. undisputed D. unclaimed
60. A. element B. piece C. part D. share
61. A. found B. made C. put D. gave
62. A. hardest B. longest C. widest D. largest
63. A. trends B. flows C. movements D. drifts
64. A. convinced B. bothered C. worried D. disturbed
65. A. desires B. likings C. tastes D. wishes
66. A. longer B. deeper C. harder D. wider
67. A. very B. quite C. far D. such

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

I have been living in London for more than 60 years, but still, when I'm driving and take some clever back-street short cut, I catch myself thinking: how extraordinary that it is me doing this! For a moment the town mouse I have become is being seen by the country mouse I used to be. And although, given a new start, I would again become a town mouse, when I visit relations in the country, I envy them.

Recently, I stood beside a freshwater lake in Norfolk, made by diverting a small river, near where my brother lives. As he was identifying some of birds we could see, in came seven swans. They circled, then the haunting sound of their wing beats gave way to silence as they glided down for splashdown.

It is not a 'picturesque' part of the coast, but it has a definite character of line and light and color. 'You do live in a lovely place,' I said to my brother, and he answered, 'Yes, I do.' There are probably few days when he does not pause to recognize its loveliness as he works with his boats - he teaches sailing - or goes about his many other occupations.

The lake's creator is a local landowner, continuing a tradition whereby the nature of our countryside has been determined by those who own the land. Formerly, landowners would almost certainly have made such changes for their own benefit, but this time it was done to help preserve the wildlife here, which is available for any visitor to see, providing they do nothing to disturb the birds. **It** is evidence of change: country life is changing fast.

One of the biggest changes I have witnessed is that second-homers, together with commuters, have come to be accepted as a vital part of the country scene. And the men and women who service their cars, dig their gardens, install their phones, repair their word processors, lay their carpets and do all the other things they need, are vital to modern country life.

It is quite likely that the children of today's workers may be moving into the same kind of jobs as the second-homers and the retired. Both the children of a country woman I know are at university, and she herself, now that they have left home, is working towards a university degree. One of the delights of country life today, it seems, is that there you can see how fast **social mobility** is increasing.

Much depends, of course, on the part of the countryside you are living in and on personality - your own and that of your neighbors. In my brother's Norfolk village, social life seems dizzying to a Londoner. In addition to dropping in on neighbors, people throw and attend parties far more often than we do. My brother's wife, Mary, and her friends fly off on the most dashing bargain breaks in Krakow or Prague or Venice, and are always going into Norwich for a concert or to King's Lynn for an exhibition. The boring country life that people from cities talk about is a thing of the past - or perhaps it was always mainly in their minds.

This is very unlike living in a London street for 50 years and only knowing the names of four other residents. In these 50 years I have made only one real friend among them. I do enjoy my life, and Mary says that she sometimes envies it (the grass on the other side of the fence...); but whenever I go to Norfolk, I end up feeling that the lives of country mice are more admirable than my own.

68. It is sometimes a source of surprise to the writer ________.
A. to find herself driving through back streets
B. that she has been in the city for so long
C. to realize how much she has got used to living in London
D. that she lives in the city when she prefers the country

69. The atmosphere created by the writer when she describes the swans is ________.
A. magical B. frightening C. deafening D. disturbing

70. What does 'it' in paragraph 4 refer to?
A. the lake
B. the fact that the lake belongs to a landowner here
C. the reason for the landowner's action
D. the fact that wildlife now needs to be preserved

71. What is suggested about outsiders who now live in the country?
A. that country people no longer reject them
B. that they often do work like servicing cars and digging gardens
C. that the men and women who work for them are from the city
D. that many of them have been in the countryside for a long time

72. What does '**social mobility**' in paragraph 6 mean?
A. Country people are going to university.
B. Young people are moving away from the countryside.
C. Children of country people are taking jobs in cities.
D. People from workers' families are moving into higher social classes.

73. Social life in the country ________.
A. depends completely on where you live
B. is not as boring as people in the cities think it is
C. is not affected by your neighbors
D. is always less exciting than life in the city

74. What do we learn about the writer's attitude to London?
A. She can't adjust to living in London.
B. She has regretted moving to London.
C. The people in her street are unusually unfriendly.
D. Life there is very different to country life.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Less than 40 years ago, tourism was encouraged as an unquestionable good. With the arrival of package holidays and charter flights, tourism could at last be enjoyed by the masses. Yet one day, it seems feasible that there will be no more tourists. There will be 'adventurers', 'fieldwork assistants', 'volunteers' and, of course, 'travelers'. But the term 'tourist' will be extinct. There might be those who quietly slip away to foreign lands for nothing other than pure pleasure, but it will be a secretive and frowned upon activity. No one will want to own up to being one of those. In fact, there are already a few countries prohibiting tourists from entering certain areas where the adverse effects of tourism have already struck. Tourists have been charged with bringing nothing with them but their money and wreaking havoc with the local environment.

It won't be easy to wipe out this massive, ever growing tribe. Today there are more than 700 million 'tourist arrivals' each year. The World Tourism Organization forecasts that by 2020, there will be 1.56 billion tourists traveling at any one time. The challenge to forcibly curtail more than a billion tourists from going where they want is immense. It is so immense as to be futile. You cannot make so many economically empowered people stop doing something they want to do unless you argue that it is of extreme damage to the welfare of the world that only the truly malicious, utterly selfish and totally irresponsible would ever even consider doing it. This is clearly absurd. Whatever benefits or otherwise accrue from tourism, it is not, despite what a tiny minority say, evil. It can cause harm. It can be morally neutral. And it can, occasionally, be a force for great good.

So tourism is being attacked by more subtle methods, by being re-branded in the hope we won't recognize it as the unattractive entity it once was. The word 'tourist' is being removed from anything that was once called a holiday in the pamphlet that was once called a holiday brochure. Adventurers, fieldwork assistants and volunteers don't go on holidays. 'Un-tourists' (as I will call them) go on things called 'cultural experiences', 'expeditions', 'projects' and most tellingly, 'missions'. The word 'mission' is, perhaps unintentionally, fitting. While this re-branding is supposed to present a progressive approach to travel, it is firmly rooted in the viewpoint of the Victorian era. Like nineteenth-century Victorian travelers, the modern day un-tourist insists that the main motive behind their adventure is to help others. Whereas the mass tourist and the area they visit are condemned as anti-ethical and at loggerheads, the ethos of the un-tourist and the needs of the area they wander into are presumed to be in tune with each other.

The re-packaging of tourism as meaningful, self-sacrificing travel is liberating. It allows you to go to all sorts of places that would be ethically out of bounds to a regular tourist under the guise of mission. Indeed, the theory behind un-tourism relies upon exclusivity; it is all about preventing other people traveling in order that you might legitimize your own travels. Mass tourists are, by definition, excluded from partaking of this new kind of un-tourism. Pretending you are not doing something that you actually are - i.e. going on holiday - is at the heart of the un-tourist endeavor. Every aspect of the experience has to be disguised. So, gone are the glossy brochures. Instead the expeditions, projects and adventures are advertised in publications more likely to resemble magazines with a concern in ecological or cultural issues. The price is usually well hidden as if there is a reluctance to admit that this is, in essence, a commercial transaction. There is something disturbing in having to pay to do good.

Meaningful contact with and respect for local culture also concerns the un-tourist. In the third world, respect for local culture is based on a presumed innate inability within that culture to understand that there are other ways of living to their own. They are portrayed, in effect, as being perplexed by our newness, and their culture is presented as so vulnerable that a handful of western tourists poses a huge threat. This is despite the fact that many of these cultures are more rooted, ancient and have survived far longer than any culture in the first world. None of this ought to matter as un-tourism makes up less than 4% of the total tourism industry. But un-tourists have been so successfully re-branded that they have come to define what it means to be a good tourist.

All tourism should be responsible towards and respectful of environmental and human resources. Some tourist developments, as well as, inevitably, individual tourists, have not been so and should be challenged. But instead, a divide is being driven between those few privileged, high-paying tourists and the masses. There is no difference between them — they are just being packaged as something different. Our concern should not be with this small number but with the majority of travelers. But why should we bother? We who concern ourselves with this debate are potentially or probably un-tourists. We aren't interested in saving leisure time abroad for the majority of people: we're interested in making ourselves feel good. That's why we've succumbed to the re-branding of our enjoyment, and refuse to take up a term we believe to be tainted. How many times have you owned up to being a tourist?

75. The writer suggests that in the future, ________.
   A. there will be a limited choice of destinations available to tourists
   B. tourists will be required to pay more for any holidays they take
   C. holidays will not exist in the same form as we know them now
   D. people going on holiday to relax will feel obliged to feel ashamed
76. What does the writer say about stopping tourism?
   A. The expansion of the tourism industry will continue.
   B. Countries economically dependent on tourism would suffer from any restrictions.
   C. The industry will not be able to cope once tourist numbers reach a certain limit.
   D. Tourists must be persuaded that having a holiday is ethically wrong.
77. According to the writer, the aim of re-branding tourism is to ________.
   A. ensure the skills of travelers match the needs of the area they go to

B. deceive travelers about the purpose of their trip to foreign countries
C. make travelers aware of the harmful effects of traditional tourism
D. offer types of holidays that bring benefits to poor communities

78. In paragraph 4, the writer suggests that 'un-tourists' are ________.
A. more concerned with environmental issues than other tourists.
B. unwilling to pay for the experience of helping people
C. able to take holidays without a sense of guilt
D. pressing for the introduction of laws to ban mass tourism

79. The writer states that third world cultures ________.
A. are unlikely to be disturbed by the presence of foreigners
B. cannot always comprehend other cultural traditions
C. risk losing their identity by exposure to tourism
D. can only be encountered through careful integration.

80. According to the writer, the belief that mass tourism is bad has resulted in ________.
A. more tourists deciding to take holidays in their own country instead
B. the increasing construction of environmentally friendly tourist resorts
C. certain people being hypocritical about their reasons for traveling
D. the possibility of charging different prices for identical holidays

ANSWER KEY 12

1.A	2 A	3.C	4.B	5.D	6.B	7.A	8.C	9.B	10.A
11.A	12.C	13.C	14.A	15.A	16.C	17.D	18.C	19.B	20.A
21.B	22.A	23.D	24.A	25.A	26.A	27.D	28.C	29.D	30.B
31.D	32.B	33.A	34.B	35.D	36.B	37.D	38.B	39.B	40.A
41.B	42.C	43.C	44.D	45.A	46.D	47.C	48.A	49.A	50.C
51.A	52.D	53.B	54.B	55.A	56.C	57.C	58.D	59.C	60.C
61.A	62.B	63.A	64.B	65.C	66.D	67.C	68.C	69.A	70.C
71.A	72.D	73.B	74.D	75.D	76.A	77.B	78.C	79.A	80.C

1. A. **exotic** /ɪg'zɒtɪk/ → /ɒ/
notification, vocation, telescope → /əʊ/
2. A. **nasty** /'nɑ:sti/ /'næsti/ → /ɑ:/ /æ/
gymnasium, famous, haste → /eɪ/
3. C. **tease** /ti:z/ → /i:/
dealt, measurable, dreamt → /e/
4. B. **angel** /'eɪndʒl/ → /eɪ/
rally, match, racket → /æ/

5. D. **casualty** /'kæʒuəlti/ → /ʒ/
insect, frequency, obsession → /s/
6. B. Subject is needed: *Of the three..., not one of them has...*
7. A. *concern sb / sth* (v): to affect sb / sth, to involve sb / sth (ảnh hưởng đến, liên quan đến)
8. C. *enlist* (v): to join or to make sb join the armed forces (gia nhập quân đội, nhập ngũ)
9. B. *reflection* (n): cái bóng, sự phản chiếu
10. A. *miserly* (adj) = mean (hà tiện, keo kiệt, bủn xỉn)
11. A. *do one's best*: làm hết khả năng → common phrase
12. C. *They hadn't been planning..., but...* → Context requires contrast; Past perfect continuous to emphasize the continuous nature of an action which happened before another in the past.
13. C. *once upon a time*: ngày xửa ngày xưa
14. A. Pasive form of modals: modal + *be* + past participle
postpone (v) = put off (hoãn lại)
15. A. *put your trust in me*: bạn hãy tin tưởng tôi → common phrase
16. C. *time to spare* = extra time vs. *spare time* = free time
17. D. *home-cooked meals* → compound adjective + noun
18. C. *immunity (from sth)* (n): the state of being protected from sth (miễn)
immunity from prosecution: sự miễn truy tố
19. B. *remnant* (n) (usually plural): a part of sth that is left after the other parts have been used, removed, destroyed, etc. (đồ thừa lại, dấu vết còn lại, tàn dư)
20. A. *petty* (adj) = minor
petty crime: tội nhỏ, tội lặt vặt → collocation
21. B. *pit your wits against sb* = compete with sb, using your intelligence (đấu trí với ai)
22. A. *out of sth*: from a particular number or set
According to a recent report, the disease is rare, affecting only one out of every ten thousand adults. (Theo một báo cáo mới đây thì căn bệnh này khá hiếm, cứ mười ngàn người trưởng thành mới có một người mắc phải.)
23. D. *not to mention* (idm): used to introduce extra information and emphasize what you are saying (chưa tính, chưa kể đến).
24. A. *give evidence*: đưa ra bằng chứng → common phrase
25. A. *Adam is thought to have been killed* → Passive: Subject + passive verb + perfect infinitive (The perfect infinitive is used when the thought concerns a previous action.)
26. A. *so* (adv): used to refer back to sth that has already been mentioned (như thế, như vậy)

27. D. *your mind's eye* (idm): your imagination (trí tưởng tượng)

28. C. *not be allowed to do sth*: không được phép làm gì

29. D. Reduced relative clause: *A house with windows left unlocked* = A house with windows that are left unlocked

30. B. *consist of* = contain (gồm có, bao gồm)

31. D. *herald (sth)* (v): to be a sign that sth is going to happen (báo hiệu)

32. B. *legacy* (n): a situation that exists now because of events, actions, etc. that took place in the past (di chứng, hệ quả)

33. A. *socially* (adv): về mặt xã hội, về quan hệ xã hội

34. B. *run up* (phr v): to allow a bill, debt, etc. to reach a large total (= accumulate): để cho (hóa đơn, nợ nần…) tích lũy lại

35. D. *be cut out for sth / be cut out to be sth* (phr v): to have the qualities and abilities needed for sth (có phẩm chất, khả năng cần cho việc gì, hợp với)

36. B. *Yes, he did* → short answer to complex question

37. D. Zero conditional: *If* + present simple, present simple → to talk about a general truth.

38. B. *avoid* + gerund

39. B. *Unless it stops raining, they'll cancel...* → *Unless* + simple spresent, *will* + bare infinitive

unless = *if…not* (nếu không, trừ khi)

40. A. *check-up* (n): kiểm tra sức khỏe

41. B. *result in sth* (phr v) = lead to

42. C. *she'd never been to…. and neither had I* = she'd never been to…, and I hadn't either

43. C. *have been* → has been (The singular verb *has been* should be used in place of the plural verb *have been* to agree with the singular noun *sensuality*.)

44. D. *to know* → to know how (*To know how* is used before infinitives. *To know* is used before nouns and noun clauses.)

45. A. *will learn* → would learn (*Would learn* is required in place of *will learn* to agree in tense meaning with the other verb in the sentence (*thought*).)

46. D. *behaving* → behavior (To be parallel with the other items in the series (*society* and *culture*), another noun (*behavior*) is required.)

47. C. *such* → so (The word *so* is required in place of *such*.)

48. A. *profound* (adj): sâu sắc, sâu rộng

49. A. *predicament* (n): a difficult or unpleasant situation, especially one where it is difficult to know what to do (tình trạng khó xử)

50. C. *hostility* (n): sự thù địch

51. A. *however* (adv): used with an adverb to mean 'to whatever degree' (dù đến đâu, dù như thế nào)

52. D. *occur to sb* (phr v): (of an idea or a thought) to come into your mind (chợt nảy ra, lóe lên ý nghĩ)

53. B. 3rd conditional: *If it hadn't been for…, couldn't* + perfect infinitive

54. B. *Scarcely…when…*(chỉ vừa mới…thì…)

55. A. *in case* (idm): because of the possibility of sth happening (nhỡ ra, phòng khi, trong trường hợp). After *in case*, simple present tense is used to talk about the future.

56. C. *eating habit*: thói quen ăn uống

57. C. *as much as* → Comparison

58. D. *as a whole* (idm): as one thing and not as separate parts (toàn bộ, tất cả, nói chung)

59. C. *undisputed* (adj): không cãi được, không bác được

60. C. *part of sth*: some but not all of the thing (một phần của cái gì)

61. A. *find (that)*: thấy rằng

62. B. *long hours*: thời gian làm việc dài → common phrase

63. A. *trend* (n): a general direction in which a situation is changing or developing (xu hướng, khuynh hướng)

64. B. *bother* (v): dành thời gian chịu khó làm gì, bận tâm, lo lắng, băn khoăn

65. C. *taste* (n): sở thích, thị hiếu

66. D. *a wide range of*: đủ loại, một loạt → common phrase

67. C. *far more popular* → *far* can be used before a comparative for big differences

68. *It is sometimes a source of surprise to the writer* ______. (Đôi khi tác giả thấy ngạc nhiên ______.)

C. *to realize how much she has got used to living in London* (khi nhận ra mình đã quen sống ở Luân Đôn đến như thế nào)

69. *The atmosphere created by the writer when she describes the swans is* ______ (Bầu không khí tác giả khắc họa khi miêu tả bầy thiên nga ______.)

A. *magical* (thật là kỳ diệu)

70. *What does 'it' in paragraph 4 refer to?* (Từ '**it**' trong đoạn thứ 4 chỉ điều gì?)

C. *the reason for the landowner's action* (lý do cho hành động của người chủ đất)

71. *What is suggested about outsiders who now live in the country?* (Có ý kiến gì được nêu lên về những người từ nơi khác đến sống ở nông thôn?)

A. *that country people no longer reject them* (người dân nông thôn không còn từ chối họ nữa)

72. *What does 'social mobility' in paragraph 6 mean?* (Cụm từ '**social mobility**' ở đoạn 6 có nghĩa gì?)

D. *People from workers' families are moving into higher social classes.* (Những người xuất thân từ các gia đình công nhân đang tiến lên các tầng lớp xã hội cao hơn.)

73. *Social life in the country* _______. (Đời sống xã hội ở nông thôn _______.)
B. *is not as boring as people in the cities think it is* (không tẻ nhạt như dân thành phố vẫn nghĩ)

74. *What do we learn about the writer's attitude to London?* (Chúng ta biết gì về suy nghĩ của tác giả về Luân Đôn?)
D. *Life there is very different to country life.* (Cuộc sống ở đó khác xa với cuộc sống ở nông thôn.)

75. *The writer suggests that in the future,* _______. (Tác giả cho rằng trong tương lai _______.)
D. *people going on holiday to relax will feel obliged to feel ashamed* (những người đi du lịch để nghỉ dưỡng sẽ buộc phải cảm thấy xấu hổ)

76. *What does the writer say about stopping tourism?* (Tác giả nói gì về việc ngăn chặn du lịch?)
A. *The expansion of the tourism industry will continue.* (Ngành du lịch vẫn sẽ tiếp tục mở rộng.)

77. *According to the writer, the aim of re-branding tourism is to* _______. (Theo tác giả mục đích của việc dán một cái mác khác cho du lịch là để _______.)
B. *deceive travelers about the purpose of their trip to foreign countries* (đánh lừa khách du lịch về mục đích chuyến đi nước ngoài của họ)

78. *In paragraph 4, the writer suggests that 'un-tourists' are* _______. (Trong đoạn 4 tác giả cho rằng '**un-tourists**' là những người _______.)
C. *able to take holidays without a sense of guilt* (có thể đi du lịch mà không cảm thấy có lỗi)

79. *The writer states that third world cultures* _______. (Tác giả phát biểu rằng các nền văn hóa thuộc Thế giới thứ ba _______.)
A. *are unlikely to be disturbed by the presence of foreigners* (ít có khả năng bị xáo trộn bởi sự có mặt của người nước ngoài)

80. *According to the writer, the belief that mass tourism is bad has resulted in* _______. (Theo tác giả, quan niệm cho rằng du lịch đại chúng là xấu đã dẫn đến việc _______.)
C. *certain people being hypocritical about their reasons for traveling* (một số người tỏ ra đạo đức giả về lý do đi du lịch của họ)

TEST 13

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. academic B. interference C. criticism D. influential
2. A. triangle B. retirement C. specific D. perception
3. A. volleyball B. completion C. consciousness D. illustrate
4. A. tradesman B. canoe C. famine D. moisture
5. A. beautician B. parallel C. teenager D. ventilate

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. It was the training that he had as a young man __________ made him such a good engineer.
A. that B. has C. as D. later

7. Exactly __________ we can replace our soil disappearing through erosion is not known.
A. what B. how C. if D. by which

8. __________ has it that he was murdered.
A. Rumor B. Accusation C. Folk D. Gossip

9. Vivian felt jealous when her sister __________ her during the song competition.
A. overtook B. superseded C. exceeded D. outshone

10. It's too hard to determine whether the disease has already begun to __________ or not.
A. enlarge B. circulate C. spread D. transmit

11. By next year, my son will have __________ his education at Cambridge University.
A. realized B. completed C. graduated D. terminated

12. The van driver said he couldn't __________ us a lift home as there were no free seats in his vehicle.
A. make B. give C. drive D. take

13. If it hadn't been for the hint that the professor __________, nobody would have found out the correct answer.
A. dropped B. cast C. threw D. hurled

14. By this time next year they hope __________ enough money to buy a new car.
A. to have saved B. to be saved
C. they would save D. they saved

15. 'I thought you were too tired.' - '__________ I've decided to go. I feel I owe it to him.'
A. All the same B. More of the same
C. One and the same D. All the more

16. _______ comes back first is supposed to win the prize.
A. Those who B. Whoever C. Anyone D. Someone

17. Most of the victims died because they _______ poisonous fumes.
A. suffocated B. inhaled C. inspired D. grasped

18. His ideas about the future of the company did not _______ with those of the chairman.
A. fit B. turn C. tally D. suit

19. Sometimes when I look into the sky, I feel like _______ a trip somewhere.
A. making B. to make C. make D. will make

20. _______ varieties of potato that produce three-quarters of the U.S. potato crop.
A. There are four B. They are four
C. Four of the D. Of the four

21. Henry Ford, _______, was an outstanding innovator.
A. he founded the Ford Motor Company
B. founded the Ford Motor Company
C. who founded the Ford Motor Company
D. the Ford Motor Company founded

22. I don't think that this fashion will _______.
A. catch on B. catch up C. catch out D. catch over

23. This new instrument is _______ us a lot of trouble.
A. working B. giving C. making D. producing

24. If you do not repay the money we will, as a last _______, take you to court.
A. measure B. attempt C. act D. resort

25. At the party conference, the Prime Minister _______ backing for his new policies.
A. won B. got C. had D. held

26. No sooner _______ the news than they rushed out into the street.
A. they heard B. they had heard
C. had they heard D. did they hear

27. _______ need help with your computer, don't hesitate to call me.
A. Should you ever B. Whenever should you need
C. You should ever D. If ever should you

28. He considers _______ fortunate to have gone to an excellent university.
A. him that he is B. his being C. being D. himself

29. They went into town to _______ in some serious shopping.
A. pamper B. indulge C. absorb D. wallow

30. If you cancel your flight, you will _______ your deposit.
A. limit B. rob C. empty D. forfeit

31. Sheila's father does not _______ of her highlighting her hair even though it is the latest trend.
A. understand B. approve C. confirm D. require

32. Your report should have been perfect. You had _______ time to check it over.
A. much too much B more than enough
C. quite a few D. little enough

33. Be _______ of strangers who offer you a ride.
A. wary B. distant C. curious D. defensive

34. You should give up smoking before it becomes a _______.
A. custom B. habit C tradition D. routine

35. They attached a list of products that are potentially _______ to health.
A. adventurous B. endangered C. hazardous D. threatening

36. 'I realize you _______ to the meeting today, but I'm glad you did. Your input was invaluable.'
A. must not have gone B. didn't have to go
C. shouldn't have to go D. couldn't have gone

37. In today's society, skilled computer technicians are _______.
A. highly demanding B. demanded highly
C. high on demand D. in high demand

38. Why don't they _______ their attention on scrutinizing the evidence instead of questioning the passers-by?
A. attract B. devote C. focus D. draw

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

39. The most (A) desert animals avoid (B) the extreme midday heat (C) by (D) feeding at night.

40. The current needed to start (A) the motor of a car is produced (B) by the car's battery, in where (C) plates of lead oxide and lead metal are (D) immersed in sulfuric acid.

41. According to (A) many economists, international specialization in the production of some goods, such as (B) cars and computers, increase (C) world efficiency and output, making (D) all nations richer.

42. According to (A) a Keynesian economist, expects (B) economic conditions to worsen can bring about behavior which (C) in fact causes the conditions to worsen (D).

43. Metal and glass containers can be recycled, and several states are
A B
currently contemplating mandatory recycling for either .
C D

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

44. City dwellers are exhilarated by country air.
A. amazed B. fanned C. humbled D. stimulated

45. Ponce de Leon searched for magic waters to rejuvenate the elderly.
A. make young again B. clean again
C. reject again D. stimulate again

46. Although they had never met before the party, Dick and Jane felt a strong affinity to each other.
A. affability B. attraction C. dislike D. interest

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

47. I only recognized him when he came into the light.
A. Not until he came into the light that I recognized him.
B. Coming into the light, I could recognize him.
C. Not until he came into the light did I recognize him.
D. I could hardly recognize him when he came into the light.

48. This is my opinion that there is no advantage in further discussion.
A. I think the disadvantages of the discussion far outweighed the advantages.
B. I don't like to take advantage of further discussion.
C. Further discussion will not put me at an advantage.
D. I can't see any point in further discussion.

49. Please excuse Jane's poor typing as she's only been learning for a month.
A. Please make allowances for Jane's poor typing as she's only been learning for a month.
B. Jane made an excuse for her poor typing as she's only been learning for a month.
C. As Jane has only been learning for a month, she types badly.
D. Jane's poor typing is due to the fact that she's only been learning for a month.

50. The workers only called off the strike after a new pay offer.
A. Nothing but a new pay offer would satisfy the workers.
B. Only after a new pay offer did the workers call off the strike.
C. The workers made a determined effort to get a new pay offer.
D. After the strike, the workers were very happy with a new pay offer.

51. I cast my mind back to what had happened all those years before.
A. I never mind what had happened all those years before.
B. I would never forget what had happened all those years before.
C. I thought about what had happened all those years before.
D. I wondered what had happened all those years before.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

CHANGING COUNTRIES

Seeking a new life and hoping for a significant (52) ________ in their standard of living, foreign workers began flocking into Western Europe during the 1950s. In Britain, some of the first immigrants arriving from the West Indies and the Indian subcontinent were welcomed by brass bands, but the dream of a new life soon (53) ________ sour for many.

Attracted by the promise to earn good money and learn new skills, the reality they found was often one of low wages and, in many (54) ________, unemployment. Some did not adapt (55) ________ to life in a country of cold weather, cold welcomes and discrimination. The (56) ________ of West Indian immigrants (57) ________ into the inner cities, areas that were already fraught with social tensions caused by poverty and (58) ________ housing. There were cases of open hostility towards the newcomers; in 1958, riots (59) ________ out in Notting Hill, West London, when gangs of white youths began taunting immigrants.

Yet despite the (60) ________ difficulties they encountered, many foreign workers did manage to (61) ________ to their new conditions, settling in their new adopted country and prospering. Their contribution had the effect not only of speeding up the (62) ________ of economic change in the postwar period, it also (63) ________ Western Europe into a multiracial society.

52. A. switch B. change C. modification D. variation
53. A. turned B. converted C. switched D. changed
54. A. occasions B. examples C. ways D. cases
55. A. closely B. greatly C. easily D. normally
56. A. most B. percentage C. majority D. number
57. A. changed B. lived C. arrived D. moved
58. A. poor B. low C. few D. weak
59. A. broke B. carried C. came D. started
60. A. several B. high C. numerous D. heavy
61. A. amend B. adjust C. turn D. alter
62. A. growth B. motion C. pace D. step
63. A. transformed B. transferred C. modified D. shifted

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Until recently, most American entrepreneurs were men. Discrimination against women in business, the demands of caring for families, and lack of business training had kept the number of women entrepreneurs small. Now, however, businesses owned by women account for more than $40 billion in annual revenues, and this figure is likely to continue rising throughout the 1990s. As Carolyn Doppelt Gray, an official of the Small Business Administration, has noted, 'The 1970s was the decade of women entering management, and the 1980s turned out to be the decade of the woman entrepreneur.'

What are some of the factors behind this trend? For one thing, as more women earn advanced degrees in business and enter the corporate world, they are finding obstacles. Women are still **excluded** from most executive suites. Charlotte Taylor, a management consultant, had noted, 'In the 1970s women believed if they got an MBA and worked hard they could become chairman of the board. Now they've found out **that** isn't going to happen, so they go out on their own.'

In the past, most women entrepreneurs worked in 'women's fields—cosmetics and clothing, for example. But this is changing. Consider ASK Computer Systems, a $22-million-a-year computer software business. It was founded in 1973 by Sandra Kurtzig, who was then a housewife with degrees in math and engineering. When Kurtzig founded the business, her first product was software that let weekly newspapers **keep tabs on** their newspaper carriers - and her office was a bedroom at home, with a **shoebox under the bed** to hold the company's cash. After she succeeded with the newspaper software system, she hired several bright computer-science graduates to develop additional programs. When these were marketed and sold, ASK began to grow. It now has 200 employees, and Sandra Kurtzig owns $66.9 million of stock.

Of course, many women who start their own businesses fail, just as men often do. They still face hurdles in the business world, especially problems in raising money; the banking and finance world is still dominated by men, and old attitudes die hard. Most businesses owned by women are still quite small.

But the situation is changing; there are likely to be many more Sandra Kurtzigs in the years ahead.

64. What is the main idea of this passage?
    - A. Women today are better educated than in the past, making them more attractive to the business world.
    - B. The computer is especially lucrative for women today.
    - C. Women are better at small businesses than men are.
    - D. Women today are opening more businesses of their own.

65. The word '**excluded**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _______.

A. not permitted in	B. often invited to
C. decorators of	D. charged admission to

66. All of the following were mentioned in the passage as detriments to women in the business world except _______.
    - A. women were required to stay at home with their families
    - B. women lacked ability to work in business
    - C. women faced discrimination in business
    - D. women were not trained in business
67. In paragraph 2, '**that**' refers to _______.
    - A. a woman becoming chairman of the board
    - B. women working hard
    - C. women achieving advanced degrees
    - D. women believing that business is a place for them
68. According to the passage, Charlotte Taylor believes that women in the 1970s _______.
    - A. were unrealistic about their opportunities in business management
    - B. were still more interested in education than business opportunities
    - C. had fewer obstacles in business than they do today
    - D. were unable to work hard enough to succeed in business
69. The expression '**keep tabs on**' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _______.

A. recognize the appearance of	B. keep records of
C. provide transportation for	D. pay the salaries of

70. The author mentions the '**shoebox under the bed**' in paragraph 3 in order to _______.
    - A. show the frugality of women in business
    - B. show the resourcefulness of Sandra Kurtzig
    - C. point out that initially the financial resources of Sandra Kurtzig's business were limited
    - D. suggest that the company needed to expand
71. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that businesses operated by women are small because _______.
    - A. women prefer a small intimate setting
    - B. women can't deal with money
    - C. women are not able to borrow money easily
    - D. many women fail at large businesses
72. The author's attitude about the future of women in business is _______.

A. skeptical	B. optimistic	C. frustrated	D. negative

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Mark Adams looks back over the last ten years of his work as a film critic for a newspaper called ***The Front Page.***

Writing articles about films for *The Front Page* was my first proper job. Before then I had done bits of reviewing - novels for other newspapers, films for a magazine and anything I was asked to do for the radio. That was how I met Tom Seaton, the first arts editor of *The Front Page*, who had also written for television. He hired me, but Tom was not primarily a journalist, or he would certainly have been more careful in choosing his staff.

At first, his idea was that a team of critics should take care of the art forms that didn't require specialized knowledge: books, TV, theatre, film and radio. There would be a weekly lunch at which we would make our choices from the artistic material that Tom had decided we should cover, though there would also be guests to make the atmosphere sociable.

It all felt like a bit of a dream at that time: a new newspaper, and I was one of the team. It seemed so unlikely that a paper could be introduced into a crowded market. It seemed just as likely that a millionaire wanted to help me personally, and was pretending to employ me. Such was my lack of self-confidence. In fact, the first time I saw someone reading the newspaper on the London underground, then turning to a page on which one of my reviews appeared, I didn't know where to look.

Tom's original scheme for a team of critics for the arts **never took off**. It was a good idea, but we didn't get together as planned and so everything was done by phone. It turned out, too, that the general public out there preferred to associate a reviewer with a single subject area, and so I chose film. Without Tom's initial push, though, we would hardly have come up with the present arrangement, by which I write an extended weekly piece, usually on one film.

The **luxury** of this way of working suits me well. I wouldn't have been interested in the more standard film critic's role, which involves considering every film that comes out. That's a routine that would make me stale in no time at all. I would soon be sinking into my seat on a Monday morning with the sigh, 'What insulting rubbish must I sit through now?' - a style of sigh that can often be heard in screening rooms around the world.

The space I am given allows me to broaden my argument - or forces me, in an uninteresting week, to make something out of nothing. But what is my role in the public arena? I assume that people choose what films to go to on the basis of the stars, the publicity or the director. There is also such a thing as loyalty to 'type' or its opposite. It can only rarely happen that someone who hates westerns buys a ticket for one after reading a review, or a love story addict avoids a romantic film because of what the papers say.

So if a film review isn't really a consumer guide, what is it? I certainly don't feel I have a responsibility to be 'right' about a movie. Nor do I think there should be a certain number of 'great' and 'bad' films each year. All I have to do is put forward an argument. I'm not a judge, and nor would I want to be.

73. What do we learn about Tom Seaton in the first paragraph?
A. He encouraged Mark to become a writer.
B. He has worked in various areas of the media.
C. He met Mark when working for television.
D. He prefers to employ people that he knows.

74. The weekly lunches were planned in order to ________.
A. help the writers get to know each other
B. provide an informal information session
C. distribute the work that had to be done
D. entertain important visitors from the arts

75. When Mark first started working for *The Front Page*, he ________.
A. doubted the paper would succeed
B. was embarrassed at being recognized
C. felt it needed some improvement
D. was surprised to be earning so much

76. What does Mark mean when he says that Tom's scheme '**never took off**' in paragraph 4?
A. It was unpopular.
B. It wasted too much time.
C. It wasn't planned properly.
D. It wasn't put into practice.

77. In the end, the organization of the team was influenced by ________.
A. readers' opinions
B. the availability of writers
C. pressure of time
D. the popularity of subjects

78. Why does Mark refer to his way of working as a '**luxury**' in paragraph 5?
A. He can please more readers.
B. He is able to make choices.
C. His working hours are flexible.
D. He is able to see a lot of films.

79. In Mark's opinion, his articles ________.
A. are seldom read by filmgoers
B. are ignored by stars and film directors
C. have little effect on public viewing habits
D. are more persuasive than people realize

80. Which of the following best describes what Mark says about his work?
A. His success varies from year to year.
B. He prefers to write about films he likes.
C. He can freely express his opinion.
D. He writes according to accepted rules.

ANSWER KEY 13

1.C	2.A	3.B	4.B	5.A	6.A	7.B	8.A	9.D	10.C
11.B	12.B	13.A	14.A	15.A	16.B	17.B	18.C	19.A	20.A
21.C	22.A	23.B	24.D	25.A	26.C	27.A	28.D	29.B	30.D
31.B	32.B	33.A	34.B	35.C	36.B	37.D	38.C	39.A	40.C
41.C	42.B	43.D	44.D	45.A	46.B	47.C	48.D	49.A	50.B
51.C	52.B	53.A	54.D	55.C	56.C	57.D	58.A	59.A	60.C
61.B	62.C	63.A	64.D	65.A	66.B	67.A	68.A	69.B	70.C
71.C	72.B	73.B	74.C	75.A	76.D	77.A	78.B	79.C	80.C

1. C. **criticism** /ˈkrɪtɪsɪzəm/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
   academic, interference, influential → The stress is on the third syllable.
2. A. **triangle** /ˈtraɪæŋgl/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
   retirement, specific, perception → The stress is on the second syllable.
3. B. **completion** /kəmˈpliːʃn/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
   volleyball, consciousness, illustrate → The stress is on the first syllable.
4. B. **canoe** /kəˈnuː/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
   tradesman, famine, moisture → The stress is on the first syllable.
5. A. **beautician** /bjuːˈtɪʃn/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
   parallel, teenager, ventilate → The stress is on the first syllable.
6. A. *It was…that…* → Cleft sentence for emphasis
7. B. *Exactly how we can replace our soil disappearing through erosion* → noun clause with *how* as subject of the sentence
8. A. *Rumor has it that* = People say that (có tin đồn rằng)
9. D. *outshine (sb / sth)* (v): to be more impressive than sb / sth, to be better than sb / sth (ấn tượng hơn, tốt hơn, giỏi hơn)
10. C. *spread* (v): lây lan ra
11. B. *By next year, my son will have completed…* → Future perfect: *will have* + past participle to talk about sth that will be completed by (not later than) a certain time in the future
12. B. *give sb a lift*: cho ai đi nhờ xe
13. A. *drop a hint*: gợi ý
14. A. *hope to have done sth* (by a certain point in future)
15. A. *all the same* = nevertheless, despite this (tuy vậy, dù sao đi nữa)
16. B. *whoever* (pron) = any one who (bất cứ ai)
17. B. *inhale* (v): breathe in (hít vào)
18. C. *tally (with sth)* (v) = match up (phù hợp với, ăn khớp với)

19. A. *feel like doing sth* = want to do sth
20. A. *There* + *be* + subject to talk about the existence of something. *Be* agrees with the following noun.
21. C. *who founded the Ford Motor Company* → non-defining relative clause
22. A. *catch on* (phr v): to become popular or fashionable (được ưa chuộng, trở thành mốt)
23. B. *give (sb) some trouble* (idm): to cause problems or difficulties (gây rắc rối)
24. D. *as a last resort*: như là phương kế sau cùng → common phrase
25. A. *win backing* → collocation (nhận được sự ủng hộ)
26. C. *no sooner… than…* (idm): used to say that sth happens immediately after sth else (ngay lúc, ngay sau khi, vừa mới…thì…)
27. A. *Should you ever need help* = If you should ever need help → inverted conditional
28. D. *consider sb / sth + adj*: cho rằng, coi, xem ai / cái gì là…
    He considers himself fortunate to have gone to an excellent university. (Anh ấy cho rằng mình may mắn đã được theo học một trường đại học tuyệt vời.)
29. B. *indulge in sth / indulge yourself (with sth)* (v): to allow yourself to have or do sth that you like, especially sth that is considered bad for you (tự cho phép có hoặc làm điều mình muốn, tự nuông chiều bản thân)
30. D. *forfeit (sth)* (v): to lose sth or have sth taken away from you because you have done sth wrong (bị mất)
    If you cancel your flight, you will forfeit you deposit. (Nếu bạn hủy chuyến bay bạn sẽ mất tiền cọc.)
31. B. *approve of sb / sth* (v): tán thành, ủng hộ ai / việc gì
32. B. *more than enough* → quantifier (dư, thừa)
    You had more than enough time to check your report over. (Bạn đã có thừa thời gian để kiểm tra kỹ bản báo cáo của mình)
33. A. *wary of sb / sth* (adj) = cautious (thận trọng cảnh giác, đề phòng)
34. B. *become a habit*: trở thành thói quen → common phrase
35. C. *hazardous* (adj): involving risk or danger, especially to sb's health or safety (nguy hiểm)
36. B. *didn't have to* → Context requires lack of necessity
37. D. Commonly confused phrases with *demand*: *in high demand* (sought by many people) vs. *highly demanding* (very difficult / challenging) and *(do sth) on demand* (when sb orders sth)
38. C. *focus sth on / upon sb / sth*: tập trung cái gì…vào ai / cái gì…
39. A. *The most* → Most (*The* should be omitted before the quantifier *most*.)

40. C. *in where* → in which (*In where* is incorrect because *where* never follows a preposition at the beginning of a relative clause.)

41. C. *increase* → increases (The singular verb *increases* should be used in place of the plural verb *increase* to agree with the singular subject *specialization*.)

42. B. *expects* → expecting (An ing-form (*expecting*) is needed in place of the singular verb *expects*.)

43. D. *for either* → for both (*Either* is used to refer to one out of two things. In this sentence, *for both* is needed because two things (*metal* and *glass*) are both being referred to.)

44. D. *stimulate* (v): khơi dậy sự hào hứng, kích thích, khuấy động

45. A. *rejuvenate* (v) = make young again (làm trẻ lại, trẻ hóa)

46. B. *attraction* (n): sự hấp dẫn, lôi cuốn

47. C. Inversion is used after *Not until...*

48. D. *not see the point in sth / doing sth*: không thấy ý nghĩa thiết yếu, mục đích, giá trị của việc gì / trong việc làm gì

49. A. *make allowances for sb*: chiếu cố cho ai

50. B. Inversion after *Only after*

51. C. *cast your mind back (to sth)* (idm): to make yourself think about sth that happened in the past (nhớ lại điều gì)

52. B. *change (in sth)* (n): sự thay đổi

53. A. *turn* (linking verb) + adj: to change into a particular state or condition (trở nên)

54. D. *in many cases*: trong nhiều trường hợp

55. C. *easily* (adv): một cách dễ dàng

56. C. *majority of sb / sth* (n): the largest part of a group of people or things (phần lớn, phần đông, đa số)

57. D. *move* (v): chuyển

58. A. *poor* (adj): not good, of a quality that is low or lower than expected (xấu, tồi) *poor housing* (nhà cửa tồi tàn)

59. A. *break out* (phr v): (of war, fighting or other unpleasant events) to start suddenly (nổ ra)

60. C. *numerous* (adj): existing in large numbers; = *many*

61. B. *adjust to sth* (v) = adapt (thích nghi)

62. C. *pace* (n): tốc độ phát triển, nhịp độ tiến triển

63. A. *transform sth / sb (into sth)* (v): biến đổi, làm thay đổi

64. *What is the main idea of this passage?* (Ý chính của đoạn văn này là gì?)
D. *Women today are opening more businesses of their own.* (Phụ nữ ngày nay đang mở thêm nhiều công ty kinh doanh của riêng họ.)

65. *The word* ***'excluded'*** *in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to* ________. (Từ **'excluded'** (*loại trừ*) trong đoạn 2 gần nghĩa nhất với ________.)
A. *not permitted in* (cụm từ '**not permitted in**')

66. *All of the following were mentioned in the passage as detriments to women in the business world except* ________. (Theo đoạn văn tất cả các vấn đề sau đây đều gây phương hại cho phụ nữ trong kinh doanh ngoại trừ ________.)
B. *women lacked ability to work in business* (việc phụ nữ thiếu khả năng làm việc trong lĩnh vực kinh doanh)

67. *In paragraph 2, **'that'** refers to* ________. (Trong đoạn 2, từ '**that**' chỉ ________.)
A. *a woman becoming chairman of the board* (việc một phụ nữ trở thành chủ tịch ban quản trị)

68. *According to the passage, Charlotte Taylor believes that women in the 1970s* ________. (Theo đoạn văn, Charlotte Taylor tin rằng phụ nữ của những năm 70 ________.)
A. *were unrealistic about their opportunities in business management* (không thực tế về cơ hội của họ trong việc tham gia quản lý kinh doanh)

69. *The expression **'keep tabs on'** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to* ________. (Cụm từ '**keep tabs on**' ở đoạn 3 gần nghĩa nhất với ________.)
B. *keep records of* (cụm từ '**keep records of**' (*theo dõi*))

70. *The author mentions the **'shoebox under the bed'** in paragraph 3 in order to* ________. (Tác giả đề cập đến '**shoebox under the bed**' để ________.)
C. *point out that initially the financial resources of Sandra Kurtzig's business were limited* (chỉ ra rằng ban đầu công ty của Sandra Kurtzig có nguồn tài chính hạn chế)

71. *It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that businesses operated by women are small because* ________. (Qua đoạn văn có thể suy luận là tác giả tin rằng các doanh nghiệp do phụ nữ quản lý có quy mô nhỏ là do ________.)
C. *women are not able to borrow money easily* (phụ nữ không thể vay vốn dễ dàng)

72. *The author's attitude about the future of women in business is* ________. (Thái độ của tác giả về tương lai những phụ nữ tham gia kinh doanh là ________.)
B. *optimistic* (lạc quan)

73. *What do we learn about Tom Seaton in the first paragraph?* (Chúng ta được biết gì về Tom Seaton trong đoạn thứ nhất?)
B. *He has worked in various areas of the media.* (Ông đã làm việc trong nhiều lĩnh vực truyền thông khác nhau.)

74. *The weekly lunches were planned in order to* ________. (Các buổi ăn trưa được bố trí để ________.)
C. *distribute the work that had to be done* (phân công công việc cần làm)

75. *When Mark first started working for **The Front Page**, he* ______. (Khi mới bắt đầu làm việc cho tờ The Front Page, Mark ______.)

A. *doubted the paper would succeed* (đã nghi ngờ sự thành công của tờ báo này)

76. *What does Mark mean when he says that Tom's scheme **'never took off'** in paragraph 4?* (Ý của Mark là gì khi cho rằng kế hoạch của Tom 'chưa bao giờ thành công'?)

D. *It wasn't put into practice.* (Kế hoạch đó đã không được thực hiện.)

77. *In the end, the organization of the team was influenced by* ________. (Cuối cùng việc tổ chức toàn đội bị ảnh hưởng bởi ________.)

A. *reader's opinions* (ý kiến độc giả)

78. *Why does Mark refer to his way of working as a 'luxury' in paragraph 5?* (Trong đoạn 5 tại sao Mark lại ví lối làm việc của mình như là 'một sự xa xỉ'?)

B. *He is able to make choices.* (Ông có thể tự đưa ra chọn lựa.)

79. *In Mark's opinion, his articles* ______. (Theo ý kiến Mark, các bài báo của ông ______)

C. *have little effect on public viewing habits* (ít có ảnh hưởng đến thói quen xem phim của công chúng)

80. *Which of the following best describes what Mark says about his work?* (Ý nào sau đây miêu tả chính xác nhất điều Mark tự nhận xét về công việc của mình?)

C. *He can freely express his opinion.* (Ông có thể tự do bày tỏ ý kiến của mình.)

TEST 14

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the following questions.

1. A. screaming B. illegal C. beach D. disposal
2. A. hierarchy B. mischievous C. preacher D. chilly
3. A. region B. huge C. gigantic D. origin
4. A. podium B. innocence C. toaster D. cooperate
5. A. mutual B. invention C. preparation D. pressure

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. The Wilsons have found it terribly hard to make ________ meet ever since they both lost their jobs.
A. ends B. strings C. coins D. limits

7. She ________ hope of any reconciliation.
A. departed B. left C. ceased D. abandoned

8. Don't ________ to phone Mrs. Whitman, I've already talked to her.
A. concern B. bother C. mind D. worry

9. I'll leave you my phone number ________ you need to get in touch with me.
A. in case B. so that C. if only D. therefore

10. It rained last night, so it isn't ________ hot and muggy today.
A. that B. quite C. so much D. such a

11. Mary wanted to give Nigel a present that was a little bit out of the ________.
A. ordinary B. normal C. average D. everyday

12. Most people would ________ at the chance of working for that company.
A. dive B. grab C. seize D. jump

13. All but two of the injured were ________ from hospital within twenty-four hours.
A. discharged B. discarded C. sent D. allowed

14. We decided to ________ a coin to see who would go first.
A. throw B. pitch C. roll D. toss

15. If you want to know which companies to invest in, George can give you some ________.
A. clues B. charges C. utterances D. tips

16. Pheasants spend most of their time on the ground, ________ many species perch in trees at night.
A. as well as B. in spite of C. because D. although

17. Dow Jones and Company, ________, computes averages for each trading hour of every business day.
A. a financial publishing firm B. is a financial publishing firm
C. that is a financial publishing firm D. it is a financial publishing firm

18. Ken ________ his doctor's advice and continued to overwork.
A. disassociated B. disregarded C. disowned D. disappointed

19. After a difficult childhood, Jeannie bounced ________ when she was adopted by a caring family.
A. back B. up C. off D. over

20. She seems to ________ on hard work.
A. exist B. live C. thrive D. benefit

21. Both children exhibited severe ________ problems after their father was sent to prison.
A. behave B. behaved C. behaving D. behavioral

22. 'Did you go sailing last weekend?' – 'No. We would have gone, ______ nicer.'
A. had the weather been B. if the weather has been
C. would the weather be D. if the weather might be

23. Her excellent grades in college led ________ a high-paying job after graduation.
A. to get her B. in getting her C. to her getting D. her getting

24. I'm having trouble with my advanced mathematics course. I wish ________ it.
A. to have never taken B. to never take
C. that I never took D. I'd never taken

25. Those men were appointed by the directors and are ________ only to them.
A. accountable B. dependable C. privileged D. controlled

26. The boy's mother was ________ in by his lies.
A. drawn B. taken C. pulled D. caught

27. Children who are praised for their work are always ________ on to do better.
A. encouraged B. approved C. inspired D. spurred

28. The wheels ________ as the car went over an icy patch.
A. skipped B. slid C. skidded D. slipped

29. Members of the aristocracy don't ________ a great deal of power nowadays.
A. practice B. wield C. sway D. manage

30. One condition of this job is that you must be ________ to work at weekends.
A. available B. capable C. acceptable D. accessible

31. A relief ________ has been set up to help earthquake victims.
A. fund B. donation C. treasury D. collection

32. ________ pipelines are expensive to build, they are relatively cheap to operate and maintain.
A. Because B. That C. Although D. Despite

33. The pulse rate of children is faster ________ healthy adult.
A. the average B. than that of the average
C. that of the average D. as that of the average

34. During the 1970s, Thomas G. Stockham, Jr., a U.S. electrical engineer, ________ digital recording.
A. he developed B. that developed
C. that he has developed D. developed

35. The hotel offers a wide ________ of facilities.
A kind B. range C. pattern D. display

36. Stanley's conduct at the party was so bad that I found it ________.
A. exotic B. disgusted C. condemn D. inexcusable

37. The leaflet ________ customers about healthy eating.
A. declares B. informs C. claims D. announces

38. Mrs. Li ________ the success of her daughter in the arts world to sheer hard work.
A. accounted B. attributed C. explained D. reasoned

39. 'What are your orders from the boss?' – '________ every single entry in the report.'
A. We're to check B. We've checked
C. We check D. We'll have checked

40. 'The landlord is raising my rent again.' – '________ reason for you to find a new apartment.'
A. Much more B. All the more
C. So much more D. More than such a

41. The neighbors said they hadn't got a ________ who could have broken into our garage.
A. clue B. view C. point D. hint

42. Just change your approach towards the assignment. The way you are dealing with it now will certainly ________ you nowhere.
A. pass B. put C. get D. reach

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

43. Machines $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{used to}}}$ harvest tree crops, $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{such as}}}$ cherries and almonds, can be classified $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{both}}}$ as shakers or $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{as}}}$ pickup machines.

44. Arteries with $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{poorly}}}$ blood flow can leave $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{the}}}$ heart muscle $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{starved for}}}$ oxygen, a condition $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{that}}}$ often leads to heart attack.

45. An extended family consists $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{not only}}}$ of parents and $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{children}}}$ but also of $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{others}}}$ relatives, such as grandparents and $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{unmarried}}}$ aunts and uncles.

46. The $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{tiny nucleus}}}$ of $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{an atom}}}$ is held together by $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{forces powerful}}}$ capable $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{of unleashing}}}$ great energy.

47. $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{When}}}$ the British partitioned the Bengal area $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{into}}}$ two administrative units for the purpose of greater $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{efficient}}}$, $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{they}}}$ overlooked the language and religious groupings within the area.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

48. A person who suffers from stage fright is easily $\underline{\text{intimidated}}$ by a large audience.
A. inspired B. applauded C. frightened D. expelled

49. Every other woman at the premier was envious of the star's $\underline{\text{ostentatious}}$ display of her emeralds.
A. wealthy B. loud C. oscillating D. showy

50. Young people often dispense with the traditional ceremonies of marriage.
A. engage upon B. unite C. destroy D. omit

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

51. Tony's very charming, but I wouldn't trust him.
A. Charming as Tony is, I wouldn't trust him.
B. I wouldn't trust Tony since he's very charming.
C. Unlike other people, I don't trust Tony despite his charm.
D. Tony's very charming, which is not trustworthy.

52. I will only be satisfied if the manager apologizes fully.
A. I find the manager's apologies very satisfying.
B. I am satisfied that the manager has apologized fully.
C. Nothing short of a full apology from the manager will satisfy me.
D. I am dissatisfied with the manager's apologies.

53. I don't have the faintest idea what you're talking about.
A. I really object to what you're talking about.
B. It's none business of mine what you're talking about.
C. I really don't know what you're talking about.
D. What is the point of your talking about this?

54. He makes sure that he distances himself from policies he disagrees with.
A. He doesn't adopt policies he disagrees with.
B. He makes sure that those are the policies he strongly disagrees with.
C. He makes sure that he isn't associated with policies he disagrees with.
D. There are many policies which he finds ineffective.

55. Mike never shrinks from making tough decisions as a manager.
A. Mike no longer makes tough decisions as a manager.
B. For Mike, being a manager will involve making tough decisions.
C. Making tough decisions is never easy for such a manager like Mike.
D. Mike is never reluctant to make tough decisions as a manager.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

A LACK OF COMMUNICATION

Recent research has revealed that a third of people in Britain have not met their (56) ________ neighbors, and those who know each other (57) ________ speak. Neighbors gossiping over garden fences and in the street was a common (58) ________ in the 1950s, says Dr Carl Chinn, an expert on local communities. Now, however, longer hours spent working at the office, together with the Internet and satellite television, are eroding neighborhood (59) ________. 'Poor neighborhoods once had strong kinship, but now prosperity buys privacy,' said Chinn.

Professor John Locke, a social scientist at Cambridge University, has analyzed a large (60) ________ of surveys. He found that in America and Britain the amount of time spent in social activity is decreasing. A third of people said they never spoke to their neighbors at (61) ________. Andrew Mayer, 25, a strategy consultant, rents a large apartment in west London, with two flatmates, who work in e-commerce. 'We have a family of teachers upstairs and lawyers below, but our only contact comes via letters (62) ________ to the communal facilities or complaints that we've not put out our bin bags properly,' said Mayer.

The (63) ________ of communities can have serious effects. Concerned at the rise in burglaries and (64) ________ of vandalism, the police have relaunched crime prevention schemes such as Neighborhood Watch, (65) ________ on people who live in the same area to (66) ________ an eye on each others' houses and report anything they see which is unusual.

56. A. side-on B. next-door C. close-up D. nearside
57. A. barely B. roughly C. nearly D. virtually
58. A. outlook B. view C. vision D. sight
59. A. ties B. joints C. strings D. laces
60. A. deal B. amount C. number D. measure
61. A. least B. once C. all D. most
62. A. concerning B. regarding C. applying D. relating
63. A. breakout B. breakthrough C. breakdown D. breakaway
64. A. acts B. shows C. counts D. works
65. A. asking B. calling C. inviting D. trying
66. A. put B. keep C. hold D. give

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Two hundred years ago the English poet William Wordsworth wrote 'I wander'd lonely as a cloud', a poem that expresses a basic spirit of the early English Romanticism. It was Thursday, 15th April 1802. William and Dorothy Wordsworth, the poet's devoted, journal-writing sister, were walking home to Dove Cottage in the Lake District. The wind was fierce, but the Wordsworth siblings were used to striding long distances in foul weather. They were in the woods close to the water side when they first clapped eyes on a field of daffodils 'fluttering and dancing in the breeze'.

What makes this poem an example of Romantic thinking? It isn't just that Wordsworth chooses to write about a natural scene: it is the way he describes the scene as if it had human emotions. For him, nature is not merely a neutral mixture of scenery, colors, plants, rocks, soil, water and air. It is a living force that feels joy and sadness, shares human pain and even tries to educate us human beings by showing us the beauty of life.

Wordsworth's home, Dove Cottage, is now one of the most popular destinations in the Lake District. You can go on a tour of the garden which William planted with wild flowers and which survived in his back yard even after they disappeared from the area. 'He always said that if he hadn't been a poet, he would have been a terrific landscape gardener,' says Allan King of the Wordsworth Trust, the organization that looks after the cottage and gardens.

The Lake District in the north west of England becomes particularly crowded during the summer months with tourists and ramblers eager to enjoy the region's majestic valleys, hills and sparkling lakes. Wordsworth himself was far from keen on tourists, **which** was quite apparent. He wanted outsiders to admire the local sights he enjoyed so much, but was afraid the district might be 'damaged' by too many visitors. He opposed the coming of the trains, and campaigned in the 1840s against a plan to link the towns in the area - Kendal, Windermere and Keswick - by rail.

The place near Ullswater, where Wordsworth saw the daffodils, is at the southernmost end of the lake. The lake is wide and calm at this turning point. There's a bay where the trees have had their soil eroded by lake water so that their roots are shockingly exposed. You walk along from tree to tree, **hardly daring to breathe**, because you are walking in the footprints of William and Dorothy from two centuries ago. The first clumps of daffodils appear, but they aren't tall yellow trumpets proudly swaying in the breeze. They're tiny wild daffodils, most of them still green and unopened, in clumps of six or seven. They're grouped around individual trees rather than collecting together.

But as you look north, from beside a huge ancient oak, you realize this is what delighted the Wordsworths: clump after clump of the things, spread out to left and right but coming together in your vision so that they form a beautiful, pale-yellow carpet. What you're seeing at last is nature transformed by human sight and imagination. For a second, you share that revelation of Dorothy and William Wordsworth's, the glimpse of pantheism, the central mystery of English Romanticism.

67. According to the article, Wordsworth's poem ____________
A. started the Romantic movement
B. was based on actual experience
C. was written while he was visiting his sister
D. was written after he had been lonely

68. What was Wordsworth's attitude to nature?
A. He believed nature had a character of its own.
B. He felt nature was human.
C. He thought nature could talk to people.
D. He believed that we could influence nature.

69. We are told that Dove Cottage ____________.
A. has gardens designed by a landscape gardener
B. has very old plants in the garden
C. gets a lot of visitors
D. has a large back yard

70. What does '**which**' in paragraph 4 refer to?
A. the number of tourists who come to the Lake District
B. Wordsworth's desire for outsiders to admire the local sights
C. the fact that Wordsworth was keen on tourists from far away
D. Wordsworth's dislike of tourists

71. What does the writer suggest by the words '**hardly daring to breathe**' in paragraph 5?
A. You have to walk carefully here.
B. You couldn't breathe because the atmosphere was suffocating.
C. You might feel excited to be in this place.
D. You must concentrate to stay on the footpath.

72. In what way has the scenery changed from two centuries ago?
A. All the daffodils are green and small.
B. There are no daffodils by the lake.
C. The daffodils are fewer and smaller.
D. There are no daffodils around trees.

73. What does the writer think of Wordsworth as a poet?
A. He believes that Wordsworth was an important figure in English culture.
B. He is critical of Wordsworth.
C. He believes Wordsworth was a sentimental person.
D. He disagrees with Wordsworth's opinion about nature.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

AT THE AGE OF 83 PETER COOKE HAS BECOME A MASTER OF HIS ART.

There are still many things that Peter Cooke would like to try his hand at - paper-making and feather-work are on his list. For the moment though, he will stick to the skill that he has been delighted to perfect over the past ten years: making delicate and unusual objects out of shells.

'Tell me if I am boring you,' he says, as he leads me round his apartment showing me his work. There is a fine line between being a bore and being an enthusiast, but Cooke need not worry: he fits into the latter category, helped both by his charm and by the beauty of the things he makes.

He points to a pair of shell-covered ornaments above a fireplace. 'I shan't be at all bothered if people don't buy them because I have got so used to them, and to me they're adorable. I never meant to sell my work commercially. Some friends came to see me about five years ago and said, 'You must have an exhibition - people ought to see these. We'll talk to a man who owns an art gallery'. The result was an exhibition in London, at which 70 per cent of the objects were sold. His second exhibition opened at the gallery yesterday. Considering the enormous prices the pieces command - around £2,000 for the ornaments - an empty space above the fireplace would seem a **small sacrifice** for Cooke to make.

There are 86 pieces in the exhibition, with prices starting at £225 for a shell-flower in a crystal vase. Cooke insists that he has nothing to do with the prices and is cheerily open about their level: he claims there is nobody else in the world who produces work like his, and, as the gallery-owner told him, 'Well, you're going to stop one day and everybody will want your pieces because there won't be any more.'

'I do wish, though,' says Cooke, 'that I'd taken this up a lot earlier, because then I would have been able to produce really wonderful things - at least the potential would have been there. Although the ideas are still there and I'm doing the best I can now, I'm more limited physically than I was when I started.' Still, the work that he has managed to produce is a long way from the common shell constructions that can be found in seaside shops. 'I have a miniature mind,' he says, and this has resulted in boxes covered in thousands of tiny shells little shaded pictures made from shells and baskets of astonishingly realistic flowers.

Cooke has created his own method and uses materials as and when he finds them. He uses the cardboard sent back with laundered shirts for his flower bases, a nameless glue bought in bulk from a sail-maker ('If it runs out, I don't know what I will do!') and washing-up liquid to wash the shells. 'I have an idea of what I want to do, and it just does itself,' he says of his working method, yet the attention to detail, color gradations and symmetry he achieves look far from accidental.

Cooke's quest for beautiful, and especially tiny, shells has taken him further than his Norfolk shore: to France, Thailand, Mexico, South Africa and the Philippines, to name but a few of the beaches where he has lain on his stomach and looked for beauties to bring home. He is insistent that he only collects dead shells and defends himself against people who write him letters accusing him of stripping the world's beaches. 'When I am collecting shells, I hear people's great fat feet crunching them up far faster than I can collect them; and the ones that are left, the sea breaks up. I would not dream of collecting shells with living creatures in them or diving for them, but once their occupants have left, why should I not collect them?' If one bases this argument on the amount of luggage that can be carried home by one man, the sum beauty of whose work is often greater than its natural parts, **it** becomes very convincing indeed.

74. What does the reader learn about Peter Cooke in the first paragraph?
A. He has produced hand-made objects in different materials.
B. He was praised for his shell objects many years ago.
C. He hopes to work with other materials in the future.
D. He has written about his love of making shell objects.

75. When looking round his apartment, the writer _______.
A. is attracted by Cooke's personality
B. senses that Cooke wants his products to be admired
C. realizes he finds Cooke's work boring
D. feels uncertain about giving Cooke his opinion

76. In paragraph 3, '**small sacrifice**' refers to _______.
A. the loss of Cooke's ornaments
B. the display of Cooke's ornaments
C. the cost of keeping Cooke's ornaments
D. the space required to store Cooke's ornaments

77. When the writer enquires about the cost of his shell objects, Cooke _______.
A. cleverly changes the subject
B. defends the prices charged for his work
C. says he has no idea why the level is so high
D. notes that his work will not always be so popular

78. When talking about the artist's working method, the writer suspects that Cooke _______.
A. accepts that he sometimes makes mistakes
B. is unaware of the unique quality his work has
C. underrates his creative contribution
D. undervalues the materials that he uses

79. What does the reader learn about Cooke's shell-collecting activities?
A. Not everyone approves of what he does.
B. Other methods might make his work easier.
C. Other tourists get in the way of his collecting.
D. Not all shells are the right size and shape for his work.

80. What does '**it**' in the last paragraph refer to?
A. Cooke's luggage
B. Cooke's argument
C. the beauty of Cooke's work
D. the reason for Cooke's trips

ANSWER KEY 14

1.D	2.A	3.C	4.B	5.A	6.A	7.D	8.B	9.A	10.A
11.A	12.D	13.A	14.D	15.D	16.D	17.A	18.B	19.A	20.C
21.D	22.A	23.C	24.D	25.A	26.B	27.D	28.C	29.B	30.A
31.A	32.C	33.B	34.D	35.B	36.D	37.B	38.B	39.A	40.B
41.A	42.C	43.C	44.A	45.C	46.C	47.C	48.C	49.D	50.D
51.A	52.C	53.C	54.C	55.D	56.B	57.A	58.D	59.A	60.C
61.C	62.D	63.C	64.A	65.B	66.B	67.B	68.A	69.C	70.D
71.C	72.C	73.A	74.C	75.A	76.A	77.B	78.C	79.A	80.B

1. D. **disposal** /dɪ'spəʊzl/ → /ɪ/
   screaming, illegal, beach → /i:/
2. A. **hierarchy** /'haɪərɑ:ki/ → /k/
   mischievous, preacher, chilly → /tʃ/
3. C. **gigantic** /dʒaɪ'gæntɪk/ → /g/
   region, huge, origin → /dʒ/
4. B. **innocence** /'ɪnəsns/ → /ə/
   podium, toaster, cooperate → /əʊ/
5. A. **mutual** /'mju:tʃuəl/ → /tʃ/
   invention, preparation, pressure → /ʃ/
6. A. *make (both) ends meet* (idm): to earn just enough money to be able to buy the things you need (kiếm đủ tiền để sống)
7. D. *abandon hope*: từ bỏ hy vọng → common phrase
8. B. *bother* (v): bận tâm, lo lắng, băn khoăn
   Don't bother to phone Mrs. Whitman, I've already talked to her. (Đừng bận tâm việc gọi điện cho bà Whitman, tôi đã nói chuyện với bà ấy rồi.)
9. A. *in case* (idm): because of the possibility of sth happening (nhỡ ra, phòng khi, trong trường hợp). After *in case*, simple present tense is used to talk about the future
10. A. *it isn't that hot and muggy* = it isn't so hot and muggy
11. A. *out of the ordinary* (idm): unusual or different (không bình thường, khác thường)
12. D. *jump at the chance* → collocation (chớp lấy cơ hội)
13. A. *discharge* (v): to give sb official permission to leave the hospital (cho ra viện)
14. D. *toss a coin*: gieo, tung đồng tiền để quyết định việc gì, chơi sấp ngửa
15. D. *tip* (n): a small piece of advice about sth practical (lời khuyên, mẹo)
16. D. *although* (conj): used to contrast ideas in the same sentence → clause of concession
17. A. *a financial publishing firm* → noun phrase in apposition to *Dow Jones and Company*
18. B. *disregard* (v) = ignore (không để ý đến, coi thường, xem nhẹ)
19. A. *bounce back* (phr v): to become healthy, successful or confident again after being sick or having difficulties (trở lại bình thường sau cơn suy sụp, hồi phục, lấy lại tinh thần…)
20. C. *thrive on sth* (phr v): to enjoy sth or be successful at sth, especially sth that other people would not like (phát triển, thành công)
21. D. *behavioral* (adj): thuộc cách cư xử, thuộc hành vi
22. A. Inverted 3rd conditional: *had the weather been nicer* = if the weather had been nicer
23. C. *lead to* + (pronoun / possessive) + gerund
24. D. *wish* + past perfect to express regrets about the past
25. A. *accountable to sb* (adj): chịu trách nhiệm trước ai
26. B. *take sb in* (phr v): to make sb believe sth that is not true (= deceive) (lừa phỉnh, lừa gạt)
27. D. *spur sb (on) to do sth* (v): to encourage sb to do sth or to encourage them to try harder to achieve sth (khích lệ, khuyến khích)
28. C. *skid* (v): to slide sideways or forwards in an uncontrolled way (trượt)
29. B. *wield power*: nắm quyền lực
30. A. *available* (adj) (of a person): free to see or talk to people (rỗi để được gặp, nói chuyện…)
31. A. *relief fund* (n): quỹ cứu trợ
32. C. *although* (conj): used to contrast ideas in the same sentence → clause of concession
33. B. *…is faster than that of…* → Comparison (parallelism)
34. D. *developed* → Context requires simple past verb
35. B. *a wide range of*: đủ loại, một loạt → common phrase
36. D. *inexcusable* (adj): too bad to accept or forgive; = unjustifiable (không thể bào chữa được)
37. B. *inform sb (of / about sth)* (v): thông báo cho ai biết về điều gì
38. B. *attribute sth to sth* (v): to say or believe that sth is the result of a particular thing (cho là do, quy cho)
39. A. *We're to check* = We're supposed to check → *be* + infinitive
40. B. *all the more reason* = that's even more reason (càng có lý do để làm gì) → common phrase

All the more reason for you to find a new apartment. (Bạn càng có lý do để tìm một căn hộ mới.)

41. A. *not have a clue*: to know nothing about sth (không biết tí gì về)
42. C. *get sb nowhere* (idm): to make no progress or have no success (không tiến triển, không thành công, chẳng đi đến đâu)
43. C. *both* → either (The correct pattern is *either...or*.)
44. A. *poorly* → poor (The adjective *poor* should be used in place of the adverb *poorly*.)
45. C. *others* → other (*Other* should not be pluralized when used before a plural noun.)
46. C. *forces powerful* → powerful forces (The correct word order is *powerful forces*.)
47. C. *efficient* → efficiency (The noun *efficiency* should be used in place of the adjective *efficient*.)
48. C. *frighten* (v): làm hoảng sợ
49. D. *showy* (adj): lòe loẹt, phô trương
50. D. *omit* (v): bỏ qua
51. A. *Charming as Tony is* = Though / Although Tony is charming
    as can mean *though / although* but only in the combination: adjective + *as* + subject + *to be / to seem / to appear*
52. C. *nothing short of sth* (idm): used when you are saying that sth is almost true, or is equal to sth
53. C. *not have the faintest idea* (idm): used to emphasize that you do not know sth (không biết chút gì)
54. C. *distance yourself / sb / sth (from sb / sth)* (v): to become, or to make sb / sth become, less involved or connected with sb / sth (không dính líu, liên quan đến, xa rời)
55. D. *reluctant (to do sth)* (adj): hesitating before doing sth because you do not want to do it or because you are not sure that it is the right thing to do (miễn cưỡng)
56. B. *next-door neighbor*: người hàng xóm, láng giềng
57. A. *barely* (adv): used for saying that something almost does not happen or exist, or is almost not possible
58. D. *a common sight*: cảnh thường thấy, chuyện thường thấy → common phrase
59. A. *tie* (n): quan hệ, sự ràng buộc, sự gắn bó
60. C. *a large number of*: rất nhiều
61. C. *(not) at all* (idm): in any way, to any degree ((không) gì hết, chút nào)
62. D. *relate to sth / sb* (phr v): to be connected with sth / sb (về, liên quan đến)
63. C. *breakdown* (n): sự tan vỡ, sụp đổ, thất bại

64. A. *act of vandalism*: hành động phá hoại
65. B. *call on sb to do sth* (phr v): to officially ask a person to do sth (yêu cầu, kêu gọi, mời)
66. B. *keep an eye on sb / sth* (idm): to take care of sb / sth and make sure that they are not harmed, damaged, etc (để mắt đến, trông chừng)
67. *According to the article, Wordsworth's poem* ____. (Theo bài báo thì bài thơ của Wordsworth ____.)
    B. *was based on actual experience* (dựa trên trải nghiệm có thật.)
68. *What was Wordsworth's attitude to nature?* (Wordsworth có quan điểm như thế nào về thiên nhiên?)
    A. *He believed nature had a character of its own.* (Ông tin rằng thiên nhiên có đặc tính riêng của nó.)
69. *We are told that Dove Cottage* ____. (Chúng ta được biết Dove Cottage ____.)
    C. *gets a lot of visitors* (tiếp đón rất nhiều du khách)
70. *What does '**which**' in paragraph 4 refer to?* (Từ '**which**' trong đoạn 4 chỉ việc gì?)
    D. *Wordsworth's dislike of tourists* (Việc Wordsworth không thích các du khách)
71. *What does the writer suggest by the words '**hardly daring to breathe**' in paragraph 5?* (Tác giả muốn nói điều gì khi dùng cụm từ '**hardly daring to breathe**' (*không dám thở*) trong đoạn 5?)
    C. *You may feel excited to be in this place.* (Có thể bạn sẽ thấy phấn khích khi ở đó.)
72. *In what way has the scenery changed from two centuries ago?* (Cảnh vật đã thay đổi như thế nào từ hai thế kỷ trước?)
    C. *The daffodils are fewer and smaller.* (Hoa thủy tiên nở ít hơn và nhỏ hơn.)
73. *What does the writer think of Wordsworth as a poet?* (Tác giả có suy nghĩ gì về nhà thơ Wordsworth?)
    A. *He believes that Wordsworth was an important figure in English culture.* (Ông tin rằng Wordsworth là một nhân vật quan trọng trong nền văn hóa Anh.)
74. *What does the reader learn about Peter Cooke in the first paragraph?* (Độc giả được biết gì về Peter Coke qua đoạn thứ nhất?)
    C. *He hopes to work with other materials in the future.* (Ông hy vọng trong tương lai sẽ làm việc với những nguyên vật liệu khác nữa.)
75. *When looking around his apartment, the writer* ____. (Khi quan sát quanh căn phòng, tác giả ____.)
    A. *is attracted by Cooke's personality.* (bị thu hút bởi tính cách của ông Cooke.)

76. *In paragraph 3, 'small sacrifice' refers to* ______. (Trong đoạn 3, **'small sacrifice'** (*sự hy sinh nhỏ*) chỉ ______.)

A. *the loss of Cooke's ornaments* (việc một số đồ trang trí của Cooke đã không còn nữa)

77. *When the writer enquires about the cost of his shell objects, Cooke* ______. (Khi tác giả tìm hiểu về giá của các đồ vật bằng vỏ sò do ông làm, Cooke ____.)

B. *defends the prices charged for his work* (ủng hộ các mức giá đưa ra cho tác phẩm của mình)

78. *When talking about the artist's working method, the writer suspects that Cooke* ______. (Khi trò chuyện về phương pháp làm việc của người nghệ sĩ, tác giả hoài nghi rằng ông Cooke ______.)

C. *underrates his creative contribution* (đánh giá thấp sự đóng góp mang tính sáng tạo của ông)

79. *What does the reader learn about Cooke's shell-collecting activities?* (Độc giả được biết gì về những hoạt động thu lượm vỏ sò của ông Cooke?)

A. *Not everyone approves of what he does* (Không phải ai cũng tán thành việc làm của ông.)

80. *What does 'it' in the last paragraph refer to?* (Từ **'it'** trong đoạn cuối chỉ điều gì?)

B. *Cooke's argument* (lý lẽ của ông Cooke)

TEST 15

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. villager B. simplify C. picturesque D. formula
2. A. philosopher B. mountaineer C. responsible D. productive
3. A. crossfire B. negation C. bewilder D. preverbal
4. A. continue B. collection C. clarify D. physician
5. A. measure B. rescue C. constant D. resent

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. The ______ boards in the staircase would always wake us up whenever somebody climbed up at night.
A. screeching B. gossiping C. roaring D. creaking

7. We have to ______ the hard times hoping that things will change for the better in the future.
A. maintain B. endure C. persist D. outlive

8. His parents have always wanted Phillip to set a good ______ to his younger brothers both at school and at home.
A. form B. sample C. pattern D. guidance

9. 'Is that your car?' – 'Yes, it needs ______, doesn't it?'
A. to be washed B. to wash
C. to washing D. that it is washed

10. Remind Al that the information is classified. It's urgent that ______ anyone.
A. he won't tell B. he isn't telling
C. he didn't tell D. he not tell

11. He was awarded a medal in ______ of his services to the Queen.
A. view B. recognition C. regard D. light

12. The racing driver climbed out of the wreckage completely ______.
A. unwounded B. conservative C. unscathed D. well-preserved

13. The King showed his mercy by ______ the rebels' lives.
A. releasing B. sparing C. granting D. accepting

14. The banks ______ the Government's new proposals on credit control.
A. welcomed B. greeted C. flourished D. cheered

15. The entire machine was ______, taken to another factory and re-assembled there.
A. dismantled B. disconnected C. demolished D. uncoupled

16. 'Do you like my new car?' – 'Isn't it the ______ model that Tanya bought?'
A. exactly the same B. very same
C. exact same as D. exactly same

17. Be sure ______ your tire pressure before going on a long road trip.
A. you will check B. to check
C. of checking D. that it's checked

18. At the end of the day the shopkeeper walked to the bank, carrying the day's ______ in a special bag.
A. grant B. takings C. ratings D. pension

19. I don't need to know the whole story, just give me the ______.
A. gist B. details C. essence D. summary

20. The company is suspected ______ the trade embargo.
A. having broken B. to break
C. of breaking D. breaking

21. ______ had I left the hotel when I was surrounded by photographers.
A. No sooner B. Immediately C. Just D. Hardly

22. The rocks in this area have been ______ into strange shapes by the wind and rain.
A. broken B. eroded C. molded D. deteriorated

23. You must refrain ________ tea or coffee while taking this medicine.
A. to drink B. from drinking C. drink D. drinking

24. ________ you were really sick today, you'll still have to take the test tomorrow.
A. However B. Provided C. In case D. Even though

25. If tutoring is ________, I'm sure Sarah would be glad to help you.
A. what you need B. that you need
C. what do you need D. needing

26. As the fire blazed, fire-fighters pleaded with ________ to keep out of the way.
A. audiences B. crowds C. onlookers D. groups

27. Shopkeepers have blamed vandals for a ________ of broken windows in the city centre.
A. spate B. run C. collection D. procession

28. Social workers admitted feeling utterly ________ when faced with the problem of drugs and violence.
A. aimless B. helpless C. pointless D. clueless

29. The council will remove any vehicles parked ________.
A. unavoidably B. prohibitively C. illegally D. unreasonably

30. I'm not feeling well. I'd rather ________ to the party tonight, if that's OK with you.
A. not to go B. not have gone C. not go D. I hadn't gone

31. 'I haven't seen Mark in weeks.' – 'Neither have I. He ________ on vacation.'
A. should have gone B. had better have gone
C. must have gone D. would have gone

32. The prison was so well guarded that any thought of escape was ________.
A. despairing B. aimless C. desperate D. pointless

33. Supposing I ________ to agree to your request, how do you think the other students would feel?
A. would B. am C. were D. could

34. I hope you won't take ________ if I tell you the truth.
A. annoyance B. offence C. resentment D. irritation

35. We demanded that he ________ the bill by the end of the month.
A. would pay B. paid C. pay D. had paid

36. 'I can see you're not used to getting up this early, ________?'
A. don't I B. couldn't I C. are you D. didn't you

37. The catalytic converter was designed ________ toxic emissions.
A. so it reduced B. that it reduces C. to reduce D. by reducing

38. When Mr. Lee, the accountant, left the company, the manager had to look for a ________.
A. revision B. repeat C. replacement D. replica

39. Mr. Wong decided to abstain from liquor as his doctor had told him that excessive drinking was ________ to his health.
A. detrimental B. destructive C. depressing D. explosive

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

40. There are more potatoes cultivated than any the other vegetable crop worldwide.
A B C D

41. Rock music is not only popular in the United States but also abroad.
A B C D

42. Alpine Saint Bernards are too good at following the scent of humans, even in snow, that they are used by ski patrols as rescue dogs.
A B C D

43. Whitman wrote *Leaves of Grass* as a tribute to the Civil War soldiers who had laid on the battlefields and whom he had seen while serving as an army nurse.
A B C D

44. Draft horses are the tallest, most powerful, and heavy group of horses.
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

45. The cure for alcoholism is complete abstinence from alcohol.
A. absence B. avoidance C. sickness D. prescription

46. Savage hordes swept across Europe and ruthlessly killed all in their path.
A. without stopping B. without weapons
C. without warning D. without pity

47. Many of the habitats of birds and plants have been destroyed by man's pollution.
A. nests B. forests C. natural homes D. grounds

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

48. I quite like snails, but they wouldn't be my first choice.
A. Snails wouldn't be my first choice, so I'll have something else.
B. Although I quite like snails, I will not eat them today.
C. Oddly enough, I've ordered snails despite the fact that they aren't my first choice.
D. I'm not averse to snails, but they wouldn't be my first choice.

49. Scientists have tried very hard to find a cure for this disease.

A. Scientists find it hard to find a cure for this disease.

B. Enormous efforts have been made by scientists to find a cure for this disease.

C. Try as they might, scientists haven't found a cure for this disease.

D. Despite their enormous efforts, scientists haven't found a cure for this disease.

50. Should the need arise, you can contact me on this number.

A. I am available, so contact me on this number.

B. Under no circumstances should you contact me on this number.

C. You can contact me on this number at any time.

D. If you find it necessary, you can contact me on this number.

51. It didn't matter how much I flattered her, she wouldn't do as I asked.

A. No amount of flattery on my part could make her do as I asked.

B. I flattered her with a view to making her do as I asked.

C. She refused to do as I asked because she was annoyed with the way I flattered her.

D. She didn't do as I asked, so I stopped flattering her.

52. I'd sooner he hadn't said all those embarrassing things about me.

A. I doubt that he said all those embarrassing things about me.

B. I'd prefer him not to have said all those embarrassing things about me.

C. He must have felt embarrassed when saying all those things about me.

D. It's hard to believe that he's said all those embarrassing things about me.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

CROCODILE FARMS

When Andy Johnson set up Britain's first ever crocodile farm in 2006, he (53) ______________ under fierce criticism from animal rights groups, opposed to the factory farming of wildlife. However, Johnson, who also farms cattle, pigs and lambs, (54) ______________ that his motivation for starting a crocodile farm was for (55) ______________ environmental reasons. He wants to protect wild crocodiles from being poached, and he is primarily interested in their meat, not their skins. 'By supplying Europeans with home-produced crocodile, we can (56) ______________ the market value of illegally supplied crocodile meat,' he claims.

Johnson says the meat 'has a mild flavor- it's low fat, high protein, very healthy and humanely produced'. His crocodiles are housed in a tropically heated room that (57) ______________ around 20 by 30 meters, so they have plenty of room. However, Dr Clifford Warwick, a reptile biologist, (58) ______________ concern: 'Their biology and behavior do not (59) ______________ themselves to a captive life. The animals may seem peaceful and relaxed, but an animal behaviorist can see that they are stressed.'

In the last century, many species of crocodiles were hunted to the (60) ______________ of extinction as trade in their skins flourished. Some 300,000 Australian saltwater crocodiles were killed between 1945 and 1972. The alligator suffered a similar (61) ______________, although both species are now protected and their (62) ______________ are slowly rising. Worldwide, the legal trade in crocodilian skins (crocodiles, alligators and caymans) has roughly tripled since 1977, rising to a million or (63) ______________ animals by 2002. The majority of these are farmed animals, but upwards of 90,000 are killed annually in the (64) ______________.

53. A. came B. went C. met D. put
54. A. insists B. ascertains C. insures D. convinces
55. A. finely B. utterly C. cleanly D. purely
56. A. downsize B. downplay C. undercut D. undergo
57. A. rules B. measures C. ranges D. sizes
58. A. speaks B. gives C. expresses D. arises
59. A. lend B. owe C. make D. let
60. A. frontier B. line C. side D. edge
61. A. luck B. fate C. destination D. chance
62. A. groups B. counts C. numbers D. volumes
63. A. more B. many C. some D. such
64. A. natural B. wild C. savage D. outside

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Tens of thousands of ancient pictures carved into the rocks at one of France's most important tourist sites are being gradually destroyed. Scientists and researchers fear that the 36,000 drawings on rocks in Mont Bego in the French Alps are being damaged so rapidly that they will not survive for future generations.

The mountain, believed to have once been a site for prayer and worship, is scattered with 4,000-year-old drawings cut into bare rock. They include pictures of cows with horns, cultivated fields and various gods and goddesses. But as the popularity of the site increases, the pictures are being ruined by thoughtless graffiti.

Jean Clottes is the chairman of the International Committee on Rock Art. He says, 'People think that because the pictures have been there so long they will always continue to be there. But if the damage continues at this rate there will be nothing left in 50 years.'

He describes seeing tourists stamping on the drawings, wearing away the rock and definition of the artwork as they do so. Some visitors, he says, even chop off parts to take home as souvenirs.

‘When people think they can’t take a good enough photograph, they rub the drawings to get a clearer picture,’ he said. ‘The drawings are polished by the weather, and if the sun is shining and the visitors can’t see them properly they simply rub and scrape them to make them look fresher.’

Other researchers describe how people arrive carrying long sticks with sharp ends to scratch their own drawings, or even their names, in the rocks.

But experts are divided over the best way to preserve the drawings. Henry de Lumley, director of the Museum of Natural History in Paris, believes that the only way to save the site is to turn the whole mountain into a ‘no-go’ area, preventing the public from going there except on guided tours. Otherwise, he says, not only will the site be completely destroyed but important research work will be reduced.

Clottes disagrees. ‘The measure proposed by Henry de Lumley is the most severe, and while it is the most effective, it is also certain to bring about protests from people who live there,’ he said. ‘The site was classified as a historic monument years ago by the Ministry of Culture, and we must do as much as possible to save what is there.’

David Lavergne, the regional architect, also wants to avoid closing the site. ‘Henry de Lumley’s idea isn’t ideal,’ he said. ‘Our department feels that the best solution is to let people look at the site, but because the area is very big it is difficult to prevent visitors from damaging it. I would prefer that everyone was able to look at it, but the main problem is financial. We do not have the funds to employ the necessary number of guards. We may have to consider charging a fee. There seems to be no prospect of government funding.’

In Nice, Annie Echassoux, who also worked on researching the site, is alarmed that as the mountain becomes easier to reach - tourists can now avoid the three-and-a-half-hour walk by hiring vehicles - the damage will increase rapidly. She thinks that the only solution is to rope off the area and provide guides. ‘You can’t say the plan can’t go ahead because there is no money,’ she said. ‘That is not good enough. Money must be provided because the Ministry of Culture has classified this area as a historic site. If we don’t take steps, we will be responsible for losing the drawings for the next generation.’

65. What does ‘they’ refer to in the first paragraph?
A. the rocks B. the French Alps
C. the drawings D. the tourist sites

66. Jean Clottes says that people who visit the mountain ________.
A. do not believe the drawings are old
B. believe they are allowed to paint there
C. think the drawings should be left alone
D. assume the drawings will not change

67. According to Clottes, some of the visitors to the area have ________.
A. helped to clean the drawings
B. taken bits of the rock home
C. been unable to take photographs
D. misunderstood what the pictures mean

68. Henry de Lumley is keen to ________.
A. set up research projects B. safeguard public rights
C. keep out individual visitors D. ban traffic in the area

69. Clottes disagrees with Henry de Lumley’s suggestion because he thinks ______.
A. it won’t work B. visitors will protest about it
C. he has a better idea D. it will annoy local people

70. David Lavergne would prefer to ________.
A. limit the number of visitors to the site
B. arrange security to protect the site
C. reduce the overall area of the site
D. use tourist fees to finance repairs on the site

71. Which word best describes Annie Echassoux’s attitude?
A. determined B. despairing C. unforgiving D. understanding

72. This article has been written about Mont Bego to ________.
A. advertise the closure of the site
B. warn visitors about the dangers of the site
C. encourage scientists to visit the site
D. describe fears about the future of the site

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

For all their great diversity of shapes and sizes, glaciers can be divided into two essential types: valley glaciers, which flow downhill from mountains and are shaped by the **constraints** of topography, and ice sheets, which flow outward in all directions from domelike centers of accumulated ice to cover vast expanses of terrain. Whatever their type, most glaciers are remnants of great shrouds of ice that covered the earth eons ago. In a few of these glaciers the oldest ice is very ancient indeed; the age of parts of the Antarctic sheet may exceed 500,000 years.

Glaciers are born in rocky wombs above the snow line, where there is sufficient winter snowfall and summer cold for snow to survive the annual melting. The long gestation period of a glacier begins with the accumulation and gradual transformation of snowflakes. Soon after they reach the ground, complex snowflakes are reduced to compact, roughly spherical ice crystals, the basic components of a glacier. As new layers of snow and firn, snow that survives the melting of the previous summer, accumulate, they squeeze out most of the air bubbles **trapped** within and between the crystals below. **This process** of recrystallization continues throughout the life of the glacier.

The length of time required for the creation of glacier ice depends mainly upon the temperature and the rate of snowfall. In Iceland, where snowfall is heavy and summer temperatures are high enough to produce plenty of meltwater, glacier ice may come into being in a relatively short time - say, ten years. In parts of Antarctica, where snowfall is scant and the ice remains well below its melting temperature year-round, the process may require hundreds of years.

The ice does not become a glacier until it moves under its own weight, and it cannot move significantly until it reaches a critical thickness - the point at which the weight of the piled-up layers overcomes the internal strength of the ice and the friction between the ice and the ground. This critical thickness is about 60 feet. The fastest moving glaciers have been gauged at not much more than two and a half miles per year, and some cover less than 1/100 inch in that same amount of time. But no matter how infinitesimal the flow, movement is what distinguishes a glacier from a mere mass of ice.

73. This passage mainly discusses ________.
A. the size and shape of glaciers
B. the formation of glaciers
C. why glaciers move
D. two types of glaciers

74. The word **'constraints'** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to ________.
A. restrictions
B. height
C. beauty
D. speed

75. Why does the author mention the Antarctic ice sheet in the first paragraph?
A. It is a slow-moving glacier.
B. One would expect glaciers in this part of the world.
C. It contains some of the oldest ice in existence.
D. It is an example of a well-formed ice sheet.

76. In order to describe the development of glaciers, the author uses the analogy of ________.
A. birth
B. snowflakes
C. crystals
D. Iceland

77. The word **'trapped'** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ________.
A. enclosed
B. hunted
C. formed
D. stranded

78. The phrase **'this process'** in paragraph 2 refers to ________.
A. air bubbles being trapped below
B. snow and firn compressing the ice crystals
C. formation of firn from snow that is about to melt
D. melting of summer snow

79. According to the passage, what is one of the differences between valley glaciers and ice sheets?
A. Ice sheets move faster than valley glaciers.
B. While valley glaciers flow downhill, ice sheets flow in all directions.
C. Valley glaciers are thicker than ice sheets because of the restricting land formations.
D. Valley glaciers are not as old as ice sheets.

80. According to the passage, the characteristic that identifies a glacier is ________.
A. the critical thickness of the ice
B. the amount of firn accumulated
C. the movement of the ice
D. the weight of the ice

ANSWER KEY 15

1.C	2.B	3.A	4.C	5.D	6.D	7.B	8.C	9.A	10.D
11.B	12.C	13.B	14.A	15.A	16.B	17.B	18.B	19.A	20.C
21.D	22.B	23.B	24.D	25.A	26.C	27.A	28.B	29.C	30.C
31.C	32.D	33.C	34.B	35.C	36.C	37.C	38.C	39.A	40.C
41.B	42.A	43.A	44.D	45.B	46.D	47.C	48.D	49.B	50.D
51.A	52.B	53.A	54.A	55.D	56.C	57.B	58.C	59.A	60.D
61.B	62.C	63.A	64.B	65.C	66.D	67.B	68.C	69.D	70.B
71.A	72.D	73.B	74.A	75.C	76.A	77.A	78.B	79.B	80.C

1. C. **picturesque** /ˌpɪktʃə'resk/ → The stress is on the third syllable.
villager, simplify, formula → The stress is on the first syllable.
2. B. **mountaineer** /ˌmaʊntə'nɪə(r)/ → The stress is on the third syllable.
philosopher, responsible, productive → The stress is on the second syllable.
3. A. **crossfire** /'krɒsfaɪə(r)/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
negation, bewilder, preverbal → The stress is on the second syllable.
4. C. **clarify** /'klærəfaɪ/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
continue, collection, physician → The stress is on the second syllable.
5. D. **resent** /rɪ'zent/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
measure, rescue, constant → The stress is on the first syllable.
6. D. *creak* (v): to make the sound that a door sometimes makes when you open it or that a wooden floor sometimes makes when you step on it (kêu cót két)
7. B. *endure* (v) = bear (chịu đựng)
8. C. *set a pattern for sb*: làm gương cho ai
9. A. *it needs to be washed* = it needs washing → Passive
10. D. *It's urgent* + subject + (*not*) + bare infinitive → subjunctive
11. B. *in recognition of*: để công nhận
He was awarded a medal in recognition of his services to the Queen. (Ông ấy được trao tặng huy chương để công nhận việc ông đã phục vụ nữ hoàng)
12. C. *unscathed* (adj): not hurt (không bị tổn thương, bình an vô sự)

13. B. *spare sb's life*: tha mạng cho ai

14. A. *welcome sth* (v): to be pleased to receive or accept sth (hoan nghênh điều gì)

15. A. *dismantle* (v): to take apart a machine or structure so that it is in separate pieces (tháo dỡ)

16. B. *the very same* + noun = *exactly the same* + noun

17. B. *be sure to do sth* (idm): used to tell sb to do sth (đừng quên làm việc gì)

18. B. *takings* (n) (plural): the amount of money that a shop / store, etc. receives from selling goods over a particular period of time (tiền bán hàng)

19. A. *gist* (n): the main or general idea of a piece of writing, a speech or a conversation (ý chính)

20. C. *suspect sb / sth of doing sth* (v): to have an idea that sb is guilty of sth, without having definite proof (nghi ngờ, hoài nghi, ngờ vực)

21. D. *Hardly...when...*: used to say that sth happens immediately after sth else (ngay lúc, ngay sau khi, vừa mới…thì…)

22. B. *erode* (v): xói mòn, ăn mòn

23. B. *refrain from sth / doing sth* (v): to stop yourself from doing sth, especially sth that you want to do (kiềm chế, cố nhịn)

24. D. Only *even though* (= despite the fact that) is logical in context

even though: dù là

25. A. *what you need* → Context requires noun clause with *what*

26. C. *onlooker* (n) = bystander (người đứng xem, người ngoài cuộc)

27. A. *spate* (n): rất nhiều, hàng loạt

28. B. *helpless* (adj): unable to take care of yourself or do things without the help of other people (bất lực)

29. C. *illegally* (adv): trái pháp luật

30. C. *would rather* + *(not)* bare infinitive → to express preferences

31. C. *must have gone* → logical conclusion about the past (*must have* + past participle)

32. D. *pointless* (adj): having no purpose, not worth doing (vô nghĩa)

33. C. *Supposing I were to agree to your request, how do you think the other students would feel?* → 2nd conditional (Giả sử tôi đồng ý với yêu cầu của bạn thì bạn nghĩ các sinh viên khác sẽ cảm thấy như thế nào?)

34. B. *take offence* = feel upset or insulted (mếch lòng, bực mình)

35. C. *demand* + *that* + subject + (*should*) bare infinitive

36. C. *I can see you are not..., are you?* → Question tag

37. C. *be designed to do sth* → infinitive of purpose after verb (được thiết kế để làm gì)

38. C. *replacement* (n): người / vật thay thế

39. A. *detrimental* (adj): harmful (có hại)

40. C. *the other* → other (The definite article *the* is used unnecessarily and should be omitted: *any other*.)

41. B. *not only popular* → popular not only (Parallel structure: *popular not only* is needed to provide parallelism between the adverbial phrases *in the United States* and *abroad*.)

42. A. *too* → so (The correct expression is *so...that*.)

43. A. *had laid* → had lain (Word choice: *lie* (intransitive) vs *lay* (transitive))

44. D. *heavy* → heaviest (For parallelism, a superlative form (*heaviest*) is needed.)

45. B. *abstinence* (n): sự kiêng cữ

46. D. *ruthlessly* (adv): tàn nhẫn, nhẫn tâm, độc ác

47. C. *habitat* (n): môi trường sống, nơi sống

48. D. *averse to sth / to doing sth* (adj): not liking or wanting to do sth (không thích)

49. B. Passive; closest in meaning to the sentence given

50. D. 1st conditional

51. A. *no amount of sth* (idm): used for saying that sth will have no effect (dù cho… đến đâu cũng không…)

No amount of flattery on my part could make her do as I asked. (Dù tôi nịnh nọt đến mấy cũng không thể khiến cô ấy làm như tôi yêu cầu.)

52. B. *would prefer* + noun / object pronoun + perfect infinitive → to express preferences about the past

53. A. *come under criticism*: bị chỉ trích, phê phán

54. A. *insist* (v): to say firmly that sth is true, especially when other people do not believe you (khăng khăng)

55. D. *purely* (adv): completely, only (hoàn toàn, chỉ là)

56. C. *undercut* (v): đưa giá rẻ hơn, phá hoại

57. B. *measure* (v): to be a particular size, length, amount, etc (đo được)

58. C. *express concern*: bày tỏ lo lắng

59. A. *lend themselves to sth* (phr v): to be suitable for sth (thích hợp với)

60. D. *edge* (n) = verge: the point at which sth, especially sth bad, may begin to happen (bên bờ, sắp sửa)

the edge of extinction: bên bờ tuyệt chủng, sắp bị tuyệt chủng

61. B. *fate* (n): số phận

62. C. *number* (n): số lượng

63. A. *more* (det): nhiều hơn

64. B. *in the wild*: trong môi trường tự nhiên

65. *What does 'they' refer to in the first paragraph?* (Từ **'they'** chỉ điều gì trong đoạn thứ nhất?)

C. *the drawings* (các bức vẽ)

66. *Jean Clottes says that people who visit the mountain* ________. (Jean Clottes cho rằng các du khách đến ngọn núi này ________.)

D. *assume the drawings will not change* (cho rằng các bức vẽ sẽ không thay đổi)

67. *According to Clottes, some of the visitors to the area have* ________. (Theo Clottes một số du khách đến vùng này đã ________.)

B. *taken bits of the rock home* (lấy những mảnh đá mang về nhà)

68. *Henry de Lumley is keen to* ________. (Henry de Lumley nhất quyết muốn ________.)

C. *keep out individual visitors* (cấm khách tham quan cá nhân)

69. *Clottes disagrees with Henry de Lumley's suggestion because he thinks* ________. (Clottes không đồng ý với đề xuất của Henry de Lumley vì ông nghĩ ________.)

D. *it will annoy local people* (đề xuất đó sẽ làm phật ý người dân địa phương)

70. *David Lavergne would prefer to* ________. (David Lavergne muốn ________.)

B. *arrange security to protect the site* (bố trí an ninh để bảo vệ địa điểm này)

71. *Which word best describes Annie Echassoux's attitude?* (Từ nào miêu tả đúng nhất thái độ của Annie Echassoux?)

A. *determined* (kiên quyết)

72. *This article has been written about Mont Bego to* ________. (Bài báo được viết về Mont Bego để ________.)

D. *describe fears about the future of the site* (bày tỏ sự lo ngại về tương lai của nơi này)

73. *This passage mainly discusses* ________. (Đoạn văn này chủ yếu bàn về ________.)

B. *the formation of glaciers* (sự hình thành của các dòng sông băng)

74. *The word* **'constraints'** *in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to* ________. (Từ **'constrainst'** (*sự hạn chế*) trong đoạn đầu tiên có nghĩa gần nhất với ________.)

A. *restrictions* (từ **'restrictions'**)

75. *Why does the author mention the Antarctic ice sheet in the first paragraph?* (Tại sao tác giả đề cập đến mảng băng Nam Cực trong đoạn thứ nhất?)

C. *It contains some of the oldest ice in existence.* (Nó bao gồm một số tảng băng lâu đời nhất còn tồn tại.)

76. *In order to describe the development of glaciers, the author uses the analogy of* ________. (Để miêu tả sự phát triển của các dòng sông băng tác giả đã sử dụng phép so sánh tương đồng để so sánh việc này với ________.)

A. *birth* (sự sinh nở)

77. *The word* **'trapped'** *in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to* ________. (Từ **'trapped'** (*bị mắc kẹt, bị giữ lại*) trong đoạn 2 có nghĩa gần nhất với ________.)

A. *enclosed* (từ **'enclosed'**)

78. *The phrase* **'this process'** *in paragraph 2 refers to* ________. (Cụm từ **'this process'** (*quá trình này*) trong đoạn 2 chỉ ________.)

B. *snow and firn compressing the ice crystals* (quá trình tuyết và tuyết hạt của những mùa trước nén các tinh thể băng)

79. *According to the passage, what is one of the differences between valley glaciers and ice sheets?* (Theo đoạn văn một trong những điểm khác nhau giữa các sông băng thung lũng và mảng băng là gì?)

B. *While valley glaciers flow downhill, ice sheets flow in all directions.* (Băng hà thung lũng chảy xuống dốc còn mảng băng thì chảy theo tất cả các hướng.)

80. *According to the passage, the characteristic that identifies a glacier is* ________. (Theo đoạn văn đặc điểm giúp nhận biết một dòng sông băng là ________.)

C. *the movement of the ice* (sự chuyển động của băng)

TEST 16

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the following questions.

1. A. attitude B. romantic C. preparation D. sacrifice
2. A. peaceful B. rebuild C. screenshot D. charity
3. A. amount B. power C. voucher D. rough
4. A. twinkle B. vitality C. chilled D. risky
5. A. island B. assortment C. mistake D. century

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. The poor girl was ________ of social etiquette.

A. insecure B. senseless C. ignorant D. indifferent

7. The car is ________ against fire and theft.

A. insured B. assured C. ensured D. censured

8. In 1850 ________ established one of the first detective agencies in the United States.

A. detective Allan Pinkerton B. it was detective Allan Pinkerton

C. detective Allan Pinkerton who D. when detective Allan Pinkerton

9. ________ scientists have greatly increased the yield of crops such as corn, rice, and wheat.

A. As using the laws of genetics B. Using the laws of genetics

C. The laws of genetics D. The laws of genetics are to be used

10. The international conference of the Cardiological Association has been ________ in Cairo to discuss the revolutionary discovery of doctor Gonzales from Mexico.

A. deployed B. collected C. mobilized D. held

11. Almost one hundred people have died as a direct result of food _______ in the capital.
A. lacking B. famines C. desire D. shortages
12. When both parents went to prison, social workers took the children _______ care.
A. with B. for C. into D. to
13. It was Tony who _______ in asking for another glass of brandy and got drunk in the end.
A. endured B. kept C. persisted D. maintained
14. _______ more than one hundred elements are known, only 25 of them are common and important.
A. Because B. Whether C. Although D. Since
15. I really wish my neighbors _______ playing their music so loud. It's driving me crazy.
A. should stop B. have stopped C. had stopped D. would stop
16. William is an authority _______ medieval tapestries.
A. on B. with C. about D. in
17. The machine should have switched itself off but it failed to do _______.
A. it B. thus C. that D. so
18. 'I hear she's really upset with him.' – '_______ she's decided to call off the engagement.'
A. So long as B. So far as
C. So much so that D. So that
19. 'Are you working late again tonight?' – 'Yes, I'll be here _______ the report.'
A. by the time I've finished B. until I finish
C. when I've finished D. since I've finished
20. Tracy said she had been very lonely since _______ up with her boyfriend.
A. finishing B. ending C. stopping D. splitting
21. The dastardly _______ of the film is caught at the end and finishes up in jail.
A. hero B. philanthropist C. villain D. saint
22. Daniel _______ have caught the bus. It doesn't run on Sundays.
A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. couldn't D. mightn't
23. The health minister has come _______ fire from all sides.
A. on B. under C. in D. to
24. In 1776 Thomas Paine's popular and influential pamphlet *Common Sense* _______ the American colonists to declare their independence from English rule.
A. urged B. to urge C. to be urged D. that urged
25. For me, the plot was utterly _______ and most disappointing.
A. unconvincing B. under-rated C. tangle D. involving

---

26. Redman is one of the most _______ saxophonists of his generation and deserves to be better-known.
A. susceptible B. distinguished C. vulnerable D. deplorable
27. 'What's that noise?' – 'I must have a hole in my _______ pipe.'
A. exhaust B. exhausted C. exhaustive D. exhausting
28. _______ a tiny woodland animal that defends itself by emitting a terrible smell.
A. Skunks are B. The skunk is
C. A skunk, which is D. Many a skunk is
29. 'How was your presentation?' – 'Fine. I _______ worried.'
A. wouldn't have B. must not have
C. needn't have D. might not have been
30. The government's new safety pamphlet _______ against smoking in bed.
A. declares B. advises C. emphasizes D. maintains
31. Two months is _______ time to allow for the job to be completed.
A. profuse B. protracted C. ample D. extensive
32. Don't jump _______ conclusions; we don't yet know all the relevant facts.
A. into B. up C. to D. for
33. Even at that early stage the school felt that she _______ a good chance of passing her exams.
A. stood B. gained C. possessed D. took
34. It goes without _______ that Isaac Stern is among the greatest violinists.
A. saying B. being said C. to say D. to be said
35. We had trouble _______ the path through the forest.
A. to find B. for finding C. finding D. on finding
36. If I hadn't drunk so much coffee, _______ better.
A. I'd have slept B. I slept C. I'll sleep D. I sleep
37. Artificial satellites provide data on atmospheric temperatures, solar radiation, and _______ the earth's surface.
A. reflect B. reflecting
C. the reflection of D. can reflect
38. You really can't trust Pauline. One day she's your best friend, and the next day she can _______ you in the back.
A. hit B. stab C. cut D. punch
39. He never stops criticizing me. He's a real _______ in the neck.
A. ache B. pain C. hurt D. itch
40. If I were you, _______ your car fixed before it lets you down.
A. I'd get B. I'll get C. I'd have got D. I get
41. Half the children were away from school last week because of a(n) _______ of influenza.
A. break-out B. breakthrough C. outburst D. outbreak

42. ___________, and they are separated from one another by vast distances.

A. Being millions of galaxies | B. Are millions of galaxies
C. Of the millions of galaxies | D. There are millions of galaxies

43. What is the verdict of the report? Has the cause of the catastrophe been ___________ yet?

A. specified B. sentenced C. accounted D. judged

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

44. Plants absorb water and nutrients and anchoring themselves in the soil with
A B C
their roots.
D

45. Some methods to prevent soil erosion are plowing parallel with the slopes of
A B C
hills, to plant trees on unproductive land, and rotating crops.
D

46. Because of their beautiful coloration, palomino horses do often chosen as
A B C D
show horses for parades.

47. Newspapers metropolitan that pride themselves on the quality of their
A B C
opinion articles often have large staffs to write and edit the editorial page.
D

48. A square is a geometric shape which is as long as is tall and which has
A B C D
four right angles.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

49. Children have a jargon of their own that their elders frequently don't understand.

A. unintelligible talk B. exercise plan
C. strange gait D. sign language

50. It was inevitable that women would be sent into space along with men.

A. unlikely B. fantastic C. influential D. unavoidable

51. One of the superstitions related to weddings is that the bride should wear something blue.

A. rules of conduct B. irrational beliefs
C. nuptials D. religious ceremonies

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

52. We decided on the spur of the moment to go away for the weekend.

A. It took us a long time to decide to go away for the weekend.
B. At that very moment, we decided to go away for the weekend.
C. We suddenly decided to go away for the weekend.
D. After a long time, we decided to go away for the weekend.

53. Machines have taken the place of the people who used to do this kind of work.

A. It is machines that do this kind of work, not people.
B. Thanks to machines, people no longer do this kind of work.
C. Machines are better than people at doing this kind of work.
D. The people who used to do this kind of work have been replaced by machines.

54. The brochure gives hardly any useful information.

A. Precious little useful information is given in the brochure.
B. We find it almost impossible to get a brochure with useful information.
C. The brochure is of no use as it doesn't give any useful information.
D. It's not worth reading the brochure due to its lack of useful information.

55. Trudy was quite relieved when she found out the truth.

A. Unless Trudy found out the truth, she would not feel relieved.
B. It was something of a relief to Trudy to find out the truth.
C. The truth suddenly dawned on Trudy and she was hardly happy about that.
D. Strangely enough, the truth lived up to Trudy's expectations.

56. I didn't take sides during their disagreement because I liked both of them.

A. I tried to stop their argument because I liked both of them.
B. As I liked both of them, their argument made me disappointed.
C. I remained neutral during their disagreement because I liked both of them.
D. Their argument was a source of disappointment to me because I liked both of them.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

DISAPPEARING ALASKAN SEALS

On a winter afternoon, a dozen male Northern fur seals are on an island off south-western Alaska. To look at them, fighting for territory on the rocks, it's hard to imagine that they are at the (57) ___________ of a baffling scientific mystery: why is this species beginning to disappear?

These seals - which can weigh up to 270 kilograms - have an important and symbolic (58) ___________ in Alaska's history. Their soft and luxurious fur, the coveted prize during the huge commercial sea harvests that were legal here in the Bering Sea through the early 20th century, was once so valuable it (59)

__________ Alaska's economy. Starting in the 1950s, for reasons that are (60) __________ because the harvests by then tended to be fairly small, the seal population began a slow decline. But lately it has been falling drastically, declining at an alarming (61) __________ of 6 per cent a year since 1998. From a (62) __________ of more than 2 million in Alaska in 1948, their numbers have fallen to about 1.1 million.

So (63) __________ no one has been able to establish a precise cause for this, although theories (64) __________. The seals' food supply may be (65) __________, or another species may be (66) __________ on the seals - perhaps killer whales, which no longer have as many great whales to eat because of harvesting of those mammals. Some people have suggested that the decline can be (67) __________ to entanglement in fishing nets, but scientists say they doubt that this alone could (68) __________ the recent population decline.

57. A. middle B. centre C. inside D. focus
58. A. location B. situation C. place D. spot
59. A. drove B. inspired C. motivated D. set
60. A. unclear B. unsure C. unsettled D. undecided
61. A. speed B. pace C. scale D. rate
62. A. top B. summit C. crest D. high
63. A long B. far C. on D. forth
64. A. flourish B. mushroom C. abound D. escalate
65. A. thinner B. tighter C. slimmer D. scarcer
66. A. preying B. devouring C. hounding D. ravaging
67. A. designated B. attributed C. stipulated D. consigned
68. A. reason with B. answer to C. account for D. match up

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

When 15-year-old Kira Langer is not flying off to wonderful locations and appearing on the covers of magazines, you'll probably find her revising for her school exams. Jane Laidlaw finds out more.

'I'm afraid Kira will be a little late,' the receptionist at the agency told me. 'Oh, fine,' I said, 'no problem.' I had been trying to convince myself that all the bad things I had read about models were rubbish, but the words *difficult*, *vain* and *unintelligent* kept coming into my head. And now she was going to be late. How late? An hour? Three hours? Maybe she wouldn't come at all. What if she had decided a visit to the hairdresser's would be more fun than talking to me? If she was late, she would be rushing. She could be in an awful mood and refuse to answer my questions.

But when the winner of the *Looks* magazine supermodel competition walked in, she was smiling, relaxed and apologetic - and with her mother. Kira was not dressed in expensive-looking designer clothes but in a simple black dress and trainers. There was no sign of a selfish attitude, she was just a very friendly, very tall, very pretty girl. All models under the age of 16 must take an adult with them whenever they work, she explained, and apart from looking incredibly young, her mother was a normal mum - visibly proud of her successful daughter.

Kira gives the impression of being slightly puzzled by her new-found fame, which is understandable since it was completely unplanned. It was her older sister who decided that she should take part in the model competition. 'She saw the competition and said I should go in for it,' Kira remembers. 'I said no, but she sent some photos in anyway.' When the call came to tell her that she was a finalist, she was at school.

The achievement of being selected for the final gave Kira the confidence to go through with it and she performed perfectly. She won easily and the Select model agency in London immediately offered her work.

Kira now finds that one of the hardest things she has to do is to manage her two separate lives. But her friends and teachers have become accustomed to having a star among them. 'They're really proud of me,' she says. However, a few unkind people at her school are rude about her success. 'They say I have too high an opinion of myself.' This kind of remark must be hard for Kira to deal with, since there can't be many people as successful as her who are less self-important. But she says, 'They assume that because I've suddenly become a model, I can't stay the same. But the only thing that's changed is I've become more confident - not in a horrible way, but I'm able to stand up for myself more.'

As a busy model though, her social life is obviously affected. The Select agency can ring at any time and tell her that she is wanted for a job the next day. 'If my friends are going out together, I can't say I'll come, because I don't know what I'm doing the next day. I can't really make plans, and if I do they sometimes get broken, but my friends are good about it. They don't say, 'Oh, you're always going off modeling now, you never have time for us'.'

Kira has the looks, ability and support to have a fabulous career ahead of her. And not many people can say that before they even sit their school-leaving exams. I am about to finish the interview with the girl who has it all, and I ask what she would like to do as a career if she didn't have the outstanding beauty that seems certain to take her to the top of the profession. She pauses and replies: 'I'd like to do what you're doing.'

69. Before she went to the interview with Kira, the writer __________.
A. was unsure what questions to ask her

B. was aware that Kira might be late

C. did not expect to like Kira

D. was afraid that Kira would dislike her

70. When Kira walked in, the writer was surprised because __________.

A. Kira was not as attractive as she had expected

B. Kira did not seem to have been affected by success

C. Kira looked younger than she had expected

D. Kira apologized for her mother being there

71. When Kira refused to enter the supermodel competition, her sister __________.

A. understood her feelings B. lost her temper

C. paid no attention D. tried to persuade her

72. What does '**it**' in paragraph 4 refer to?

A. winning the final B. taking part in the final

C. enjoying success D. getting a career as a model

73. What does Kira think about reactions to her success at school?

A. She feels that some criticisms of her behavior are correct.

B. She realizes why some people are critical of her.

C. She thinks that people are paying too much attention to her.

D. She expects people to start treating her differently soon.

74. What does Kira say about her social life?

A. She sometimes wishes it could carry on as before.

B. She regrets having so little free time.

C. She likes to accept invitations.

D. She has some understanding friends.

75. The writer's view of Kira is that she is __________.

A. modest B. lucky C. ambitious D. proud

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Risk-takers have been taking part in action sports since the beginnings of time: the new challenge has always appealed to adventurous minds. The trick with risks is to understand the possible dangers and then remove them by treating each as a problem with only one solution: the safe one. From the outside the game still looks 'risky', but to the risk-taker who understands the difficulties, the game is a personal test of skill, rather than nerve. None of these sports ought to be dangerous; if they are, you're doing something wrong.

Risk-taking has other benefits. The best cure for a stressful working life may not be a week flat-out on a beach; emptying the mind merely leaves it open for occupation by the home stresses which you brought with you. Pick up a new challenge, something that is exciting, stretching, new, and you not only escape entirely from that other life, but return to it on a wave of confidence and strength that carries you over the problems which once seemed part of everyday life.

Action sports offer an escape, one where you learn very quickly: in one week - or even in one weekend - you can learn more about yourself than you did all year. All inner fears disappear in the burn of concentration demanded by learning to fly, dive, ride or climb. The pride earned through jumping from an airplane at 12,000 feet, or learning to roll a canoe, will stay with you for life. Then there are the other spin-offs: the mental calm which comes with rock-climbing; the wonderful colors of caves; the moment of freedom felt during that first flight beneath the wing of a glider. All these sports cause a wonderful thrill - be it dashing waves or free-falling through the air at 120 miles per hour - but thrills are just a part of the story. Many of these sports double as types of travel. Horses, bicycles, skis, hot-air balloons can be used as vehicles for truly exotic journeys; journeys on which you can look at landscapes (and yourself) from a new angle. And all of these are 'soft' vehicles; ones which allow you to move through, and feel for, the countryside, the mountains and deserts.

The sports in this book cover the complete range of physical and mental skills: they can be done from your own doorstep or from any one of hundreds of places abroad. The sports demand from as little as the cost of a pair of boots to as much as it costs to buy a flying machine. Some of them are very easily reached (I have a friend who goes gliding in his lunch-break), while others require traveling-time and complex equipment.

Finally, remember that each action sport is a wonderful experience, and the more experiences we have, the richer we become, and the more we have to share.

76. According to the writer, action sports __________.

A. show a person's ability to overcome difficulties

B. are dangerous because of the risks they involve

C. test the daring of the person who does them

D. are far more interesting than playing games

77. What is the best type of holiday according to the writer?

A. Lying on the beach and doing nothing.

B. Engaging in something you are confident about.

C. Doing something you have never done before.

D. Escaping to a place which is totally new.

78. According to the writer, learning action sports __________.

A. can be extremely frightening B. helps you learn to concentrate

C. makes you understand yourself better D. is not really a difficult task at all

79. Which of these advantages of action sports is not mentioned by the writer?

A. Maintaining fitness. B. Experiencing thrills.

C. Building confidence. D. Seeing new places.

80. In general, the writer says that action sports ________.
A. are inexpensive B. require a lot of time
C. are extremely varied D. should not be done alone

ANSWER KEY 16

1.C	2.D	3.D	4.B	5.A	6.C	7.A	8.A	9.B	10.D
11.D	12.C	13.C	14.C	15.D	16.A	17.D	18.C	19.B	20.D
21.C	22.C	23.B	24.A	25.A	26.B	27.A	28.B	29.C	30.B
31.C	32.C	33.A	34.A	35.C	36.A	37.C	38.B	39.B	40.A
41.D	42.D	43.A	44.B	45.D	46.C	47.A	48.C	49.A	50.D
51.B	52.C	53.D	54.A	55.B	56.C	57.B	58.C	59.A	60.A
61.D	62.D	63.B	64.C	65.D	66.A	67.B	68.C	69.C	70.B
71.C	72.B	73.B	74.D	75.A	76.A	77.C	78.C	79.A	80.C

1. C. **preparation** /ˌprepə'reɪʃn/ → /ə/
attitude, romantic, sacrifice → /æ/
2. D. **charity** /'tʃærəti/ → /ə/
peaceful, rebuild, screenshot → /iː/
3. D. **rough** /rʌf/ → /ʌ/
amount, power, voucher → /aʊ/
4. B. **vitality** /vaɪ'tæləti/ → /aɪ/
twinkle, chilled, risky → /ɪ/
5. A. **island** /'aɪlənd/ → Letter ‘s’ is silent.
assortment, mistake, century → /s/
6. C. *ignorant about / of sth* (adj): lacking knowledge or information about sth, not educated (không biết, dốt nát)
7. A. *insure sth (against sth)* (v): bảo hiểm
8. A. *detective Allan Pinkerton* → subject of the sentence
9. B. *Using the laws of genetics* → present participle clause to replace subject + active verb
10. D. *hold* (v): tổ chức
11. D. *food shortages*: sự thiếu lương thực
12. C. *take sb into care*: đưa ai vào chăm sóc ở các cơ sở của chính quyền địa phương → common phrase
13. C. *persist in doing sth* (v): to continue to do sth despite difficulties or opposition, in a way that can seem unreasonable (cố chấp, khăng khăng)
14. C. *although* (conj): used to contrast ideas in the same sentence → clause of concession

15. D. *wish* + *would* to indicate that the speaker wants something to stop happening or something different to happen.
16. A. *authority (on sth)* (n): = specialist (chuyên gia)
17. D. *so* (adv): used to refer back to sth that has already been mentioned (như thế, như vậy)
18. C. *so much so that* = to such an extent that
19. B. *until I finish* → Present simple is used for the future in adverbial clause of time
20. D. *split up (with sb)* (phr v): to stop having a relationship with sb (chia tay)
21. C. *villain* (n): the main bad character in a story, film, play, etc (nhân vật phản diện chính)
22. C. *couldn't have* + past participle → to express certainty about past situation
Daniel couldn't have caught the bus = It is impossible for him to have caught the bus
23. B. *be / come under fire* (idm): to be criticized severely for sth you have done (bị chỉ trích gay gắt (về việc đã làm))
24. A. *urge sb to do sth* (v): thúc giục
25. A. *unconvincing* (adj): not seeming true or real, not making you believe that sth is true (thiếu sức thuyết phục)
26. B. *distinguished* (adj): very successful and admired by other people (lỗi lạc, xuất chúng)
27. A. *exhaust pipe* (n): ống pô, ống xả khí
28. B. *The skunk is* → Context requires subject + singular verb
29. C. *needn't have* + past participle → sb did sth, but it was not necessary – it was a waste of time.
I needn't have worried. (Tôi đã không cần phải lo lắng như thế.)
30. B. *advise against sth / doing sth* (v): khuyên không nên làm gì
31. C. *ample* (adj) = plenty of (nhiều, dư dả)
32. C. *jump / leap to conclusions* (idm): to make a decision about sb / sth too quickly, before you know or have thought about all the facts (vội vàng kết luận)
33. A. *stand a chance (of doing sth)* (idm): to have the possibility of succeeding or achieving sth (có cơ hội thành công hoặc thực hiện được điều gì)
34. A. *go without saying* (idm): to be very obvious or easy to predict (rõ ràng, đương nhiên, không cần nói ai cũng biết)
It goes without saying that Issac Stern is among the greatest violinists. (Rõ ràng Isac Stern là một trong những nghệ sĩ vĩ cầm vĩ đại nhất.)
35. C. *have trouble + V-ing* (gặp rắc rối với)
36. A. 3rd conditional: *If* + past perfect, *would have* + past participle
37. C. *the reflection of* → Parallel structure: series containing noun phrases

38. B. *stab sb in the back* (idm): to do or say sth that harms sb who trusts you (chơi xấu sau lưng ai, phản bội ai)

39. B. *a pain in the neck* (idm): a person or thing that is very annoying (người (vật) làm người khác khó chịu, cái của nợ)

40. A. 2nd conditional

41. D. *outbreak* (n): the sudden start of sth unpleasant, especially violence or a disease (cơn, sự bùng phát)

42. D. *There are millions of galaxies* → *There* + *be* + subject to talk about the existence of something. *Be* agrees with the following noun.

43. A. *specify* (v): chỉ rõ

44. B. *anchoring themselves* → anchor themselves (A main verb (*anchor*) must be used in place of the participle.)

45. D. *to plant* → planting (To be parallel with the other items in the series (*plowing* and *rotating*), an ing-form (*planting*) is needed.)

46. C. *do* → are (In a passive verb phrase, the auxiliary verb *be* must be used.)

47. A. *Newspapers metropolitan* → Metropolitan newspapers (The correct word order is *Metropolitan newspapers*.)

48. C. *as is* → as it is (The subject *it* is missing in the second half of the equative comparison.)

49. A. *jargon* (n): words or expressions that are used by a particular profession or group of people, and are difficult for others to understand (biệt ngữ)

50. D. *unavoidable* (adj): không tránh khỏi

51. B. *superstition* (n): điều mê tín dị đoan

52. C. *on spur of the moment* (idm): suddenly, without planning in advance (bất ngờ, không dự tính trước)

53. D. Passive; *replace* (v): to be used instead of sth / sb (thay thế)

54. A. *precious little / few*: used to emphasize the fact that there is very little of sth or that there are very few of sth (rất, cực kỳ ít)

55. B. *It was something of a relief to Trudy to find out the truth.* → closest in meaning to the sentence given

56. C. *neutral* (adj): not supporting or helping either side in a disagreement, competition, etc (trung lập)

57. B. *at the center of*: ở tâm điểm → common phrase

58. C. *place* (n): vị trí

59. A. *drive* (v): ảnh hưởng, thúc đẩy phát triển

60. A. *unclear* (adj): not clear or definite, difficult to understand or be sure about (không rõ ràng, khó hiểu)

61. D. *rate* (n): tỷ lệ, tốc độ

62. D. *high* (n): mức cao nhất, điểm cao nhất

63. B. *so far* (idm): until now (đến bây giờ)

64. C. *abound* (v): to exist in great numbers or quantities (có rất nhiều)

65. D. *scarce* (adj): if sth is **scarce**, there is not enough of it and it is only available in small quantities (khan hiếm)

66. A. *prey on sth* (phr v): (of an animal or a bird) to hunt and kill another animal for food (săn mồi, bắt mồi)

67. B. *attribute sth to sth* (v): quy cho

68. C. *account for sth* (phr v) = explain (giải thích)

69. *Before she went to the interview with Kira, the writer* ________. (Trước khi đi phỏng vấn Kira, tác giả ________.)

C. *did not expect to like Kira* (đã không nghĩ rằng mình sẽ thích Kira)

70. *When Kira walked in, the writer was surprised because* ________. (Khi Kira bước vào, tác giả cảm thấy ngạc nhiên vì ________.)

B. *Kira did not seem to have been affected by success* (Kira dường như không hề bị ảnh hưởng bởi thành công)

71. *When Kira refused to enter the supermodel competition, her sister* ________. (Khi Kira từ chối tham dự cuộc thi siêu mẫu, chị gái cô ________.)

C. *paid no attention* (đã không hề để ý đến điều đó)

72. *What does 'it' in paragraph 4 refer to?* (Từ 'it' trong đoạn 4 chỉ việc gì?)

B. *taking part in the final* (việc tham dự vòng chung kết)

73. *What does Kira think about reactions to her success at achool?* (Kira nghĩ gì về những phản ứng ở trường học trước thành công của cô?)

B. *She realizes why some people are critical of her.* (Cô hiểu rõ tại sao một số người chỉ trích mình.)

74. *What does Kira say about her social life?* (Kira nói gì về đời sống xã hội của mình?)

D. *She has some understanding friends.* (Cô có một vài người bạn biết thông cảm.)

75. *The writer's view of Kira is that she* ________. (Nhận xét của tác giả về Kira là cô ấy ________.)

A. *modest* (khiêm tốn)

76. *According the writer, action sports* ________. (Theo tác giả, các môn thể thao hành động ________.)

A. *show a person's ability to overcome difficulties* (thể hiện khả năng vượt qua khó khăn của mỗi người)

77. *What is the best type of holiday according to the writer?* (Theo tác giả kỳ nghỉ kiểu nào là tuyệt nhất?)

C. *Doing something you have never done before.* (Làm điều gì đó bạn chưa bao giờ làm trước đây.)

78. *According to the writer, learning action sports ________.* (Theo tác giả, học các môn thể thao hành động ________.)

C. *makes you understand yourself better* (giúp bạn hiểu bản thân mình nhiều hơn)

79. *Which of these advantages of action sports is not mentioned by the writer?* (Lợi ích nào sau đây của các môn thể thao hành động không được tác giả đề cập đến?)

A. *Maintaining fitness*. (Giữ sức khỏe)

80. *In general, the writer says that action sports ________.* (Nói chung, tác giả cho rằng các môn thể thao hành động ________.)

C. *are extremely varied* (cực kỳ đa dạng)

TEST 17

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. meander B. aftermath C. decorate D. African
2. A. excursion B. procedure C. instruction D. irritate
3. A. pesticide B. photoshop C. handicraft D. determine
4. A. porcelain B. acceptance C. organic D. importer
5. A. pilgrimage B. impolite C. compromise D. medicine

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. I don't need any medicine. I'm as right as ________.
A. clouds B. a ray C. rain D. a haze

7. Betty says she cannot stand looking at the rat, ________ touching it.
A. even so B. let alone C. what if D. as far as

8. 'Is Suzie back from Italy?' – '________. I haven't spoken to her in months.'
A. I'll never know B. I ought to know
C. I wouldn't know D. I haven't known

9. The appointment of a new director, ________ next month, will mean big changes for the company.
A. to be made B. having been made
C. will be made D. that is to make

10. ________ we need to complete the repairs is £2,000.
A. Every B. Only C. Just D. All

11. George decided to ________ from his position as company chairman.
A. step down B. step aside C. step back D. step out

12. The police car drove into the car park and ________ sharply.
A. pulled in B. pulled up C. pulled aside D. pulled about

13. The police asked the kidnappers to ________ the deadline by six hours.
A. prolong B. extend C. delay D. lengthen

14. The treatment they gave him did him more ________ than good.
A. worse B. danger C. harm D. illness

15. They did ________ they could to cope with a very difficult situation.
A. their best B. the better C. better than D. the best

16. We walked back to where we had parked the car ________ it had been towed away.
A. having found B. only to find
C. not only did we find D. only just finding

17. The mailing list has done much to ________ the number of people attending.
A. lift B. encourage C. heighten D. boost

18. 'I'll help you with your housework,' said Mary.
Mary ________ to help her mother with her housework.
A. told B. offered C. warned D. disagreed

19. David helped me clear up, ________ was very kind of him.
A. which B. who C. that D. what

20. I wish I ________ at the wedding, but I was in New York.
A. was B. am C. would be D. could have been

21. Tom and Nick play even more basketball now ________ before.
A. than never B. rather than C. than doing so D. than they did

22. On hearing the good news, she was so excited that she couldn't help ________ for joy.
A. to jump B. it to jump
C. herself from jumping D. jumping

23. Only when the phone woke them at 3 a.m. ________ that something was terribly wrong.
A. did they realize B. they realized
C. to realize D. having realized

24. We ________ at each other for over a minute without blinking.
A. glanced B. winked C. stared D. watched

25. To ________ you the truth, I've only just arrived myself.
A. say B. give C. speak D. tell

26. ________ go to the beach if the weather stays warm.
A. We go B. We'll go
C. We'd have gone D. We'd go

27. After standing in the sun for more than an hour, two of the people in the queue ________.
A. passed out B. passed by
C. passed through D. passed up

28. According to the personnel director, there are more women in the firm than ________.
A. are men there B. are there men C. there are men D. men are there

29. Anything he does is in ________ with the law and that's why I have suggested him for the post.
A. compliance B. obedience C. commitment D. responsibility

30. Regarded as one of the greatest physicists, ________.
A. the relationship between force and motion was first expressed by Isaac Newton
B. the first to express the relationship between force and motion was Isaac Newton
C. Isaac Newton was the first to express the relationship between force and motion
D. it Isaac Newton who was the first to express the relationship between force and motion

31. It's no use ________ over spilt milk.
A. cry B. that you cry C. for you to cry D. crying

32. Beyond all ________, it was Alice who gave away our secrets.
A. fail B. conclusion C. dispute D. contradiction

33. In the eighteenth century, writers ________ hours in coffee houses discussing the news of the day.
A. used to spend B. used to spending
C. were used to spend D. spend

34. You have no business ________ to me the way you did yesterday.
A. in talking B. talking C. talked D. of talking

35. ________ affect a person's body has long been known by doctors.
A. That emotional disturbances B. Emotional disturbances
C. As emotional disturbances D. If emotional disturbances

36. To his ________, professor Howard has discovered a new method of bulimia treatment.
A. reputation B. name C. fame D. credit

37. We were ________ by the officers' decision to divert the whole traffic from the main route.
A. rambled B. baffled C. stumbled D. shuffled

38. Something began to go ________ with the experiment when the two scientists were forced to retire.
A. wrong B. stale C. ill D. faulty

39. The book says that the revolution was ________ off by the assassination of the state governor.
A. launched B. cropped C. triggered D. prompted

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

40. The Chinese were the first and large ethnic group to work on the
A B C
construction of the transcontinental railroad system.
D

41. Economic theory states that in a market economy consumers and technology
A B
both helps determine what is produced.
C D

42. Marian Anderson, recognized both in the US and in Europe as a
A
very greatly vocalist, was the first black singer to appear with the
B C D
Metropolitan Opera Company.

43. Archaeological sites are sometimes revealed when the construction of roads
A B C
and buildings.
D

44. Theoretical biologist Aristid Lindenmayer is known for him description of
A B C
the developmental processes in multicellular structures.
D

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

45. The industrial Revolution effected a drastic change in the British standard of living in the 18th century.
A. caused B. eliminated C. prevented D. denied

46. After camping in the wilderness for two weeks, he was so unkempt that his wife was horrified.
A. untidy B. ugly C. ferocious D. undone

47. Two small toy manufacturers consolidated to form a new business.
A. advertised B. united C. divided D. met

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

48. You shouldn't expect your mother to do everything for you!
A. You should be grateful to everything your mother does for you.
B. You are very lucky that your mother does everything for you.
C. Your mother is so kind that she does everything for you.
D. Stop taking it for granted that your mother will do everything for you!

49. It wasn't clear to us at the time how serious the problem was.
A. Little did we realize at the time how serious the problem was.
B. We didn't make it clear that the problem was serious.
C. The problem was more serious than we had expected.
D. We should keep clear of the problem because it was very serious.

50. Jack and I don't see eye to eye on this subject.
A. Jack and I avoid seeing each other because of this subject.
B. This is a subject that Jack and I disagree about.
C. Jack and I don't want to get involved in this subject.
D. This subject is nothing but a nuisance and therefore Jack and I don't want to talk about it.

51. She didn't come to the party, nor did she reply to the invitation.
A. She neither came to the party or replied to the invitation.
B. She was so impolite that she didn't reply to the invitation and then didn't come to the party as well.
C. Neither did she come to the party, nor did she reply to the invitation.
D. Not only she didn't come to the party, she didn't reply to the invitation neither.

52. Far from being embarrassed by her daughter's behavior, Mrs. Thomas seems to be amused by it.
A. Mrs. Thomas is both embarrassed and amused by her daughter's behavior.
B. Mrs. Thomas should be amused rather than embarrassed by her daughter's behavior.
C. Mrs. Thomas feels embarrassed because her daughter is behaving amusingly.
D. Mrs. Thomas seems to find the way her daughter behaves more a source of amusement than embarrassment.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

AN ARTIST WHOSE EGO OBSCURED HIS TALENT

Having declared himself a genius while in his twenties, Salvador Dali (53) ________ to promote this notion with such relentless conviction that the egotist eventually overshadowed the artist. By the time he died in 1989, leaving hundreds of signed sheets of paper to give (54) ________ to a fake Dali industry, many in the art world had (55) ________ against him.

Yet Dali never came to (56) ________ his popular appeal. Although he was (57) ________ from the Surrealist Movement in 1939, he remained the best-known Surrealist. And even after Abstract Expressionism and Pop Art had taken the (58) ________ of Surrealism, a major Dali exhibition in Paris in 1979 still (59) ________ 800,000 visitors. Today, among 20th-century artists, his renown could be said to be (60) ________ only by Picasso's.

Dali emerged as a (61) ________ figure in Surrealism in the late 1920s. In the mid-1930s, he took Surrealism to the United States and he became so well known there that he was on the cover of Time magazine in 1936. He was the first in the group to (62) ________ rich from his paintings. Dali (63) ________ his immense popularity, dabbling in (64) ________ business and selling his works and image at great profit.

53. A. came about B. brought off C. went on D. got ahead
54. A. rise B. lead C. effect D. source
55. A. fallen B. set C. run D. turned
56. A. cease B. drop C. lose D. halt
57. A. evicted B. rid C. thrown D. expelled
58. A. place B. spot C. space D. role
59. A. drew B. caught C. fetched D. grasped
60. A. overstepped B. exceeded C. overpowered D. towered
61. A. chief B. primary C. central D. focal
62. A. grow B. make C. go D. move
63. A. delighted B. rejoiced C. thrilled D. relished
64. A. fun B. show C. play D. light

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Long ago prehistoric man began to domesticate a number of wild plants and animals for his own use. After centuries of being nomadic, of moving from place to place in pursuit of game or of fresh supplies of plant food, humans were finally able to stay in one place and systematically exploit the seasonal resources of one locality. **This** not only provided more abundant food but also allowed more people to live on a smaller plot of ground. As a result, societies developed knowledge and experience about the world around them; our present-day pets, livestock, and food plants were taken from the wild and developed into the forms we know today.

As centuries passed and human cultures evolved and **blossomed**, humans began to organize their knowledge of nature into the broad field of natural history. One aspect of early natural history concerned the use of plants for drugs and medicine.

The early herbalists sometimes overworked their imaginations **in this respect**. For instance, it was widely believed that a plant or part of a plant that resembled an internal organ would cure ailments of that organ. Thus, an extract made from a heart-shaped leaf might be prescribed for a person suffering from heart problems. All early societies included individuals who learned to use plants for medicinal purposes. Salves, potions, and brews made from leaves, roots, and the fruits of plants were devised to cure illnesses, to heal wounds, to ward off depression, and even as birth-control measures for women. Often the early herbalists of a society guarded the knowledge of medicinal uses of plants for their select group. They became very powerful members of the early societies and were sometimes credited with magical or religious powers.

Nevertheless, the overall contributions of these early observers provided the **rudiments** of our present knowledge of drugs and their uses.

65. What does this passage mainly discuss?

A. One aspect of early natural history B. The beginning of agriculture
C. Drugs and their uses D. The imagination of prehistoric man

66. According to the passage, domestication of plants and animals probably occurred because of ________.

A. need for more readily available food
B. lack of wild animals and plants
C. early man's power as a hunter
D. the desire of prehistoric man to be nomadic

67. The word '**this**' in the first paragraph refers to ________.

A. providing food for man
B. man's domestication of plants and animals
C. man's ability to live on a smaller plot of land
D. the earliest condition of prehistoric man

68. The word '**blossomed**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ________.

A. produced flowers B. changed C. learned D. flourished

69. The phrase '**in this respect**' in paragraph 2 refers to ________.

A. the development of human culture
B. the development of the field of natural history
C. the use of plants for drugs and medicine
D. the origin of knowledge of nature

70. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

A. The shape of a plant is indicative of its ability to cure ailments of a similarly shaped organ.
B. Early herbalists were unimaginative.
C. The work of early herbalists has nothing to do with present day medicine.
D. There is little relation between a cure for illness and the physical shape of a plant.

71. What is the purpose of the author in this passage?

A. To persuade B. To inform C. To entertain D. To ridicule

72. The word '**rudiments'** in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to ________.

A. beginnings B. history C. requirements D. protocol

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

On Saturday mornings I worked in the family shop. I started cycling down to the shop with Dad on Saturdays as soon as I was big enough. I thought of it as giving him a hand and so I didn't mind what I did, although it was mostly just fetching and carrying at a run all morning. I managed not to think of it as work and I looked forward to the bar of chocolate my grandmother passed me unsmilingly as I left. I tried not to look at her; I had reason to feel guilty because I'd generally already eaten some dried fruits or a sliver of cheese when no one was looking. As soon as I was fifteen, though, Dad said, 'That's it, our Janet. You're of working age now and you're not coming to work unless your grandmother pays you properly.' He did his best to make his chin look determined. 'I shall speak to her.'

The next Saturday, Gran called me into her little office behind the shop. I always hated going in there. She had an electric heater on full blast, and the windows were always kept tightly closed whatever the weather. 'You're wanting to get paid, I hear,' she said. 'Yes, please,' I replied. It was rather like visiting the headmistress at school, so I was very quiet and respectful. Gran searched through the mess of papers on her crowded desk, sighing and clicking her tongue. Eventually she produced an official-looking looking leaflet and ran her fingers along the columns of figures. 'How old are you?' 'Fifteen… Gran,' I added for extra politeness, but she looked at me as if I had been cheeky. 'Full-timers at your age get forty pounds for a thirty-five-hour week,' she announced in such a way as to leave no doubt that she wasn't in favor of **this.** 'No wonder there's no profit in shopkeeping! So, Janet, what's that per hour?' Questions like that always **flustered** me. Instead of trying to work them out in my head, I would just stand there, unable to think straight. 'I'll get a pencil and paper,' I offered. 'Don't bother,' snapped Gran angrily. 'I'll do it myself. I'll give you a pound an hour; take it or leave it.' 'I'll take it, please.' 'And expect real work for it, mind. No standing about, and if I catch you eating any of the stock, there'll be trouble. That's theft, and it's a crime.'

From then on, my main job at the shop was filling the shelves. This was dull, but I hardly expected to be trusted with handling the money. Once or twice, however, when Dad was extra busy, I'd tried to help him by serving behind the counter. I hated it. It was very difficult to remember the prices of everything and I was particularly hopeless at using the till. Certain customers made unkind remarks about this, increasing my confusion and the chances of my making a fool of myself.

It was an old-established village shop, going back 150 years at least and it was really behind the times even then. Dad longed to be able to make the shop more attractive to customers, but Gran wouldn't hear of it. I overheard them once arguing about whether to buy a freezer cabinet. 'Our customers want frozen food,' Dad said. 'They see things advertised and if they can't get them from us, they'll go elsewhere.' 'Your father always sold fresh food,' Gran replied. 'People come here for quality, they don't want all that frozen stuff.'

Actually, she gave way in the end over the freezer. Mr. Timson, her great rival, installed one in his shop at the other end of the village and customers started making loud comments about how handy it was, being able to get frozen food in the village, and how good Mr. Timson's sausages were. That really upset her because she was proud of her sausages and she ungraciously gave Dad the money to buy the freezer. Within a couple of weeks, she was eating frozen food like the rest of us.

73. How did Janet feel when she first started her Saturday morning job?
A. She enjoyed the work that she was given.
B. She was pleased to be helping her father.
C. She worried that she was not doing it well.
D. She was only really interested in the reward.

74. What do we learn about her grandmother's office in paragraph 2?

A. It needed decorating.	B. It was untidy.
C. It had too much furniture in it.	D. It was dark.

75. In paragraph 2, **'this'** refers to ___________.

A. shopkeepers' profits	B. a thirty-five-hour week
C. Janet's request	D. the recommended wage

76. The word **'flustered'** in paragraph 2 means ___________.

A. bored	B. angered	C. confused	D. depressed.

77. Why did Janet's grandmother react angrily to her offer to fetch a pencil and paper?
A. Janet was unable to answer her question.
B. Janet had been unwilling to help her.
C. Janet had made an unhelpful suggestion.
D. Janet had answered her rudely.

78. What did Janet's father and grandmother disagree about?
A. how to keep their customers loyal to the shop
B. the type of advertising needed to attract customers
C. the type of customers they needed to attract
D. how to get new customers to come to the shop

79. What eventually persuaded Janet's grandmother to buy a freezer?
A. She found that she liked frozen food after all.
B. A new shop opening in the village had one.
C. It was suggested that her products weren't fresh.
D. She responded to pressure from her customers.

80. What impression do we get of Janet's feelings towards her grandmother?

A. She respected her fairness.	B. She doubted her judgment.
C. She disliked her manner.	D. She admired her determination.

ANSWER KEY 17

1.A	2.D	3.D	4.A	5.B	6.C	7.B	8.C	9.A	10.D
11.A	12.B	13.B	14.C	15.D	16.B	17.D	18.B	19.A	20.D
21.D	22.D	23.A	24.C	25.D	26.B	27.A	28.C	29.A	30.C
31.D	32.C	33.A	34.B	35.A	36.D	37.B	38.A	39.C	40.B
41.C	42.B	43.B	44.C	45.A	46.A	47.B	48.D	49.A	50.B
51.C	52.D	53.C	54.A	55.D	56.C	57.D	58.A	59.A	60.B
61.C	62.A	63.D	64.B	65.A	66.A	67.B	68.D	69.C	70.D
71.B	72.A	73.B	74.B	75.D	76.C	77.A	78.A	79.D	80.C

1. A. **meander** /mi'ændə(r)/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
aftermath, decorate, African → The stress is on the first syllable.
2. D. **irritate** /'ɪrɪteɪt/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
excursion, procedure, instruction → The stress is on the second syllable.
3. D. **determine** /dɪ'tɜːmɪn/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
pesticide, photoshop, handicraft → The stress is on the first syllable.
4. A. **porcelain** /'pɔːsəlɪn/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
acceptance, organic, importer → The stress is on the second syllable.
5. B. **impolite** /ˌɪmpə'laɪt/ → The stress is on the third syllable.
pilgrimage, compromise, medicine → The stress is on the first syllable.
6. C. *(as) right as rain* (idm): in excellent health or condition (rất khỏe mạnh)
7. B. *let alone* (idm): used after a statement to emphasize that because the first thing is not true or possible, the next thing cannot be true or possible either (huống chi là, huống hồ là)
8. C. *I wouldn't know* = I'm not sure → conversational grammar
9. A. *The appointment..., to be made..., will mean...* = The appointment…, which is to be made…, will mean… → reduced relative clause

10. D. *all* (pron): (followed by a relative clause, often without *that*) the only thing, everything (tất cả)
11. A. *step down* (phr v): to leave an important job or position and let sb else take your place (rút lui khỏi vị trí, từ chức)
12. B. *pull up* (phr v): (of a vehicle or its driver) to stop (dừng lại)
13. B. *extend* (v): to make sth last longer (kéo dài)
14. C. *more harm than good*: hại nhiều hơn lợi → common phrase
15. D. *They did the best they could to cope with*... = They did their best to cope with...
16. B. *only* + to-infinitive to express negative result
17. D. *boost sth* (v): to make sth increase, or become better or more successful (đẩy mạnh, làm tăng thêm)
18. B. Reported speech; *offer* (v): to say that you are willing to do sth for sb (đề nghị, tỏ ý muốn (làm việc gì cho ai))
19. A. *which* → used in non-defining relative clause to refer to a whole sentence
20. D. Subject + *wish* + subject + *could have* + past participle → to express a wish about the past
21. D. *they play more now than they did before* = ... than ever before → Comparison (parallelism)
22. D. *can't help* + gerund → *can't help doing sth* = can't prevent / stop oneself from doing sth (không thể không làm gì)
23. A. *Only when the phone woke them...did they realize* → Inversion after *only when*
24. C. *stare* (v): to look at sb / sth for a long time (nhìn chằm chằm)
25. D. *to tell (you) the truth* (idm): used when admitting sth (thú thật)
26. B. 1st conditional
27. A. *pass out* (phr v) = faint (bất tỉnh, ngất xỉu)
28. C. *there are more women...than there are men* → Comparison: parallel structure
29. A. *in compliance with sth*: đúng theo cái gì → *in compliance with the law* (đúng theo luật pháp)
30. C. *Issac Newton* → subject of both the past participle and the verb in the main clause
31. D. *cry over spilt milk* (idm): to waste time worrying about sth that has happened that you cannot do anything about
It's no use crying over spilt milk. (Chuyện đã rồi, tiếc nuối cũng chẳng ích gì.)
32. C. *beyond dispute*: không còn bàn cãi gì nữa
33. A. *used to* + infinitive → used to refer to past situations and habitual actions
34. B. *have no business doing sth* (idm): to have no right to do sth (không có quyền)

35. A. Noun clause beginning with *that* as subject of the sentence
36. D. *to sb's credit* (idm): making sb deserve praise or respect (làm cho ai xứng đáng với sự khen ngợi hoặc tôn trọng, thật đáng khen)
37. B. *baffle sb* (v): to confuse sb completely, to be too difficult or strange for sb to understand or explain (làm bối rối, lúng túng) → *We were baffled by*... (Chúng tôi hoàn toàn bối rối bởi ...)
38. A. *go wrong* (idm): sai lầm, hỏng, gặp rắc rối, trở nên xấu đi
39. C. *trigger sth (off)*: to make sth happen suddenly (gây ra)
40. B. *large* → largest (A superlative form (*largest*) must be used.)
41. C. *helps determine* → help determine (The plural verb *help* should be used in place of the singular verb *helps* to agree with the plural subject *consumers and technology*.)
42. B. *very greatly vocalist* → very great vocalist (The adjective *great* should be used in place of the adverb *greatly* to modify the noun *vocalist*.)
43. B. *when* → during (The preposition *during* should be used in place of *when* before a noun phrase (*construction of*...); the word *when* is used before clauses.)
44. C. *for him* → for his (The singular possessive form *his* should be used in place of the object pronoun *him*.)
45. A. *cause* (v): gây ra
46. A. *untidy* (adj): không gọn gàng, lôi thôi, bù xù
47. B. *unite* (v): hợp nhất
48. D. *take sth for granted*: cho là điều hiển nhiên
49. A. *Little did we realize at the time how serious the problem was.* → Inversion with initial negative adverb
50. B. *not see eye to eye with sb (on sth)* (idm): to not share the same views as sb about sth (không có cùng quan điểm với ai, không đồng ý với ai)
51. C. *Neither did she come to the party, nor did she reply to the invitation* → Inversion after *neither* and *nor*
52. D. *far from sth / from doing sth* (idm): almost the opposite of sth or of what is expected (chẳng những không)
Far from being embarrassed by her daughter's behavior, Mrs. Thomas seems to be amused by it. (Chẳng những không ngượng mà bà Thomas còn thấy thích thú với cách cư xử của con gái mình là đằng khác.)
53. C. *go on to do sth* (phr v): to do sth after completing sth else (làm cái gì sau khi đã hoàn thành một việc khác)
54. A. *give rise to sth* (idm): to cause sth to happen or exist (gây ra)
55. D. *turn against sb* (phr v): to stop being friendly towards sb (trở nên thù địch với, chống lại ai)
56. C. *lose* (v): mất, đánh mất

57. D. *expel* (v): đuổi, trục xuất

58. A. *take the place of sb / sth* (idm): to replace sb / sth (thay thế)

59. A. *draw* (v): to attract or interest sb (thu hút, lôi cuốn)

60. B. *exceed* (v): vượt qua

61. C. *central figure*: nhân vật quan trọng → collocation

62. A. *grow* (linking verb + adj): trở nên

63. D. *relish* (v) = enjoy (tận hưởng)

64. B. *show business* = showbiz (ngành kinh doanh các trò giải trí)

65. *What does this passage mainly discuss?* (Đoạn văn này chủ yếu bàn về vấn đề gì?)
A. *One aspect of early natural history* (một khía cạnh của vạn vật học buổi ban sơ)

66. *According to the passage, domestication of plants and animals probably occurred because of ______.* (Theo đoạn văn việc thuần hóa động thực vật diễn ra có lẽ là do ______.)
A. *need for more readily available food* (nhu cầu cần có sẵn lương thực)

67. *The word 'this' in the first paragraph refers to ______.* (Từ '**this**' trong đoạn thứ nhất chỉ ______.)
B. *man's domestication of plants and animals* (việc thuần hóa động thực vật của con người)

68. *The word '**blossomed**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ______.* (Từ '*blossomed*' (*phát triển*) trong đoạn 2 gần nghĩa nhất với ______.)
D. *flourished* (từ '**flourished**')

69. *The phrase 'in this respect' in paragraph 2 refers to ______.* (Cụm từ '**in this respect**' (*về khía cạnh này*) ở đoạn 2 chỉ ______.)
C. *the use of plants for drugs and medicine* (việc sử dụng thực vật để bào chế thuốc)

70. *Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?* (Có thể suy ra từ đoạn văn ý nào trong số những ý sau?)
D. *There is little relation between a cure for illness and the physical shape of a plant.* (Hầu như không có sự liên hệ nào giữa một phương thuốc chữa bệnh và hình dáng bên ngoài của một loài thực vật.)

71. *What is the purpose of the author in this passage?* (Mục đích của tác giả trong đoạn văn này là gì?)
B. *To inform* (Cung cấp thông tin)

72. *The word '**rudiments**' in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to ______.* (Từ '**rudiments**' (*nguyên lý cơ bản, khái niệm bước đầu*) trong đoạn cuối gần nghĩa nhất với ______.)
A. *beginnings* (từ '**beginnings**')

73. *How did Janet feel when she first started her Saturday morning job?* (Janet cảm thấy như thế nào khi mới bắt đầu công việc sáng thứ bảy?)
B. *She was pleased to be helping her father.* (Cô cảm thấy vui khi giúp đỡ bố.)

74. *What do we learn about her grandmother's office in paragraph 2?* (Trong đoạn 2, chúng ta được biết gì về văn phòng của bà Janet?)
B. *It was untidy.* (Nó rất lộn xộn bừa bãi.)

75. *In paragraph 2, 'this' refers to ______.* (Trong đoạn 2, từ '**this**' chỉ ______.)
D. *the recommended wage* (mức lương đề nghị)

76. *The word 'flustered' in paragraph 2 means ______.* (Nghĩa của từ '**flustered**' trong đoạn 2 là ______.)
C. *confused* (bối rối)

77. *Why did Janet's grandmother react angrily to her offer to fetch a pencil and paper?* (Tại sao bà của Janet lại tỏ ra giận dữ khi cô xin được lấy bút chì và giấy?)
A. *Janet was unable to answer her question.* (Vì Janet đã không thể trả lời câu hỏi của bà.)

78. *What did Janet's father and grandmother disagree about?* (Bố và bà của Janet đã không đồng ý với nhau về việc gì?)
A. *how to keep their customers loyal to the shop* (về việc làm thế nào để giữ khách cho cửa hàng)

79. *What eventually persuaded Janet's grandmother to buy a freezer?* (Cuối cùng điều gì đã thuyết phục bà của Janet mua tủ đông lạnh?)
D. *She responded to pressure from her customers.* (Bà phải đáp lại sức ép từ khách hàng.)

80. *What impression do we get of Janet's feelings towards her grandmother?* (Chúng ta có ấn tượng gì về tình cảm của Janet đối với bà của cô?)
C. *She disliked her manner.* (Cô ấy không thích thái độ của bà.)

TEST 18

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the following questions.

1. A. isolate B. husband C. presumption D. physically
2. A. anthropology B. enthusiasm C. thorough D. bathing
3. A. care B. fair C. nightmare D. fearful
4. A. triathlon B. righteous C. ritual D. designer
5. A. gesture B. gallant C. goodie D. gloomy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. The boss wants the report ______ and on his desk by the time he leaves tomorrow.
A. to write
B. you'll have written
C. to be written
D. you are writing

7. Extra blankets will be supplied on ______.
A. request
B. suggestion
C. asking
D. need

8. James was ______ from school for bad behavior.
A. exiled
B. dismissed
C. expelled
D. discharged

9. 'How far away is your summer home?' – 'It's roughly ______.'
A. driving of five hours
B. a five-hours drive
C. a drive for five hours
D. a five hours' drive

10. 'You are not comparing ______ with like,' said Margaret.
A. like
B. same
C. both
D. each

11. The prisoner escaped by ______ of a rope ladder.
A. means
B. method
C. use
D. way

12. I could tell that John didn't know ______ had been an accident.
A. it
B. where
C. there
D. that

13. We're expecting him to be here ______. He said he'd be home early.
A. about time
B. any minute now
C. sooner or later
D. whenever

14. 'Dreamtime', an exhibition featuring ______ Aboriginal art, is on until February 20.
A. indigenous
B. national
C. resident
D. civil

15. Virtual Reality technology is on the ______ of changing the entertainment industry for good.
A. state
B. side
C. edge
D. verge

16. 'If you didn't like the plan, why didn't you say something?' – 'I was afraid ______.'
A. so
B. of
C. to
D. that

17. The person to ______ I spoke didn't seem to know anything about the company's products.
A. that
B. whom
C. who
D. which

18. ______ we got to the station, the train had already left.
A. By the time
B. In time
C. On time
D. During the time

19. Did you know that several churches in this town ______ in the 18th century?
A. constructed
B. have constructed
C. were constructed
D. have been constructed.

20. No one appreciated his work during his lifetime, but ______ it is clear that he was a great artist.
A. in the aftermath
B. by the time
C. in retrospect
D. in this eventuality

21. He ______ his life to the skill of the surgeons.
A. owes
B. keeps
C. preserves
D. maintains

22. Although they had suffered heavy losses, the commanders refused to ______ defeat.
A. grant
B. assent
C. concede
D. acquiesce

23. She should have called yesterday, but by the time she left today she still ______ so.
A. isn't doing
B. hadn't done
C. hasn't done
D. doesn't do

24. The government spends vast sums on defense while public services are being cut ______.
A. up
B. back
C. through
D. over

25. Even ______ for inflation he thought it was a good investment.
A. considering
B. taking account
C. allowing
D. calculating

26. Would you have gone to New York with him if he ______ you?
A. were to ask
B. would ask
C. had asked
D. has asked

27. He ______ me on the nose with his right fist.
A. slapped
B. smacked
C. clapped
D. punched

28. I was really embarrassed in the supermarket yesterday. I got to the ______ and realized I'd left my money at home.
A. check-up
B. checkout
C. check off
D. check-in

29. 'How about joining us for dinner tonight?' - '______ I'd love to, I've got other plans.'
A. Although
B. Despite
C. Even if
D. Provided

30. He was holding a tiny bird in the ______ of his hand.
A. thumb
B. palm
C. shin
D. hole

31. I'll give you a lift to the station if ______ in a hurry.
A. you're
B. you were
C. you'll be
D. you'd be

32. I was amazed. I asked my father if I could borrow his car and he ______ 'Yes'!
A. spoke
B. said
C. told
D. talked

33. When direct-dial telephones achieved ______ in the 1960s, nationwide faxing became possible.
A. used widespread
B. were used widespread
C. being used widespread
D. widespread use

34. I was awfully tired. However, I made up my mind to ______ myself to the tedious task once again.
A. involve
B. absorb
C. engross
D. apply

35. Seldom does she refuse to do her friends a good _______, but on that occasion she was too busy to pay attention to other people's problems.
A. assistance B. turn C. aid D. backing

36. That's not the sort of behavior I _______ of you.
A. expect B. hope C. believe D. await

37. Willa Cather, _______ a prominent American writer, grew up in Nebraska during the early farming years.
A. who became B. became
C. she became D. it is she who became

38. _______ out of season, I would have ordered some from the fruit stand.
A. Had oranges not been B. If oranges would not have been
C. If oranges have not been D. Should oranges not have been

39. There is nothing we can do _______ than wait.
A. except B. other C. rather D. moreover

40. _______ no fault of his own, Brian was an hour late for the meeting.
A. From B. For C. By D. Through

41. 'What will you do during the winter vacation?' – 'I don't know, but it's about time _______ on something.
A. I'm deciding B. I decided C. I'll decide D. I'd decided

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

42. Cartographers cannot make an accurate map because the political situation in many areas changes $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{so}}}$ rapidly that they $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{were not able}}}$ $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{to draw}}}$ the boundaries $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{correctly}}}$.

43. The cytoskeleton of a cell provides $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{structural}}}$ support $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{also}}}$ coordinates $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{cell}}}$ division, $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{growth}}}$, and morphology.

44. The incidence $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{of which}}}$ is now $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{referred to}}}$ as cryovolcanism, or ice volcanoes, $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{is}}}$ quite high on the surface of Triton, $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{one of the}}}$ moons of Neptune.

45. $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{Desiring}}}$ to leave their own marks of identity inside the White House, most presidents' wives $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{redecorate}}}$ at least some portion of $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{its}}}$ rooms $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{as soon as arrival}}}$ there.

46. The basic $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{law}}}$ of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{division}}}$ are $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{taught}}}$ to all elementary $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{school}}}$ students.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

47. After her husband's death, Mrs. Brown spent several melancholy years alone in their apartment.
A. tired B. lonely C. brief D. sad

48. Because he swam too fast at the beginning of the race, he lost his stamina early.
A. vigor B. place C. stand D. stroke

49. He studies so zealously that he graduated from college first in his class.
A. lazily B. ardently C. happily D. dispassionately

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

50. I didn't expect the journey to the airport to take so long.
A. It didn't take long to get to the airport, which was very convenient.
B. Much to my relief, I finally arrived at the airport after a long journey.
C. I allowed much time for the journey because the distance to the airport was so long.
D. I didn't bargain for the journey to the airport taking so long.

51. The head teacher is reputed to be a reliable and dedicated person.
A. The head teacher is well known for his reliability and dedication.
B. The head teacher is held in high esteem by the students because he is a reliable and dedicated person.
C. The head teacher is not only a reliable but also a dedicated person.
D. The head teacher prides himself on being a reliable and dedicated person.

52. John never really expected the plan to be a success.
A. Contrary to John's expectation, the plan wasn't a big success.
B. John has little expectation of the plan becoming a success.
C. John would never admit the success of the plan.
D. There was no chance that John would be successful at the plan.

53. Joe doesn't like it when people treat him like a child.
A. Joe resents being treated like a child.
B. Joe resents of being treated like a child.
C. Joe resents to be treated like a child.
D. Joe resents his treating like a child.

54. Lydia's reason for going to London was that she wanted to brush up her English.
A. Lydia went to London with a view to brush up her English.

B. Not brushing up her English, Lydia had difficulty communicating when she went to London.

C. Lydia went to London so that she could improve her English.

D. Linda could hardly see any point in going to London to brush up her English.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

THOMAS COOK

Thomas Cook could be said to have invented the global tourist industry. He was born in England in 1808 and became a cabinet-maker. Then he (55) __________ on the idea of using the newly-invented railways for pleasure trips and by the summer of 1845, he was organizing commercial trips. The first was to Liverpool and (56) __________ a 60-page handbook for the journey, the (57) __________ of the modern holiday brochure.

The Paris Exhibition of 1855 (58) __________ him to create his first great tour, taking in France, Belgium and Germany. This also included a remarkable (59) __________ - Cook's first cruise, an extraordinary journey along the Rhine. Nothing like this had been available before, but it was only the beginning. Cook had invented (60) __________ tourism and now became a pioneering giant, striding across the world, traveling incessantly, researching every little detail before being absolutely confident that he could send the public to (61) __________ his steps.

Cook was not slow in thinking beyond Europe, and he turned his gaze upon Africa. The expertise he had gained with his pioneering cruise along the Rhine in 1855 (62) __________ him in good stead when it came to organizing a fantastic journey along the Nile in 1869. Few civilians had so much as (63) __________ foot in Egypt, let (64) __________ traveled along this waterway through history and the remains of a vanished civilization (65) __________ back thousands of years. Then, in 1872, Cook organized, and took part in, the first conducted world tour. The whole adventure took 222 days and the (66) __________ of travel has not been the same since.

55. A. dawned B. struck C. hit D. crossed
56. A. featured B. presented C. highlighted D. inserted
57. A. pioneer B. forerunner C. prior D. foretaste
58. A. livened B. initiated C. launched D. inspired
59. A. breakthrough B. leap C. step D. headway
60. A. common B. whole C. wide D. mass
61. A. retreat B. retrace C. resume D. retrieve
62. A. kept B. took C. stood D. made
63. A. set B. placed C. laid D. put
64. A. apart B. aside C. alone D. away
65. A. flowing B. going C. running D. passing
66. A. scene B. area C. land D. world

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

'This is the real star of the collection,' says Cynthia Lole, wide eyes shining, holding up a 12 cm-high pink plastic doll to my face. It looks much the same as the hundred or so other pink plastic dolls arranged round the walls of her tiny west London flat. But not to Cynthia. 'Look! It's a boy!' she cries. 'I was so excited when I found it.' All Cynthia's other dolls are girls. Not girls in pretty dresses with blinking eyes and lots of hair, though. She collects kewpie dolls - rubber dolls with pointed heads and round faces that have been manufactured in various countries throughout the world for nearly a century.

Over the past five years or so she has gathered together big ones and little ones, sitting-up ones and lying-down ones, crying kewpies, crawling kewpies, kewpies sucking their thumbs. There's a large 1930s kewpie, a rare black kewpie with no eyes, key-ring kewpies from Japan, a kewpie box whose head lifts off as the lid. 'They've all got slightly different expressions because they are of different ages and come from different countries,' she explains. This one's sweet, isn't she? She's Italian,' she says picking up a particularly attractive example with a cute smile and a round stomach.

In every shade of pink from strawberry ice-cream to flesh, the dolls form a six-deep guard on wall shelves in Cynthia Lole's spare bedroom. Ninety pairs of painted eyes seem to turn on you as you pass the door - they're not exactly threatening, but Cynthia says she's had business visitors drop their briefcases open-mouthed at the sight of them. The rarest examples are behind glass in the bathroom - tiny kewpies no more than four centimeters high from the 1920s. The very earliest ones were made from porcelain, but Cynthia's collection doesn't go back that far: 'It's a fun thing, so I don't want to spend big money. Most of these cost very little, although I did pay rather more for the boy.'

As with most collections, Cynthia's started with just one: a very ordinary example she bought in a local London market. 'Then I found a few more, and before I knew it, the dealers were saving them for me and people were buying me them as presents.' She had about 25 or so before she became a serious collector. 'I brought home this bright pink light from a film I'd been I working on, and when I put it on in the bedroom, all the kewpies' eyes lit up and their heads started glowing. I thought - yeah! - I'm going to have a whole shelf of them with a light behind.'

Now Cynthia hunts down kewpies wherever she goes, from local street markets and specialist doll dealers to work trips abroad, from Philadelphia to Portugal, with her job making pop videos. Quick as a flash, she can remember the origin of each: 'That one I found in New York just as I was leaving to catch a plane. There it was for only a dollar. And that dear little one in the red suit a friend found in San Francisco.'

Kewpie dolls are the most recent of Cynthia's addictions, but the flat is a monument to a lifetime of collecting. She began in her childhood, probably as a reaction against her parents, who hated having lots of unnecessary things around and would say things like: 'Why do you need another vase if you've already got one?'

In the early days it was just cardboard boxes, but she started collecting seriously when she moved to London to work and discovered the street markets. One of her interests is old advertising signs and she also collects things from the videos she has worked on - a model 1950s plane hangs from the ceiling and there is a rubber octopus on the television. 1960s pop music plays on a 1954 jukebox machine that had to be brought in through the window when Cynthia moved here six years ago – she'd got the measurements of the hall wrong and they even had to remove the window frame. 'Being such an enthusiastic collector does have its drawbacks,' she sighs. 'It's not only moving house – I've been warned I could never have a cleaner because it would take them hours just to dust and as for the dolls, they'd probably take one look and resign on the spot.'

67. What is the writer's first impression of Cynthia's dolls?

A. They are mostly girls. B. They all look very similar.

C. They have a lot of hair. D. They are very old.

68. What does the writer learn from Cynthia about kewpie dolls?

A. They were originally children's toys. B. Their faces differ in detail.

C. The best ones come from Italy. D. Older examples are often damaged.

69. How does Cynthia display most of her dolls?

A. She protects them from visitors. B. She keeps frightening ones by the door.

C. She has a glass case in her bedroom.

D. She displays them all around her flat.

70. How did Cynthia begin collecting dolls?

A. She bought a boy doll in London. B. She started with porcelain dolls.

C. She found a doll in a market. D. She was given a doll as a present.

71. When did Cynthia become a serious doll collector?

A. when she saw how the dolls looked lit up

B. when she started working on pop videos

C. when she began traveling on business

D. when she found a specialist doll dealer

72. How did Cynthia's background influence her choice of hobby?

A. Her parents gave her dolls.

B. She started collecting vases.

C. Her family discouraged collecting.

D. She was surrounded by unnecessary objects.

73. What problems do Cynthia's collections cause?

A. Moving around her flat is difficult.

B. The cleaner has threatened to resign.

C. There is not room to display everything.

D. She has problems when she moves house.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

From the open market in Leeds, Michael Marks moved to its covered market hall, which had the advantage of giving protection against the weather and of being open for trading throughout the week. Here he soon introduced an innovation which was to be of fundamental importance to the development of his business. He divided his stall into two sections, and placed all those items costing a penny in one section and all those costing more in the other, where the prices were individually marked. Above the penny section hung a board with the words: 'Don't Ask the Price. It's a Penny.'

This proved to be one of the most successful advertising slogans ever invented. It was not only striking and simple and easily understood; it also answered a genuine popular need. Michael Marks's customers came from the working-class, then largely illiterate, and were keen to satisfy their domestic needs at a low price; the combination of open display, easy inspection, and a fixed price made shopping easy and convenient for them. 'Don't Ask the Price. It's a Penny' quickly proved so popular that Michael Marks adopted the principle of the fixed price on all his stalls and from that moment on sold nothing that cost more than a penny.

The success of this new way of selling was extremely important for the development of the business. It proved not only to be convenient to the customer, it was also extremely convenient to the stall owner. Michael Marks never kept any accounts, and conducted his business operation by mental arithmetic; adopting a single fixed price of a penny made his calculations much simpler. This element of operational simplicity was to become a central feature of the business. It was, in fact, a revolution: Michael Marks had discovered and put into practice two simple ideas - self-selection and self-service - which were to become **cardinal** principles in selling in the second half of the twentieth century.

In shops at this time, which were often small and dark, it was still usual to keep goods in drawers under the counter or on shelves behind it. You had to ask for everything before you even saw if it was there. However, many people are shy of going into shops; sometimes they even avoid it, in case they show their ignorance, or for fear that shopkeepers, or shop assistants, might look down on them or exploit them. This did not happen when people came to shop with Michael Marks. They could walk around Michael's penny bazaar without being pushed to buy. They were at ease.

The adoption of fixed prices had also another far-reaching effect. It meant that Michael Marks had to search for as wide a variety of goods as possible, and of as high a quality as possible, that could be sold for a penny; as a result he had to accept that the profit on each item would be low, and make up for **this** by selling as many items as possible.

74. According to the text

A. the open air market was not a successful place

B. the open air market was not open every day

C. more people came to the open air market

D. selling at a fixed price was only possible indoors

75. What was the reason for Marks's success?

A. His goods were much better than anyone else's.

B. He was never rude to customers.

C. He made all his calculations in his head.

D. He made shopping easy.

76. Michael Marks is portrayed as a man who ___________

A. was very bad at doing arithmetic

B. revolutionized selling methods

C. didn't understand working-class people

D. read a lot about business methods

77. According to the text, why did some people not like buying in shops?

A. Prices were often too high in shops.

B. They didn't like discussing what they would buy.

C. They didn't feel at ease with the shop assistants.

D. In the market they could buy a greater range of goods.

78. The word '**cardinal**' in paragraph 3 means ___________

A. important B. religious C. impressive D. urgent

79. The word '**this**' in the last paragraph refers to ___________

A. the low profits for each item B. the need for high-quality goods

C. the need for low-price items D. selling as many items as possible

80. Where is this text from?

A. A training manual for shop assistants.

B. An advertisement for Marks and Spencer's products.

C. A book about the history of Leeds.

D. A book about business methods.

ANSWER KEY 18

1.A	2.D	3.D	4.C	5.A	6.C	7.A	8.C	9.D	10.A
11.A	12.C	13.B	14.A	15.D	16.C	17.B	18.A	19.C	20.C
21.A	22.C	23.B	24.B	25.C	26.C	27.D	28.B	29.A	30.B
31.A	32.B	33.D	34.D	35.B	36.A	37.A	38.A	39.B	40.D
41.B	42.B	43.B	44.A	45.D	46.A	47.D	48.A	49.B	50.D
51.A	52.B	53.A	54.C	55.C	56.A	57.B	58.D	59.A	60.D
61.B	62.C	63.A	64.C	65.B	66.D	67.B	68.B	69.D	70.C
71.A	72.C	73.D	74.B	75.D	76.B	77.C	78.A	79.A	80.D

1. A. **isolate** /'aɪsəleɪt/ → /s/
   husband, presumption, physically → /z/
2. D. **bathing** /'beɪðɪŋ/ → /ð/
   anthropology, enthusiasm, thorough → /θ/
3. D. **fearful** /'fɪəfl/ → /ɪə/
   care, fair, nightmare → /eə(r)/
4. C. **ritual** /'rɪtʃuəl/ → /ɪ/
   triathlon, righteous, designer → /aɪ/
5. A. **gesture** /'dʒestʃə(r)/ → /dʒ/
   gallant, goodie, gloomy → /g/
6. C. *want sth to be done* → passive infinitive with *want*
7. A. *on request*: khi có yêu cầu
8. C. *expel sb (from sth)* (v): to ofically make sb leave a school or an organization (đuổi, trục xuất)
9. D. *a five hours' drive* = a five-hour drive = a drive of five hours → possessive noun phrase as adjective
10. A. *You are not comparing like with like*. (Bạn đang không so sánh những cái cùng loại.)
11. A. *by means of sth* (idm): with the help of sth (bằng cách)
12. C. *there + be* + subject to talk about the existence of something.
    ... *John didn't know there had been an accident* = John didn't know **that** there had been an accident → noun clause beginning with *that* as object of the verb *know*. The word *that* has no meaning in itself. It simply marks the beginning of the clause and can be omitted.
13. B. *any minute now* = very soon, shortly (ngay bây giờ)
14. A. *indigenous* (adj) = native (bản xứ, bản địa)
15. D. *on the verge of sth / of doing sth* (idm): very near to the moment when sb

16. C. *I was afraid to* = I was afraid to say something. → short form
17. B. *to whom* → preposition *to* comes at the beginning of the relative clause, before relative pronoun *whom*
    A preposition cannot be put before *that* or *who*.
18. A. *by the time* → time expression (*By the time one event occurred, another had occurred before it*)
19. C. *several churches in this town were constructed* → Passive voice
20. C. *in retrospect* (idm): thinking about a past event or situation, often with a different opinion of it from the one you had at the time (ngẫm lại, nghĩ lại)
21. A. *owe sth to sb / sth* (v): chịu ơn ai / cái gì về cái gì
22. C. *concede defeat*: to admit that you have lost a game, an election, etc (thừa nhận thua, thất bại)
23. B. *hadn't done* → Context requires past perfect (for something done / not done before a later event in the past)
24. B. *cut sth ↔ back* (phr v): to reduce sth (cắt giảm)
25. C. *allow for sb / sth* (phr v): to consider or include sb / sth when calculating sth (tính đến)
26. C. 3rd conditional: *If* + past perfect, *would have* + past participle
27. D. *punch* (v): to hit sb / sth hard with your fist (đấm)
28. B. *checkout* (n): the place where you pay for the things that you are buying in a supermarket (quầy thu tiền)
29. A. *although* (conj): used to contrast ideas in the same sentence → clause of concession
30. B. *palm* (n): lòng bàn tay
31. A. 1st conditional
32. B. *say* + speech
33. D. *achieve sth* (v): đạt được, giành được
34. D. *apply yourself to sth / to doing sth*: chăm chú, chuyên tâm
35. B. *do sb a good turn* (idm): to do sth that helps sb (giúp đỡ ai)
36. A. *expect sth of sb / sth* (v): to think or believe that sth will happen or that sb will do sth (mong chờ, trông đợi điều gì ở ai / cái gì)
37. A. *who became a prominent American writer* → non-defining relative clause
38. A. Inverted 3rd conditional: *if* is omitted and the subject and verb are inverted
39. B. *other than* (idm) = except (ngoại trừ)
40. D. *through no fault of your own*: không phải lỗi của ai → common phrase
41. B. *it's about time* + Past simple → used when the speaker wants something to happen or be done now. It implies that it is a little late and that the action should have been done already.

42. B. *were not able* → are not able (*Are not able* should be used to agree in tense meaning with the other verbs in the sentence, *cannot make* and *changes*.)
43. B. *also* → and (The conjunction *and* should be used in place of the adverb *also*.)
44. A. *of which* → of what (The noun clause marker *what* is needed to start the noun clause that is the object of the preposition *of*.)
45. D. *as soon as arrival* → as soon as they arrive (Adverbial clause of time: A subject and verb should follow *as soon as*.)
46. A. *law* → laws (The plural subject *laws* is needed.)
47. D. *melancholy* (adj): very sad or making you feel sadness (buồn bã, u sầu)
48. A. *vigor* (n): sức mạnh thể chất, sự cường tráng, sự mạnh mẽ
49. B. *ardently* (adv): hăng hái, sôi nổi
50. D. *bargain for sth* (phr v): (usually in negative sentences) to expect sth to happen and be prepared for it (dự tính)
51. A. *well known* (adj) = famous (nổi tiếng)
52. B. *expectation of sth* (n): sự mong đợi, trông mong
53. A. *resent sth / sb, resent doing sth / sb doing sth* (v): to feel bitter or angry about sth, especially because you feel it is unfair (bực tức, phẫn nộ, không bằng lòng)
54. C. *so that* + clause to express purpose
55. C. *hit on sth* (phr v): to think of a good idea suddenly or by chance (chợt nghĩ ra)
56. A. *feature sth* (v): to include a particular thing as a special feature (có nét đặc biệt)
57. B. *forerunner* (n): tiền thân, nguyên mẫu đầu tiên
58. D. *inspire* (v): truyền cảm hứng
59. A. *breakthrough* (n): bước đột phá
60. D. *mass tourism*: du lịch đại chúng
61. B. *retrace* (v): to make the same trip that sb else has made in the past (đi lại theo hành trình của ai)
62. C. *stand sb in good stead* (idm): to be useful or helpful to sb when needed (có ích cho ai lúc cần)
63. A. *set foot in sth* (idm): to enter or visit a place (đặt chân đến)
64. C. *let alone* (idm): used after a statement to emphasize that because the first thing is not true or possible, the next thing cannot be true or possible either (huống chi là, huống hồ là)
65. B. *go back* (phr v): to have existed since or for a particular time (đã có từ)
66. D. *world* (n): the people or things belonging to a particular group or connected with a particular interest, job, etc (thế giới, giới)
    world of travel (thế giới du lịch)

67. *What is the writer's first impression of Cynthia's dolls?* (Tác giả có ấn tượng đầu tiên gì về những con búp bê của Cynthia?)
B. *They all look very similar*. (Tất cả chúng trông rất giống nhau.)

68. *What does the writer learn from Cynthia about kewpie dolls?* (Tác giả tìm hiểu được điều gì từ Cynthia về những con búp bê Kiu-pi?)
B. *Their faces differ in detail*. (Khuôn mặt chúng có điểm khác nhau.)

69. *How does Cynthia display most of her dolls?* (Cynthia trưng bày phần lớn những con búp bê của cô như thế nào?)
D. *She displays them all around her flat*. (Cô trưng bày chúng khắp căn phòng của mình.)

70. *How did Cynthia begin collecting dolls?* (Cynthia đã bắt đầu sưu tầm búp bê như thế nào?)
C. *She found a doll in a market*. (Cô ấy tìm thấy một con búp bê ở chợ.)

71. *When did Cynthia become a serious doll collector?* (Cynthia đã trở thành người sưu tập búp bê thực sự từ khi nào?)
A. *when she saw how the dolls looked lit up* (khi cô nhìn thấy chúng bừng sáng lên như thế nào)

72. *How did Cynthia's background influence her choice of hobby?* (Hoàn cảnh của Cynthia đã ảnh hưởng đến sự lựa chọn sở thích của cô như thế nào?)
C. *Her family discouraged collecting*. (Gia đình cô ngăn cản việc sưu tập.)

73. *What problems do Cynthia's collections cause?* (Các bộ sưu tập của Cynthia gây ra những rắc rối gì?)
D. *She has problems when she moves house*. (Cô gặp phiền toái khi chuyển nhà.)

74. *According to the text* ________. (Theo đoạn văn ________.)
B. *the open air market was not open every day*. (chợ ngoài trời không bán hàng ngày)

75. *What was the reason for Marks's success?* (Lý do thành công của Marks là gì?)
D. *He made shopping easy*. (Ông khiến việc mua hàng trở nên dễ dàng.)

76. *Michael Marks is portrayed as a man who* ________. (Michael Marks được miêu tả như một người ________.)
B. *revolutionized selling methods* (đã cách mạng hóa các phương pháp bán hàng)

77. *According to the text, why did some people not like buying in shops?* (Theo đoạn văn, tại sao một số người không thích mua hàng trong các cửa hiệu?)
C. *They didn't feel at ease with the shop assistants*. (Họ không cảm thấy thoải mái với người bán hàng.)

78. *The word 'cardinal' in paragraph 3 means* ________. (Từ '**cardinal**' trong đoạn 3 có nghĩa là ________.)
A. *important* (quan trọng)

79. *The word 'this' in the last paragraph refers to* ________. (Từ '**this**' trong đoạn cuối chỉ ________.)
A. *the low profits for each item* (mức lãi thấp từ mỗi món hàng)

80. *Where is this text from?* (Đoạn văn này trích từ đâu?)
D. *A book about business methods*. (Một quyển sách về phương pháp kinh doanh.)

TEST 19

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. optimistic B. pedestrian C. philanthropy D. majority
2. A. orchestra B. maintenance C. consultant D. novelty
3. A. construction B. surveillance C. gymnastics D. tolerance
4. A. foreigner B. pinnacle C. forestry D. terrific
5. A. manageable B. performance C.delicious D.advantage

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. I've been meaning to ____________ repairing that fence for ages.
A. get round to B. get out of C. get up to D. get on to

7. The government decided to ____________ down on income tax evasion.
A. press B. crack C. push D. snap

8. 'I don't believe you! You're having me ____________!' said Jack.
A. out B. on C. over D. up

9. She's hoping ____________ from him by the end of the week.
A. she would hear B. that she heard C. to hear D. to hearing

10. Don't smoke in my room, ____________?
A. do you B. will you C. can you D. may you

11. The latest opinion ____________ has predicted a new government by next spring.
A. ballot B. count C. vote D. poll

12. From what I know, Tom's been working here longer than ____________.
A. is Mike working B. Mike does
C. Mike has D. Mike's working

13. Brian has done the most ____________ jobs from clearing rubbish to washing up.
A. spiritual B. intellectual C. menial D. creative

14. I regret ____________ all that money. I've got none left.
A. spending B. to spend C. being spent D. to be spent

15. The trip started disastrously. He forgot his ticket, ____________ his passport as well.
A. not to mention B. as much as C. as long as D. not only

16. He looked like an Englishman, but his foreign accent gave him ___ ___.
A. in B. away C. up D. over

17. Even the most ____________ drivers feel an urge to break the speed limit occasionally.
A. lawful B. legitimate C. law-abiding D. judicial

18. 'Alice is moving to her new apartment next Saturday.' – 'I'll be glad to help her ____________ need some help.'
A. if she B. if she will C. should she D. if she might

19. While politicians argue about nuclear weapons, ordinary people are simply concerned ____________ staying alive.
A. of B. with C. at D. in

20. I turned down his offer to stay as I did not wish to ____________ upon his family.
A. interfere B. disturb C. invade D. impose

21. 'What are his plans for after graduation?' - 'He's got a summer job, but ____________ he has no idea.'
A. beyond that B. until later C. since that time D. by then

22. When I said I liked my mother's new hat, it was a ____________ I didn't want to upset her.
A. good lie B. kind lie C. white lie D. black lie

23. The shuttle, ____________ reusable spacecraft, lifts off like a rocket and lands like an airplane.
A. it is a B. a C. which, as a D. is a

24. When I asked her if she knew where my watch was, she just ____________ her shoulders and said she had no idea.
A. lifted B. moved C. hunched D. shrugged

25. I've only seen a ghost once, but it really made my hair ____________.
A. stand up B. stand on end C. lift up D. turn to grey

26. I could have changed my flight if ____________ you were too busy to meet me at the airport.
A. I knew B. I know C. I'd known D. I'd have known

27. ____________ few species that live on the ground, most monkeys live in trees.
A. There are B. A C. All but D. Except for a

28. Blood in vessels just under the nasal lining ____________ up its heat to warm the air.
A. gives B. it gives C. giving D. is given

29. Before we set out on the excursion, we were ____________ with sandwiches and some hot tea in a thermos flask by the owners of the hostel.
A. distributed B. provided C. granted D. assigned

30. Let's not buy anything from this man. I've lost my ____________ in him since he mentioned something about an illegal passport.
A. certainty B. assurance C. confidence D. respect

31. It's amazing how much the Smith twins resemble ____________.
A. to the other one B. each other
C. one to the other D. one other

32. Only those who have scored more than a hundred points will be ________ a prize.
A. attributed B. supplied C. devised D. awarded

33. The hijackers have demanded a ____________ to be paid for releasing the civilian hostages from the plane.
A. currency B. revenue C. deposit D. ransom

34. The two sisters, both ____________ are doctors, are working at different hospitals.
A. they B. who C. of them D. of whom

35. Over the centuries the feet of many visitors have ____________ the steps to the castle.
A. worn off B. worn through C. worn away D. worn in

36. Everyone on the trip was ____________ on getting as much out of it as possible.
A. determined B. intent C. willing D. inclined

37. They attempted to ____________ the painting to its original condition.
A. restore B. renovate C. repair D. refurbish

38. The defenders ____________ the enemy until reinforcements arrived.
A. held off B. held out C. held away D. held down

39. As he read the text aloud, the newscaster ____________ over the words.
A. slipped B. twisted C. fell D. stumbled

40. 'Why did you work so late last night?' - 'I ____________. The boss said he'd fire me if I didn't.'
A. should have B. had to have C. must have D. had to

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

41. The first $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{recorded}}}$ use of natural gas $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{to light}}}$ street lamps $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{it was}}}$ in $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{the}}}$ town of Frederick, New York, in 1825.

42. Alligators are $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{about}}}$ the same color $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{than}}}$ crocodiles, although the adults $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{may be}}}$ slightly darker with broader heads and $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{blunter}}}$ noses.

43. The sounds of speaking (A) language do (B) not always (C) match up with the symbols of (D) written language.

44. General speaking, (A) proteins that come from animal (B) sources are complete whereas those that (C) come from other (D) sources are incomplete proteins.

45. A (A) Geiger counter is an electronic (B) instrument is used (C) to measure the presence and intensity (D) of radiation.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

46. His physical condition was no impediment to his career as a violinist.
A. help B. impatience C. hindrance D. impossibility

47. Chicago became notorious for crime and corruption during the days of Prohibition.
A. disrupted B. evil C. known D. criminal

48. Physical infirmity often makes people querulous and hard to live with.
A. fretful B. weak C. indignant D. poor

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

49. There is no way of escaping from the fact that we will have to work faster in order to finish the project on time.
A. If you are in any doubt as to whether we will finish the project on time, work faster.
B. Even if we work faster, we can hardly finish the project on time
C. Despite working faster, we stand no chance of finishing the project on time.
D. It is quite obvious that we will have to work faster to finish the project on time.

50. Bob insisted on paying for our plane tickets.
A. Bob paid for our plane tickets although they were expensive.
B. Bob was such a generous man that he offered to pay for our plane tickets.
C. Bob was determined to pay for our plane tickets.
D. Bob hesitated before paying for our plane tickets.

51. I'd prefer it if you sat at the back of the room.
A. You must have sat at the back of the room because I didn't see you at all.
B. I'd rather you sat at the back of the room.
C. You'll have no choice but to sit at the back of the room.
D. I would like you to have sat at the back of the room.

52. Not until two weeks had passed did the letter arrive.
A. Two weeks passed before the letter arrived.
B. We were very happy when the letter finally arrived after two weeks.
C. In our opinion, two weeks was more than enough to deliver the letter.
D. The letter arrived two weeks ago, which was too late.

53. She was so popular that everyone voted for her.
A. She was at an advantage given that everyone voted for her.
B. Such was her popularity that everyone voted for her.
C. Everyone voted for her and she suddenly became very famous.
D. She took advantage of her popularity in the presidential election.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

HIGH NOTES OF THE SINGING NEANDERTHALS

Neanderthals have been misunderstood. The early humanoids traditionally characterized as ape-like brutes were deeply emotional beings with high-pitched voices. They may (54) ____________ have sung to each other. This new image has (55) ____________ from two studies of the vocal apparatus and anatomy of the creatures that (56) ____________ Europe between 200,000 and 35,000 years ago.

The research shows that Neanderthal voices might (57) ____________, have produced loud, womanly and highly melodic sounds - not the roars and grunts previously (58) ____________ by most researchers. Stephen Mithen, Professor of Archaeology and author of one of the studies, said: 'What is emerging is a (59) ____________ of an intelligent and emotionally complex creature whose most likely (60) ____________ of communication would have been part language and part song.'

Mithen's work (61) ____________ with the first detailed study of a reconstructed Neanderthal skeleton. Anthropologists brought together bones and casts from several (62) ____________ to re-create the creature. The creature that emerges would have (63) ____________ markedly from humans. Neanderthals seem to have had an extremely powerful (64) ____________ and no waist. Professor Trenton Holliday believes they must have evolved their stocky body shapes to (65) ____________ heat when ice covered the world.

54. A. further B. just C. even D. so
55. A. revealed B. resulted C. concluded D. happened
56. A. resided B. dwelt C. filled D. occupied
57. A. likely B. truly C. well D. quite
58. A. judged B. assumed C. considered D. taken
59. A. picture B. sight C. spectacle D. design
60. A. sort B. practice C. approach D. form
61. A. coincides B. co-operates C. relates D. occurs
62. A. grounds B. sites C. plots D. patches

63. A. differed B. distinguished C. compared D. contrasted
64. A. assembly B. formation C. build D. scheme
65. A. protect B. retain C. restrict D. stock

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Scientists do not yet thoroughly understand just how the body of an individual becomes sensitive to a substance that is harmless or even wholesome for the average person. Milk, wheat, and egg, for example, rank among the most healthful and widely used foods. Yet these foods can cause persons sensitive to them to suffer greatly. At first, the body of the individual is not harmed by coming into contact with the substance. After a varying interval of time, usually longer than a few weeks, the body becomes sensitive to it, and an allergy has begun to develop.

Sometimes it's hard to figure out if you have a food allergy, since it can show up so many different ways. Your **symptoms** could be caused by many other problems. You may have rashes, hives, joint pains mimicking arthritis, headaches, irritability, or depression. The most common food allergies are to milk, eggs, seafood, wheat, nuts, seeds, chocolate, oranges, and tomatoes. Many of these allergies will not develop if these foods are not fed to an infant until her or his intestines mature at around seven months. Breast milk also tends to be protective. Migraines can be set off by foods containing tyramine, phenathylamine, monosodium glutamate, or sodium nitrate. Common foods which contain these are chocolate, aged cheeses, sour cream, red wine, pickled herring, chicken livers, avocados, ripe bananas, cured meats, many Oriental and prepared foods (read the labels!). Some people have been successful in treating their migraines with supplements of B-vitamins, particularly B6 and niacin. Children who are **hyperactive** may benefit from eliminating food additives, especially colorings, and foods high in salicylates from their diets. A few of these are almonds, green peppers, peaches, tea, grapes. This is the diet made popular by Benjamin Feingold, who has written the book *Why your Child is Hyperactive*. Other researchers have had mixed results when testing whether the diet is effective.

66. The topic of this passage is ______.
A. reactions to foods B. food and nutrition
C. infants and allergies D. a good diet

67. According to the passage, the difficulty in diagnosing allergies to foods is due to ______.
A. the vast number of different foods we eat
B. lack of a proper treatment plan
C. the similarity of symptoms of the allergy to other problems
D. the use of prepared formula to feed babies

68. The word '**symptoms**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ______.
A. indications B. diet C. diagnosis D. prescriptions

69. What can be inferred about babies from this passage?
A. They can eat almost anything.
B. They should have a carefully restricted diet as infants.
C. They gain little benefit from being breast fed.
D. They may become hyperactive if fed solid food too early.

70. The word '**hyperactive**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ______.
A. overly active B. unusually low activity
C. excited D. inquisitive

71. The author states that the reason that infants need to avoid certain foods related to allergies has to do with the infant's ______.
A. lack of teeth B. poor metabolism
C. underdeveloped intestinal tract D. inability to swallow solid foods

72. Which of the following was a suggested treatment for migraines in the passage?
A. Eating more ripe bananas
B. Avoiding all Oriental foods
C. Getting plenty of sodium nitrate
D. Using Vitamin B in addition to a good diet

73. According to the article the Feingold diet is not ______.
A. verified by researchers as being consistently effective
B. available in book form
C. beneficial for hyperactive children
D. designed to eliminate foods containing certain food additives

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

It had been a long, hard, wonderful day. The two of us had walked from the sea's edge through the length of a beautiful valley, climbed a superb mountain, traversed its narrow, rocky ridge, and now stood on its final peak, tired, happy and looking for the perfect camp site.

The experienced backpacker has a natural feeling for such things, and our eyes were drawn to a small blue circle on the map, like an eye winking at us. We could not see it from where we were, but we followed our judgment and descended steeply until it came into view.

We were right. It was a calm pool, with flat grass beside it. Gently taking our packs off, we made the first of many cups of tea before putting up our tent. Later that evening, over another cup of tea and after a good meal, we sat outside the tent watching the sun set over a glittering sea dotted with islands, towards one of which a ferry was slowly moving. It is not always so perfect, of course. On another trip, with a different companion, a thoroughly wet day had ended at a lonely farm. Depressed at the thought of camping, we had knocked and asked if we could use a barn as a shelter.

Backpacking could be defined as the art of comfortable, self-sufficient travel on foot. Everything you need is in the pack on your back, and you become **emotionally as well as physically attached** to it. I once left my pack hidden in some rocks while I made a long trip to a peak I particularly wanted to climb. I was away for nearly three hours and ended up running the last stretch in fear that my precious pack would not be there. It was, of course.

The speed at which the backpacker travels makes this the perfect way to see any country. You experience the landscape as a slow unfolding scene, almost in the way it was made; and you find time to stop and talk to people you meet. I've learned much local history from simply chatting to people met while walking through an area. At the end of a trip, whether three days or three weeks, there's a good feeling of achievement, of having got somewhere under your own power.

After years of going out walking just for the day, many people start backpacking simply through wanting to stay out rather than cut short a trip.

In Britain, the backpacker is necessarily restricted and directed to a degree. There are no areas completely untouched by humans, though we do have fine wild country. In the north-west of Scotland, I have managed to walk for three days without crossing a road or passing an inhabited house. In the lowlands, your overnight steps may have to be on recognized camp sites. In upland country, you have the priceless gift of choosing where to camp. Even here, many factors come into play, and I shan't easily forget a night camped on a ski run surrounded by fences: we were simply too tired to go any further.

There is one important rule the good backpacker should follow: respect the land and its people - as the Americans say, 'take only photographs (one might add memories), leave only footprints'.

With good equipment, you can survive just about anything the weather can throw at you - and modern equipment is very good indeed. Of course, you need to know how to use it - go to a specialist outdoor shop for good advice. In particular, you need to be confident in map reading.

As with any other sport, start gently and locally, improve your skills and gradually widen your horizons. Britain is only crowded in patches and there is still plenty of space for the backpacker wanting to be alone.

74. The writer and his companion knew there was a pool because

A. they had seen it earlier in the day

B. they had been told about it

C. they could see it on the map

D. they could see it from the top of the mountain

75. What does '**it**' refer to in paragraph 2?

A. the pool B. the mountain C. the camp site D. the map

76. How did they feel at the end of the day?

A. They wished they could have found a farm.

B. They were delighted with the spot they'd found.

C. They were anxious about the weather to come.

D. They were too tired to put up their tent.

77. What does the writer mean by being '**emotionally as well as physically attached**' to his backpack (paragraph 4)?

A. He might die on the mountains without it.

B. It is not a good idea to leave it anywhere.

C. He walks better when he is wearing it.

D. It is more than just a practical aid.

78. According to the writer, the main advantage of backpacking is that you can

A. find out how the landscape was made

B. gain an understanding of the area you walk through

C. make new friends while walking

D. get fitter as you walk

79. What advice does the writer give about backpacking?

A. You should take lots of photographs to remind you of your trip.

B. You should avoid spending too much on equipment.

C. You should first walk in an area you are familiar with.

D. You should only go out in suitable weather.

80. What difference between backpacking and walking does the writer mention?

A. Backpackers travel in pairs or groups.

B. Backpackers never sleep indoors.

C. Backpackers' routes are carefully planned.

D. Backpackers' walks last longer than a day.

ANSWER KEY 19

1.A	2.C	3.D	4.D	5.A	6.A	7.B	8.B	9.C	10.B
11.D	12.C	13.C	14.A	15.A	16.B	17.C	18.C	19.B	20.D
21.A	22.C	23.B	24.D	25.B	26.C	27.D	28.A	29.B	30.C
31.B	32.D	33.D	34.D	35.C	36.B	37.A	38.A	39.D	40.D
41.C	42.B	43.A	44.A	45.C	46.C	47.C	48.A	49.D	50.C
51.B	52.A	53.B	54.C	55.B	56.D	57.C	58.B	59.A	60.D
61.A	62.B	63.A	64.C	65.B	66.A	67.C	68.A	69.B	70.A
71.C	72.D	73.A	74.C	75.A	76.B	77.D	78.B	79.C	80.D

1. A. **optimistic** /ˌɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/ → The stress is on the third syllable.
   pedestrian, philanthropy, majority → The stress is on the second syllable.
2. C. **consultant** /kən'sʌltənt/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
   orchestra, maintenance, novelty → The stress is on the first syllable.
3. D. **tolerance** /'tɒlərəns/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
   construction, surveillance, gymnastics → The stress is on the second syllable.
4. D. **terrific** /tə'rɪfɪk/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
   foreigner, pinnacle, forestry → The stress is on the first syllable.
5. A. **manageable** /'mænɪdʒəbl/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
   performance, delicious, advantage → The stress is on the second syllable.
6. A. *get round to sth* (phr v): to find the time to do sth (sắp xếp thời gian để làm việc gì)
7. B. *crack down (on sb / sth)* (phr v): to try harder to prevent an illegal activity and deal more severely with those who are caught doing it (đàn áp thẳng tay)
8. B. *have sb on* (phr v): to try to make sb believe sth that is not true, usually as a joke (làm ai tin điều gì đó không đúng như là một trò đùa, đùa ai)
   I don't believe you! You're having me on! ('Tôi không tin anh. Anh đang đùa tôi.')
9. C. *hope* + to-infinitive
10. B. Question tag: *will you* is used after a negative imperative.
    Don't smoke in my room, will you?
11. D. *opinion poll* (n): cuộc thăm dò ý kiến
12. C. *Tom's been working here longer than Mike has.* → Comparison: parallel structure
13. C. *menial* (adj): (of work) not skilled or important, and often boring or badly paid ((chỉ công việc) thấp kém)
14. A. *regret* + gerund: to feel sorry about sth you have done (hối tiếc vì đã làm gì)
15. A. *not to mention* (idm): used to introduce extra information and emphasize what you are saying (chưa tính, chưa kể đến)
16. B. *give sth / sb away* (phr v): to make known sth that sb wants to keep secret (để lộ)
17. C. *law-abiding* (adj): obeying and respecting the law (tôn trọng luật pháp)
18. C. *should she need some help* = if she should need some help → inverted 1st conditional
19. B. *concerned with sth* (adj): interested in sth (quan tâm đến việc gì)
20. D. *impose on / upon sb / sth* (v): to expect sb to do sth for you or to spend time with you, when it may not be convenient for them (lạm dụng, lợi dụng, làm phiền)
21. A. *beyond that* = after that (sau đó) → time expression

22. C. *white lie* (n): a harmless or small lie, especially one that you tell to avoid hurting sb (lời nói dối vô hại)
23. B. *a reusable spacecraft* → noun phrase in apposition to *the shuttle*
24. D. *shrug sb's shoulders* (v): nhún vai
25. B. *make sb's hair stand on end* (idm): to shock or frighten sb (làm ai hoảng sợ, làm ai sợ dựng tóc gáy)
26. C. 3rd conditional
27. D. *except for* (prep): used before you mention the only thing or person about which a statement is not true; = apart from (ngoại trừ)
28. A. *gives* → Context requires simple present verb
29. B. *provide sb with sth* (v): to give sth to sb or make it available for them to use (cung cấp)
30. C. *lose confidence*: mất lòng tin → common phrase
31. B. *each other* = one another → reciprocal pronoun used as the object of verb
32. D. *award (sb) sth* (v): thưởng, tặng
    award a prize: tặng giải thưởng
33. D. *ransom* (n): money that is paid to sb so that they will set free a person who is being kept as a prisoner by them (tiền chuộc)
34. D. *both of whom are doctors* → quantifier + relative clause
35. C. *wear sth ↔ away* (phr v): to become, or make sth become, gradually thinner or smoother by continuously using ro rubbing it ((làm) mòn nhẵn)
36. B. *intent on / upon sth* (adj): giving all your attention to sth (mải mê, chăm chú)
37. A. *restore sth to sth* (v): to bring sth back to a former condition (sửa chữa lại, phục hồi lại)
38. A. *hold sb off* (phr v): to stop sb defeating you (chống lại)
39. D. *stumble over sth* (v): to make a mistake or mistakes and stop while you are speaking or reading to sb (nói vấp, đọc vấp váp)
40. D. *had to (do sth)* → modal: past necessity
41. C. *it was* → was (The pronoun *it* is an unnecessary repetition of the subject and should be omitted.)
42. B. *than* → as (*The same* is used with a quality noun such as *color* followed by *as* in comparisons.)
43. A. *speaking* → spoken (A passive participial adjective (*spoken*) is needed.)
44. A. *General speaking* → Generally speaking (*Genrally speaking* (idm): used to show that what you are saying is true in a general way (Nói chung…))
45. C. *is used* → used (The full passive verb *is used* should be replaced by a past participle (*used*).)
46. C. *hindrance* (n): vật gây trở ngại, sự cản trở
47. C. *notorious* (adj): khét tiếng, có tiếng xấu

48. A. *fretful* (adj): bực bội, khó chịu

49. D. *It's quite obvious that*…: Rõ ràng là…

50. C. *be determined to do sth*: not willing to let anything prevent you from doing what you have decided to do (quyết tâm làm việc gì)

51. B. *would rather* + subject + past simple → to say that one person would prefer someone else to do sth

52. A. *Two weeks passed before the letter arrived.* → closest in meaning to the sentence given

53. B. *Such was her popularity that everyone voted for her.* → Inversion after *such*; *such* used with *be* means *so great*

54. C. *even* (adv): used to emphasize sth unexpected or surprising (thậm chí)

55. B. *result from sth* (v): to happen because of sth else that happened first (do, xảy ra như là kết quả của)

56. D. *occupy* (v): cư ngụ, chiếm cứ

57. C. *might well*: used for saying that sth is likely to happen or is likely to be true (rất có thể, rất có khả năng) → common phrase

58. B. *assume* (v): to think or accept that sth is true but without having proof of it (cho rằng, giả định)

59. A. *picture* (n): hình ảnh, chân dung

60. D. *form of communication*: hình thức giao tiếp

61. A. *coincide with sth* (v): (of ideas, opinions, etc.) to be the same or very similar (trùng với)

62. B. *site* (n): vị trí, địa điểm

63. A. *differ from* (v): to be different from (khác với)

64. C. *build* (n): the shape and size of the human body (khổ người, tầm vóc)

65. B. *retain* (v): giữ lại

66. *The topic of this passage is ______.* (Chủ đề của đoạn văn này là ______.)
A. *reactions to foods* (dị ứng thực phẩm)

67. *According to the passage, the difficulty in diagnosing allergies to foods is due to ______.* (Theo đoạn văn, khó khăn trong việc chẩn đoán dị ứng thực phẩm là do ______.)
C. *the similarity of symptoms of the allergy to other problems* (các triệu chứng dị ứng giống tương tự những vấn đề sức khỏe khác)

68. *The word* ***'symptoms'*** *in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ______.* (Từ **'symptoms'** (*triệu chứng*) trong đoạn 2 có nghĩa gần nhất với ______.)
A. *indications* (từ **'indications'**)

69. *What can be inferred about babies from this passage?* (Có thể suy ra điều gì về trẻ em từ đoạn văn này?)
B. *They should have a carefully restricted diet as infants.* (Các em nên có một chế độ ăn uống được hạn chế cẩn thận lúc còn nhỏ.)

70. *The word* ***'hyperactive'*** *in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ______.* (Từ **'hyperactive'** (*hiếu động thái quá*) trong đoạn 2 có nghĩa gần nhất với ______.)
A. *overly active* (cụm từ **'overly active'**)

71. *The author states that the reason that infants need to avoid certain foods related to allergies has to do with the infant's ______.* (Tác giả cho rằng lý do trẻ em cần tránh một số loại thực phẩm nhất định gây dị ứng có liên quan đến ______.)
C. *underdeveloped intestinal tract* (hệ đường ruột chưa phát triển)

72. *Which of the following was a suggested treatment for migraines in the passage?* (Cách nào sau đây là cách điều trị bệnh đau nửa đầu được gợi ý trong đoạn văn?)
D. *Using Vitamin B in addition to a good diet* (Uống vitamin B và một chế độ ăn uống tốt)

73. *According to the article the Feingold diet is not ______.* (Theo bài báo chế độ ăn uống Feingold không được ______.)
A. *verified by researchers as being consistently effective* (các nhà nghiên cứu xác nhận là có hiệu quả ổn định)

74. *The writer and his companion knew there was a pool because ______.* (Tác giả và người bạn đồng hành biết ở đó có một cái vũng bởi vì ______.)
C. *they could see it on the map* (họ có thể nhìn thấy nó trên bản đồ)

75. *What does* ***'it'*** *refer to in paragraph 2?* (Trong đoạn 2 từ **'it'** chỉ điều gì?)
A. *the pool* (vũng nước)

76. *How did they feel at the end of the day?* (Họ cảm thấy như thế nào vào cuối ngày?)
B. *They were delighted with the spot they'd found.* (Họ hài lòng với địa điểm tìm được.)

77. *What does the writer mean by being* ***'emotionally as well as physically attached'*** *to his backpack (paragraph 4)?* (Ý của tác giả là gì khi nói mình gắn bó với chiếc ba lô **'về cả tinh thần lẫn thể xác'**?)
D. *It is more than just a practical aid.* (Nó không chỉ đơn thuần là một đồ vật có ích.)

78. *According to the writer, the main advantage of backpacking is that you can ______.* (Theo tác giả, lợi ích chính của đi du lịch ba lô là bạn có thể ______.)
B. *gain an understanding of the area you walk through* (hiểu thêm về nơi bạn đi qua)

79. *What advice does the writer give about backpacking?* (Tác giả đưa ra lời khuyên gì về việc đi du lịch ba lô?)
C. *You should first walk in an area you are familiar with.* (Ban đầu bạn nên đi trong khu vực mà mình quen thuộc.)

80. *What difference between backpacking and walking does the writer mention?* (Tác giả nêu lên điểm khác biệt gì giữa đi du lịch ba lô và đi bộ?)
D. *Backpackers' walks last longer than a day.* (Những chuyến đi bộ của những người đi du lịch ba lô kéo dài hơn một ngày.)

TEST 20

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the following questions.

1. A. ghost B. cost C. frost D. lost
2. A. chestnut B. choreography C. chimney D. checkout
3. A. photograph B. toast C. chronicle D. provoke
4. A. swamp B. substantiate C. invalidate D. kidnapper
5. A. cashier B. sureness C. cassette D. reassure

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. The builders ______ the house by the end of this month.
A. have finished B. will have been finishing
C. will have finished D. have been finished

7. You really must ______ your papers - they're in a real muddle.
A. get out B. draw up C. clean away D. sort out

8. No one is interested in that, ______?
A. is he B. isn't he C. are they D. aren't they

9. After a break of over five years, the actor has made a successful ______.
A. comeback B. recovery C. revival D. climbdown

10. ______ uses a manual typewriter nowadays. PCs have really caught on.
A. Anyone rarely B. Hardly anyone
C. Rarely does anyone D. Scarcely no one

11. As soon as the consumer protection law was passed, some manufacturers began to ______ to have it changed.
A. object B. revolt C. campaign D. protest

12. I'm so tired that I can't take ______ what you're saying.
A. over B. out C. in D. on

13. As he ______ from his previous job, he found it hard to get another.
A. had been sacked B. has been sacked
C. had sacked D. has sacked

14. Harvard is still regarded ______ one of the best universities in the United States.
A. to being B. as it is C. as being D. that it is

15. He's a shy fellow who prefers ______ going to parties.
A. that he stays at home than B. to stay at home to
C. staying at home to D. that he'd rather stay at home than

16. I've put Mr. Matthew's papers in your green file, ______ is on your desk.
A. - B. that C. which D. whose

17. He says he's turned ______ a new leaf, but I have my doubts.
A. down B. over C. up D. out

18. Is that the woman ______ is going out with Alicia?
A. the son of whom B. that's son
C. whose son D. the son of who

19. Steve Davis, ______ won the trophy last year, is already out of this year's competition.
A. who B. that C. he D.

20. 'Do you think you will be late tonight?' – '______.'
A. I don't hope B. I don't hope it
C. I hope not so D. I hope not

21. The first American ______ a professional sculptor was a woman, Patience Lovell Wright.
A. she became as B. became
C. to become D. who she became

22. Tears not only ______ foreign substances from the eyes, but also contain chemicals that fight many common pathogens.
A. for washing B. are washing C. washing D. wash

23. The secretary doesn't answer my phone as a ______, but yesterday I was too busy to do it myself.
A. normality B. principle C. regularity D. rule

24. She was given the advantage over the other applicants because of her attractive ______.
A. looking B. vanity C. appearance D. sight

25. They did have a ______ escape. Their car stopped right at the river bank.
A. narrow B. fine C. near D. slight

26. New evidence has ______ doubt on the guilt of the man jailed for the crime.
A. dropped B. borne C. passed D. cast

27. 'When are you planning to resign?' 'By Christmas ________.'
A. no later B. until lately C. at the latest D. if not later

28. ________ of all the staff, I would like to wish you a happy retirement.
A. Instead B. In place C. On account D. On behalf

29. Check the bottles carefully to make sure they have not been ________.
A. broken into B. tampered with
C. touched up D. turned down

30. 'How's your new research assistant?' - 'Despite ________, she's doing a fine job.'
A. she lacks experience B. that she's inexperienced
C. of her inexperience D. her being inexperienced

31. He did his ________ to persuade me not to go.
A. ultimate B. utmost C. utter D. universal

32. The word 'e-commerce' was ________ to refer to business done over the Internet.
A. cultivated B. coined C. defined D. hinted

33. Time is ________ for the trapped miners.
A. running in B. running through
C. running out D. running up

34. The article they're going to publish ________ a Pulitzer- Prize-winning journalist.
A. has written B. which wrote
C. what was written by D. is being written by

35. We had a long and exhausting car ________ before reaching our final destination.
A. journey B. mission C. launch D. cruise

36. Students frequently accept holiday jobs which offer ________ pay.
A. few B. minimal C. any D. less

37. He had to admit that ________ about the woman he was planning to marry.
A. it was little known B. he knew little
C. the little he knew D. little he knew

38. When they stopped for a rest, the children wandered down to the beach leaving the adults to ________ the wonderful views.
A. take on B. take up C. take in D. take over

39. We waited for ages but Jim never ________.
A. showed down B. showed out C. showed off D. showed up

40. 'Was last year your first time in Aspen?' - 'Yes, in fact ________ anywhere in Colorado before.'
A. never would I have been B. I wouldn't be
C. I'd never been D. never have I been

---

41. I'm no good at losing weight. The trouble is, I have no ________.
A. ignorance B. obstinacy C. mischief D. willpower

42. It's been raining for a day and a half. If this situation continues, people will be faced ________ serious flooding.
A. to B. about C. with D. by

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

43. Quinine, cinnamon, and other useful (A) substances are (B) all derived of (C) the bark of trees (D).

44. Alike (A) Seattle, the city of Tacoma is just a few (B) miles away from some (C) of the best (D) places the Northwest has to offer.

45. Warning coloration (A) protects a skunk by reminding the (B) animal's enemies of their (C) ability to spray a foul-smelling (D) liquid.

46. Three months after they have been laid, (A) crocodile (B) eggs are ready (C) hatched (D).

47. Although the social sciences different (A) a great deal (B) from one another, (C) they share a common interest in human relationships (D).

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

48. The ship foundered on the rocks during the hurricane.
A. established B. struck C. failed D. sank

49. The Salk vaccine has had a potent effect upon the incidence of polio.
A. potential B. powerful C. praiseworthy D. priceless

50. Americans were appalled by the latest statistics regarding unemployment.
A. surprised B. informed C. dismayed D. pleased

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

51. Paul smashed a window and damaged the television too.
A. Paul either smashed a window or damaged a television.
B. Paul shouldn't have smashed the window and damaged the television.
C. Apart from smash a window, Paul damaged the television too.
D. Not only did Paul smash a window but he also damaged the television.

52. Calling Jim is pointless because his phone is out of order.
A. I'll come to see Jim because his phone is out of order.
B. Jim is nowhere to be found because his phone is out of order.
C. Let's contact Jim even if his phone is out of order.
D. It's no use calling Jim because his phone is out of order.

53. If someone understands this book, they are clever than I am.
A. I am not as clever as anyone understands this book.
B. Only clever people can understand this book.
C. Anyone who understands this book is cleverer than me.
D. This book is for clever people to understand.

54. Julia's inheritance enabled her to give up work.
A. Julia didn't work because she lived on the money she inherited.
B. Julia's inheritance meant that she could give up work.
C. Julia had a much better life thanks to her inheritance.
D. Whether Julia will give up work or not depends on how much money she has inherited.

55. You could easily become ill unless you give up smoking.
A. If you don't stop smoking you risk becoming ill.
B. Not giving up smoking has resulted in your suffering from illness.
C. You should bear in mind that smoking is harmful to your health.
D. You risk to become ill unless you give up smoking.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

PLANNING AN ADVENTURE TRIP

Knowing what to expect from your destination will make all aspects of planning an adventure trip easier, as well as helping you to (56) ____________ the most out of the experience. Research will help you pick the best places to go but you'll also learn what you need to pack, what health and safety (57) ____________ to take, and what cultural (and sometimes political) issues you should be (58) ____________ of.

Climate and seasonal pricing are important (59) ____________ in your decision about when to go. (60) ____________ for adventure travel, bad weather or weather you're not (61) ____________ for can ruin the trip. While you can't predict the (62) ____________ weather in advance, you can learn about climate (63) ____________ ahead of time when doing your destination research. Seasonal popularity and pricing should also be considered if you intend to (64) ____________ peak-season crowds and prices.

While some research is absolutely (65) ____________ don't plan every moment of your trip in advance. Over-planning tends to make us less (66) ____________ to take part in the unpredictable and spontaneous (67) ____________ that are part of any sort of adventure travel. It's really important to keep a big reserve of excitement and energy ready for the unexpected.

56. A. take B. get C. find D. set
57. A. insurance B. precautions C. information D. warnings
58. A. aware B. familiar C. knowledgeable D. informed
59. A. points B. reasons C. factors D. details
60. A. Especially B. Exceptionally C. Necessarily D. Definitely
61. A. anticipated B. prepared C. expected D. planned
62. A. malicious B. sincere C. true D. exact
63. A. probabilities B. estimations C. assessments D. trends
64. A. keep out B. keep away from C. keep off D. keep up
65. A. needed B. essential C. ideal D. useful
66. A. curious B. interested C. appreciative D. willing
67. A. events B. performances C. circumstances D. chances

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

My love of nature goes right back to my childhood, to the times when I stayed on my grandparents' farm in Suffolk. My father was in the armed forces, so we were always moving and didn't have a home base for any length of time, but I loved going there. I think it was my grandmother who encouraged me more than anyone: she taught me the names of wildflowers and got me interested in looking at the countryside, so it seemed obvious to go on to do Zoology at university.

I didn't get my first camera until after I'd graduated, when I was due to go diving in Norway and needed a method of recording the sea creatures I would find there. My father didn't know anything about photography, but he bought me an Exacta, which was really quite a good camera for the time, and I went off to take my first pictures of sea anemones and starfish. I became keen very quickly, and learned how to develop and print; obviously I didn't have much money in those days, so I did more black-and-white photography than color, but it was all still using the camera very much as a tool to record what I found both by diving and on the shore. I had no ambition at all to be a photographer then, or even for some years afterwards.

Unlike many of the wildlife photographers of the time, I trained as a scientist and therefore my way of expressing myself is very different. I've tried from the beginning to produce pictures which are always biologically correct. There are people who will alter things deliberately: you don't pick up sea creatures from the middle of the shore and take them down to attractive pools at the bottom of the shore without knowing you're doing it. In so doing you're actually falsifying the sort of seaweeds they live on and so on, which may seem unimportant but it is actually changing the natural surroundings to make them prettier. Unfortunately, many of the people who select pictures are looking for attractive images and, at the end of the day, whether it's truthful or not doesn't really matter to them.

It's important to think about the animal first, and there are many occasions when I've not taken a picture because it would have been too disturbing. Nothing is so important that you have to get that shot; of course, there are cases when it would be very sad if you didn't, but it's not the end of the world. There can be a lot of ignorance in people's behavior towards wild animals and it's a problem that more and more people are going to wild places: while some animals may get used to cars, they won't get used to people suddenly rushing up to them. The sheer pressure of people, coupled with the fact that there are increasingly few places where no-one else has photographed, means that over the years, life has become much more difficult for the professional wildlife photographer.

Nevertheless, wildlife photographs play a very important part in educating people about what is out there and what needs conserving. Although photography can be an enjoyable pastime, as it is to many people, it is also something that plays a very important part in educating young and old alike. Of the qualities it takes to make a good wildlife photographer, patience is perhaps the most obvious - you just have to be prepared to sit it out. I'm actually more patient now because I write more than ever before, and as long as I've got a bit of paper and a pencil, I don't feel I'm wasting my time. And because I photograph such a wide range of things, even if the main target doesn't appear I can probably find something else to concentrate on instead.

68. The writer decided to go to university and study Zoology because ________.

A. she wanted to improve her life in the countryside

B. she was persuaded to do so by her grandmother

C. she was keen on the natural world

D. she wanted to stop moving around all the time

69. Why did she get her first camera?

A. She needed to be able to look back at what she had seen.

B. She wanted to find out if she enjoyed photography.

C. Her father thought it was a good idea for her to have one.

D. She wanted to learn how to use one and develop her own prints.

70. How is she different from some of the other wildlife photographers she meets?

A. She tries to make her photographs as attractive as possible.

B. She takes photographs which record accurate natural conditions.

C. She likes to photograph plants as well as wildlife.

D. She knows the best places to find wildlife.

71. She now finds it more difficult to photograph wild animals because ________.

A. there are fewer of them

B. they have become more nervous of people

C. it is harder to find suitable places

D. they have become frightened of cars

72. Wildlife photography is important because it can make people realize that ________.

A. photography is an enjoyable hobby

B. we learn little about wildlife at school

C. it is worthwhile visiting the countryside

D. it is important to look after wild animals

73. Why is she more patient now?

A. She does other things while waiting.

B. She has got used to waiting.

C. She can concentrate better than she used to.

D. She knows the result will be worth it.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Sue Barker, the former tennis star, is to present the BBC TV Sports Program Grandstand this summer. The BBC will shortly announce her promotion to one of television's top sports posts, confirming a rise in the media ranks that has been almost as rapid as her progress up the ladder of international tennis in the 1970s.

It is a remarkable comeback to national fame for a woman originally known for being the girlfriend of a pop star and for being a British player who won the French Open tennis tournament.

Her new media career is already very successful. It had a sudden beginning. A succession of injuries and a fall in her ranking from 16th to 63rd caused her to announce her retirement from the game in a dramatic on-court speech at the Australian Open tournament in 1984.

'I took the car back to my hotel where a message was waiting for me to ring a TV station in Sydney. I thought, 'Oh God, not another interview', but they asked me to come and start on their sports program the next day to give expert comment. There was no training, nothing.'

There was no training either when David Hill, then head of sport on Sky TV, recruited her two years ago to be one of the presenters on its Saturday sports program.

'I turned up and was told my first broadcast was in a few minutes' time. It was a classic, absolutely awful. I rattled through it, it wasn't even making sense, and then I was left for the last four seconds just smiling at the camera.

'It was the longest four seconds of my life. Afterwards I said I wanted to give up, but David said, 'You've only made two mistakes, I never sack anyone until they've made three'. So I carried on doing five-minute slots - the sports news round-ups - which proved to be very good on-the-job training. Then came the approach from the BBC.'

While Sky took a quiet pride in the fact that the BBC wanted to sign up its star, its annoyance at losing Barker was understandable. It had allowed the BBC to have her for the tennis season and offered a half-and-half arrangement when the BBC wanted to sign her full-time - but the BBC was not interested. Sam Chisholm, Sky's chief executive, decided to take legal action.

In the BBC's tennis team, the strengths of Sue Barker were immediately obvious. She offered a number of technical insights, not just into the game but into the players' mental state, and was not afraid to be critical of those on the court who are still friends, a rare quality among the large number of former sports stars that fill the BBC commentary boxes.

For Barker, being a critic was not always easy, especially as she mixed socially with the players. They did sometimes get upset about it. 'Martina Navratilova watches everything, absolutely everything, and she came up to me quite angry one day, saying 'I heard you, I heard what you said about Steffi Graf'. But I will tell them exactly why I thought they weren't playing well, compare their performance with a previous one and, if they can honestly say to me they did play well, then I will apologize.'

Having been angry at some of the criticism of her during her 13 years of playing international tennis, she feels she can turn that knowledge to good use. 'I know what hurts and what doesn't hurt, and athletes tend to trust other athletes.'

74. What does the writer say about Sue Barker's career?
A. She took a long time to become famous as a tennis star.
B. She is better known as a TV presenter than a tennis star.
C. She obtained an important TV job after a short time.
D. She has tried a career in pop music.

75. She became a sports commentator because
A. she was advised to do so by tennis experts
B. an Australian TV channel suggested it
C. she decided she would prefer it to tennis
D. she was tired of being interviewed by other people

76. What happened when she presented a Saturday sports program?
A. She made a better impression than she expected.
B. The TV company liked the way she smiled at the camera.
C. She talked for too long and too fast.
D. The boss wasn't sure whether to sack her or not.

77. How did Sky TV feel when the BBC employed her?
A. They turned down the offer to share her.
B. They were glad for her sake.
C. They did not want to lose her.
D. They had expected this to happen.

78. How is she different from other sports commentators?
A. She still has a lot of friends in the game.
B. She has very good technical background.
C. She finds it difficult to praise the players.
D. She speaks the truth about friends.

79. What does she feel she can offer as a sports commentator?
A. She can give athletes advice on dealing with the camera.
B. She can make comments which athletes accept.
C. She can help athletes to get on with each other.
D. She can attract new viewers to sports programs.

80. This article was written about Sue Barker because
A. she is going to be in the public view a lot
B. there is a court case between Sky TV and the BBC
C. she has recently given up tennis
D. a well-known tennis star was recently upset by her

ANSWER KEY 20

1.A	2.B	3.C	4.A	5.C	6.C	7.D	8.C	9.A	10.B
11.C	12.C	13.A	14.C	15.C	16.C	17.B	18.C	19.A	20.D
21.C	22.D	23.D	24.C	25.A	26.D	27.C	28.D	29.B	30.D
31.B	32.B	33.C	34.D	35.A	36.B	37.B	38.C	39.D	40.C
41.D	42.C	43.C	44.A	45.C	46.D	47.A	48.D	49.B	50.C
51.D	52.D	53.C	54.B	55.A	56.B	57.B	58.A	59.C	60.A
61.B	62.D	63.D	64.B	65.B	66.D	67.A	68.C	69.A	70.B
71.C	72.D	73.A	74.C	75.B	76.A	77.C	78.D	79.B	80.A

1. A. **ghost** /gəʊst/ → /əʊst/
cost, **frost**, **lost** → /ɒst/
2. B. **choreography** /ˌkɒri'ɒgrəfi/ → /k/
chestnut, **chimney**, **checkout** → /tʃ/
3. C. **chronicle** /'krɒnɪkl/ → /ɒ/
photograph, **toast**, **provoke** → /əʊ/
4. A. **swamp** /swɒmp/ → /ɒ/
substantiate, **invalidate**, **kidnapper** → /æ/

5. C. **cassette** /kə'set/ → /s/
   cashier, sureness, reassure → /ʃ/
6. C. *will have finished … by the end of this month* → Future perfect for action to be completed by a certain time in the future
7. D. *sort out* (phr v): sắp xếp, phân loại
8. C. *No one is…, are they?* → Question tag
   They is used in question tags after *somebody / someone, everybody / everyone* and *nobody / no one*
   Statements containing words such as *neither, no (adj), none, no one, nobody, nothing, scarcely, barely, hardly, hardly ever, seldom* are treated as negative statements and followed by a positive question tag.
9. A. *comeback* (n): if a person in public life makes a comeback, they start doing sth again which they had stopped doing, or they become popular again (sự quay trở lại)
10. B. *Hardly any one uses = Almost no one uses* → Sentence lacks subject before 3rd-person singular verb
    anyone is used after *hardly* because *hardly* has a negative meaning.
11. C. *campaign to do sth* (v): to try to achieve political or social change by persuading other people or the government to do sth (vận động)
12. C. *take sth ↔ in* (phr v): to understand or remember sth that you hear or read (hiểu, nắm được, tiếp thu)
13. A. *had been sacked* → Passive; Past perfect to express a past action that occurred before another action in the past.
14. C. *regard sb / sth as* + noun / gerund (coi, xem, đánh giá)
15. C. *…prefers staying… to going…* → Parallel structure with *prefer*
16. C. *which is on your desk* → Non-defining relative clause
17. B. *turn over a new leaf* (idm): to change your way of life to become a better, more responsible person (thay đổi cách sống để trở thành người tốt hơn)
18. C. *whose* in relative clause to talk about possession
19. A. *who won the the trophy last year* → Non-defining relative clause
20. D. *I hope not* = I hope I won't be late. → Ellipsis (subject + *hope* + *not*)
21. C. *The first American to become* = The first American who became… → Relative clause with a to-infinitve
    To-infinitve can be used with these words: *first, second,* etc; *next* and *last*; *only*; and superlatives, e.g. *youngest, most famous*.
22. D. *wash* → Parallel structure with *not only…but also*…; Context requires simple present verb
23. D. *as a rule*: theo lệ thường → common phrase
24. C. *appearance* (n): diện mạo, ngoại hình
25. A. *narrow escape*: thoát trong gang tấc → common phrase
26. D. *cast doubt on*: gây nghi ngờ đối với → common phrase
27. C. *at the latest* (idm): no later than the time or date mentioned (muộn nhất là)
28. D. *on behalf of sb / on sb's behalf* (idm): as the representative of sb or instead of them (đại diện cho, thay mặt cho)
29. B. *tamper with sth* (phr v) = interfere with (can thiệp, lục lọi, làm xáo trộn)
30. D. *despite her being inexperienced* → *despite* + gerund (= despite the fact that she is inexperienced)
31. B. *do one's utmost*: cố gắng hết sức, làm hết sức mình → common phrase
32. B. *coin* (v): to invent a new word or phrase that other people then begin to use (tạo ra, đặt ra (một từ hoặc cụm từ mới))
33. C. *run out* (phr v): if a supply of sth runs out, it is used up or finished (hết, cạn)
34. D. *is being written by* → Passive
35. A. *journey* (n): cuộc hành trình, chặng đường đi
36. B. *minimal* (adj): very small in size or amount (rất nhỏ, tối thiểu)
37. B. *he knew little…* → The *that*-clause needs an appropriate subject and verb
38. C. *take in* (phr v): to spend time looking at sth (nhìn ngắm, quan sát)
39. D. *show up* (phr v): to arrive where you have arranged to meet sb or do sth (đến, xuất hiện, có mặt)
40. C. *I'd never been* → Past perfect to express a past action that occurred before another action in the past.
41. D. *willpower* (n): the ability to control your thoughts and actions in order to achieve what you want to do (nghị lực, ý chí)
42. C. *be faced with sth*: đương đầu, đối phó với
43. C. *of* → from (With the verb *derived*, the preposition *from* should be used in place of the preposition *of*.)
44. A. *Alike* → Like (The word *like* must be used in place of *alike*. The correct patterns are '*Like A, B…*' and '*A and B are alike*.)
45. C. *their* → its (The singular possessive *its* must be used to refer to the singular noun *skunk*.)
46. D. *hatched* → to hatch (A to-infinitive (*to hatch*) is needed in place of the past participle *hatched*.)
47. A. *different* → differ (The verb *differ* should be used in place of the adjective *different*.)
48. D. *sink* (v): chìm
49. B. *powerful* (adj): mạnh, hùng cường
50. C. *dismay* (v): làm hoảng sợ, làm mất tinh thần

51. D. *Not only did Paul smash a window but he also damaged the television.* → Inversion after *not only*

52. D. *it's no use (doing sth)* (idm): used to say that there is no point in doing sth because it will not be successful or have a good result (chẳng ích lợi gì)

53. C. Comparison (comparative form of adj + *than*)

54. B. *mean* (v): nghĩa là, có nghĩa là

55. A. 1st conditional

56. B. *get sth out of sb / sth* (phr v): to gain or obtain sth good from sb / sth (có được, nhận được, giành được cái gì từ)

57. B. *precaution (against sth)* (n) (usually plural): something that is done in advance in order to prevent problems or to avoid danger (sự đề phòng, biện pháp đề phòng)

58. A. *be aware of* (adj): biết, nhận thấy, có ý thức về

59. C. *factor* (n): nhân tố

60. A. *especially* (adv) = particularly (đặc biệt là, nhất là)

61. B. *prepared (for sth)* (adj): ready and able to deal with sth (chuẩn bị cho việc gì)

62. D. *exact* (adj): correct in every detail (chính xác)

63. D. *trend* (n): a general direction in which a situation is changing or developing (xu hướng, chiều hướng, khuynh hướng)

64. B. *keep away from* (phr v): to avoid going near sb / sth (tránh xa)

65. B. *essential* (adj) = vital (cần thiết, thiết yếu)

66. D. *willing* (adj): not objecting to doing sth (sẵn sàng, vui lòng, muốn)

67. A. *event* (n): sự việc, sự kiện

68. *The writer decided to go to university and study Zoology because ______.* (Tác giả quyết định học đại học ngành động vật học bởi vì ______.)

C. *she was keen on the natural world* (cô yêu thích thế giới tự nhiên)

69. *Why did she get her first camera?* (Tại sao cô có chiếc máy ảnh đầu tiên?)

A. *She needed to be able to look back at what she had seen.* (Vì cô cần xem lại những gì đã được nhìn thấy trước đó.)

70. *How is she different from some of the other wildlife photographers she meets?* (Cô khác như thế nào so với một số nhiếp ảnh gia chuyên chụp ảnh động vật hoang dã khác mà cô gặp?)

B. *She takes photographs which record accurate natural conditions.* (Cô chụp các bức ảnh trong đó ghi lại chính xác các điều kiện tự nhiên.)

71. *She now finds it more difficult to photograph wild animals because ______.* (Bây giờ cô cảm thấy khó khăn hơn khi chụp ảnh động vật hoang dã bởi vì ______.)

C. *it is harder to find suitable places* (ngày càng khó có thể tìm được những nơi thích hợp)

72. *Wildlife photography is important because it can make people realize that ______.* (Nghệ thuật chụp ảnh động vật hoang dã thật quan trọng vì nó giúp mọi người nhận ra ______.)

D. *it is important to look after wild animals* (tầm quan trọng của việc bảo vệ động vật hoang dã)

73. *Why is she more patient now?* (Tại sao bây giờ cô ấy trở nên kiên nhẫn hơn?)

A. *She does other things while waiting.* (Cô làm những việc khác trong lúc chờ đợi.)

74. *What does the writer say about Sue Barker's career?* (Tác giả nói gì về sự nghiệp của Sue Barker?)

C. *She obtained an important TV job after a short time.* (Cô giành được một công việc quan trọng trong lĩnh vực truyền hình chỉ sau một thời gian ngắn.)

75. *She became a sports commentator because ______.* (Cô trở thành một bình luận viên thể thao là do ______.)

B. *an Australian TV channel suggested it* (một kênh truyền hình Úc đề nghị)

76. *What happened when she presented a Saturday sports program?* (Điều gì xảy ra khi cô dẫn một chương trình thể thao ngày thứ Bảy?)

A. *She made a better impression than she expected.* (Cô gây được ấn tượng tốt hơn so với những gì cô mong đợi.)

77. *How did Sky TV feel when the BBC employed her?* (Sky TV cảm thấy như thế nào khi BBC tuyển dụng cô?)

C. *They did not want to lose her.* (Họ không muốn mất cô.)

78. *How is she different from other sports commentators?* (Cô khác với các bình luận viên thể thao khác như thế nào?)

D. *She speaks the truth about friends.* (Cô nói sự thật về những người bạn.)

79. *What does she feel she can offer as a sports commentator?* (Cô cảm thấy mình có thể mang lại những gì với tư cách là một bình luận viên thể thao?)

B. *She can make comments which athletes accept.* (Cô có thể đưa ra những lời nhận xét mà các vận động viên cảm thấy chấp nhận được.)

80. *This article was written about Sue Barker because ______.* (Bài viết này viết về Sue Barker bởi vì ______.)

A. *she is going to be in the public view a lot* (cô sắp xuất hiện nhiều trước công chúng.)

TEST 21

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. undertake B. disparage C. conversion D. selection
2. A. mortality B. craftsmanship C. meaningfulness D. primitive
3. A. mediocrity B. entertainment C. entrepreneur D. epidemic
4. A. vulnerable B. documentary C. chemotherapy D. patriotic
5. A. publicity B. terrorism C. refinery D. negotiate

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. For people with hearing difficulties, telephones with volume controls provide the best __________.

A. solution B. response C. reply D. result

7. Smoking is not __________ anywhere on the hospital premises.

A. permitting B. permission C. permissible D. permissive

8. It was too late to __________ of the contract.

A. back out B. back down C. back up D. back away

9. They __________ a special set of stamps to mark the occasion.

A. controlled B. dismantled C. disseminated D. issued

10. How do you expect me to serve the ice cream when it's still __________?

A. hard freezing B. hardly frozen C. frozen hard D. freezing hard

11. Do you think Sam will call his old teacher as soon as he __________ in town?

A. will be arrived B. is arrived C. is arriving D. arrives

12. Although I'd never made a cheese soufflé before, my first attempt turned __________ quite well.

A. over B. up C. out D. into

13. My TV, __________, has broken down twice already.

A. which I bought only last year B. that I bought only last year
C. which I bought it only last year D. I bought only last year

14. I suppose Jason must be in his __________ teens.

A. middle B. earlier C. late D. later

15. When the princess kissed the frog, it turned __________ a handsome prince.

A. into B. up C. out D. over

16. Carbonated beverages became popular in 1832 after __________ an apparatus for charging water with carbon dioxide gas.

A. invented John Mathews B. John Mathews invented
C. inventing John Mathews D. John Mathews inventing

17. However strict __________ we took, we couldn't eliminate the risk of any further riots in the streets.

A. controls B. measures C. discipline D. regulations

18. I was __________ from taking another course in diving by my first unsuccessful attempt.

A. declined B. averted C. resisted D. discouraged

19. The Pawnee Indians regarded corn __________ sacred gift, and many of their religious ceremonies are centered around this crop.

A. as being B. since a C. as a D. like being

20. Has it ever __________ to you that there might be more to this matter than a few fake banknotes?

A. occurred B. reasoned C. imagined D. considered

21. 'What's the __________ rate for this bungalow?' - 'It's ten thousand dollars, sir.'

A. running B. making C. setting D. going

22. 'Are smokers really at risk?' - 'Yes. Cancer occurs in smokers more than twice __________ nonsmokers.'

A. as much for B. as often as in C. than that of D. than it does in

23. Do you have any idea __________ to renew a driver's license?

A. that it takes long B. does it take long
C. how long it takes D. it takes how long

24. Tom trains hard, is talented and eager to win - he is, in __________, the perfect competitor.

A. total B. whole C. short D. part

25. The ship went down although __________ efforts were made to save it.

A. strong B. strenuous C. energetic D. exhausting

26. She beat the other runners by a __________ of ten seconds.

A. profit B. margin C. difference D. balance

27. Larger animals __________ than smaller animals of the same type.

A. longer live generally B. they generally live long
C. generally live longer D. live generally long

28. He was told that students over the age of twenty-six were not entitled to a government __________ to help with their studies.

A. handout B. subsidy C. ransom D. grant

29. I revised my views __________ comments from colleagues.

A. in the light of B. further to
C. against D. consequent upon

30. On Jupiter the winds have created storms __________ big that astronomers on Earth can see them through their telescopes.

A. so B. such C. as D. how

31. He bought the cottage ________ renovating it and then selling at a large profit.
A. with a view to B. with the target of
C. aiming to D. his goal being
32. She got the job ________ of considerable competition.
A. in the face B. excluding C. despite D. respective
33. If only you ______ try to keep the place tidy.
A. might B. would C. will D. should
34. It was difficult for the lecturer to ________ his voice to the back of the hall.
A. shout B. raise C. deliver D. project
35. The dealer ________ the cards before the game began.
A. stirred B. distorted C. scratched D. shuffled
36. 'I hope they haven't forgotten.' - 'I know. They ________ here an hour ago.'
A. ought to be B. must have been
C. were to have been D. would have been
37. Going to college is a great opportunity, so I'm determined to ________.
A. making it the most B. making more of it
C. make the most of it D. make more of it
38. The ________ of the pudding is in the eating!
A. taste B. proof C. quality D. pleasure
39. As children we were very close, but as we grew up we just ________ apart.
A. floated B. moved C. drifted D. rolled
40. The consultant outlined the patient's ________ and asked the students to identify the disease.
A. signs B. reactions C. notes D. symptoms
41. Harold would rather we ________ hold the meeting on Friday.
A. shouldn't B. weren't to C. didn't D. wouldn't
42. You may not have liked her, but ________ be quite so rude?
A. should you B. did you dare to
C. did you need to D. would you have to

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

43. $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{The first}}}$ European stock exchange $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{was established}}}$ in Belgium in 1531, but not until the period of 1620-1700 $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{did}}}$ English merchants and bankers begin $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{develop}}}$ our modern stock market terms.

44. The terrain of Antarctica, $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{near}}}$ one and a half $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{times}}}$ as big $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{as}}}$ the United States, is $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{amazingly}}}$ varied.
45. Peas require $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{rich}}}$ soil, constant $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{moistures,}}}$ and a cool $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{growing}}}$ season to develop $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{well}}}$.
46. Admiral Grace Hopper $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{created}}}$ the $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{computer}}}$ language COBOL, which is used $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{primary}}}$ for scientific $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{purposes}}}$.
47. Confucius – a statesman, scholar, and $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{educator}}}$ of great skill and reputation – is $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{generally}}}$ held to be China's $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{greatest}}}$ and most $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{influence}}}$ philosopher.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

48. John blamed his poor grades this semester upon his having participated in too many $\underline{\text{extracurricular}}$ activities.
A. frivolous and additional B. athletic and vigorous
C. outside the curriculum D. inattentive to studies
49. I $\underline{\text{infer}}$ from his statements that he has no intention of paying the bill.
A. conclude B. intrude C. imply D. hear
50. $\underline{\text{Toxic}}$ waste from nuclear plants is hazardous to the environment.
A. troublesome B. poisonous C. grievous D. panic

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

51. I don't really go in for golf very much.
A. I don't know how to play golf. B. I'd like not to have played golf.
C. I don't play golf in my free time. D. I'm not very interested in golf.
52. After six months, Joe's search for a job was successful.
A. In six month's time, Joe will have found a job.
B. Joe succeeded in finding a job after six months and this has made his life easier.
C. To Joe's disappointment, it took him six months to search for a job.
D. Joe managed to find a job after six months.
53. The present government has never promised to lower taxation.
A. The present government has broken their promise to lower taxation.
B. At no time has the present government promised to lower taxation.

C. Never the present government has promised to lower taxation.
D. The present government has found it impossible to lower taxation.

54. William tried not to take sides in the quarrel between his two cousins.
A. Although William was very angry, he tried to remain calm in the quarrel between his two cousins.
B. William tried to remain impartial in the quarrel between his two cousins.
C. Not wanting to make the matter worse, William tried to remain silent in the quarrel between his two cousins.
D. William was too ashamed to mention the quarrel between his two cousins.

55. It never crossed my mind that I would win a prize.
A. I kept in mind that I would never win a prize.
B. I couldn't recall ever winning a prize before.
C. I never thought that I would win a prize.
D. I just couldn't get the prize out of my mind.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

THE WILDMAN OF CHINA

Most people are familiar with the yeti, a large hairy man-like creature, which is (56) ________ to live in the Himalayas. (57) ________, you might not have heard of the 'yeren' or 'wildman' of China, which was mentioned and drawn for the first (58) ________ more than 2,000 years ago. In the (59) ________ 40 years there have been over 200 (60) ________ of the yeren in the Shennongjia Nature Reserve in central Hubei province.

(61) ________ the size of footprints which have been found, the yeren could weigh as much as 300 kilos. Those who (62) ________ to have seen it have described it as approximately 1.6 meters tall, with long red hair, rounded eyes and a broad forehead. It also seems (63) ________ of an incredible range of calls and noises. When disturbed, it is said to sound like a dog, a wolf, a donkey and (64) ________ a crying child.

In 1980 a Chinese scientist (65) ________ up in a gorilla costume and entered a forest in the (66) ________ of getting a closer look at a yeren. Not surprisingly he failed, as have so many others who have gone in (67) ________ of this elusive creature.

56. A. reported B. informed C. noticed D. announced
57. A. Actually B. Instead C. However D. Moreover
58. A. time B. event C. occasion D. moment
59. A. latest B. ultimate C. recent D. last
60. A. views B. visions C. sightings D. looks
61. A. Taken B. Given C. Considered D. Seen

62. A. claim B. state C. say D. tell
63. A. able B. competent C. capable D. powerful
64. A. just B. too C. well D. even
65. A. wore B. dressed C. put D. changed
66. A. attempt B. hope C. order D. wish
67. A. search B. look C. hunt D. sight

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Watching her fingers as they arrange some greenery on a plateful of pasta in a London photographic studio, it is difficult to imagine that there was ever a different Delia Smith to the confident, no-nonsense broadcaster who taught Britain how to feel good in the kitchen.

Behind the brown-framed glasses, eyes twinkle with amusement. 'In the early days I wrote the script and learnt it parrot-fashion - when filming started, my hands were shaking so much that close-ups were out of the question.' Those early days' were the first ten-minute afternoon programs with which the young author of a daily food column in the *London Evening Standard* made her first TV appearance exactly 21 years ago this Monday.

Judged not by her personality or entertainment value, but by the test of the millions of amateurs who copy everything she does and take in every word, she was to become queen of TV cooks. An overstatement? Who else could cause an invasion of the country's chemists, leaving their shelves empty of liquid glucose, simply by suggesting it as the secret ingredient of the perfect chocolate cake? Or single-handedly create a national shortage of cherry brandy by pouring a drop or two into a Creole pudding? We've followed her tastes slavishly, from her preference for freshly-milled black pepper in 1973 to her love for limes in her last book, and Britain's supermarkets have responded magnificently.

Such power is impressive. It all began, in the finest traditions of stars-in-the-making, with an eleventh-hour change of mind. Looking for a new cookery presenter back in 1973, the BBC chose an American, Julia Child, but decided she was a touch too transatlantic. Would Delia Smith be interested in taking her place? She popped in, did a ten-minute test program and waited for the result. Opinions varied, but BBC1 controller Paul Fox liked it and signed her up for the program *Family Fare*. The budget was so low there was no allowance for film editing. If anything went wrong, the whole dish had to be started again from the beginning.

The TV success continued with a three-part cookery course, *One is Fun!*, then a Christmas series and a series called *Summer Collection*. And as Delia Smith's public acceptance has grown into something not far short of worship, so the suspicions of fellow professionals are less disguised. Who is this popular cook with the boldness to make cooking look easy?

At 54 and with nine television series and an astonishing eight million book sales behind her, she makes no excuses. Cooking, she insists, is meant to be easy. Whenever friends have expressed nervousness about inviting her and her journalist husband to dinner, she always says: 'If I can do it, then you certainly can!'

She has come a long way from the difficulties of her first TV show. She no longer learns the script by heart and now films in a specially-built conservatory in her Suffolk home. So has it all become really easy? 'The light outside keeps changing, planes fly overhead at all the wrong moments and the making of each program is still very complicated,' she says. 'But I know one thing. I'd far rather cook for television than give a live demonstration. Having a couple of hundred eyes looking at you would be my idea of absolute hell. Whereas doing it for one bored and sympathetic cameraman with his nose in a magazine...'

68. Delia Smith has become so successful because
A. her programs are entertaining B. people can actually use her recipes
C. she has an attractive personality D. she uses unusual ingredients

69. What does 'It' refer to in paragraph 4?
A. her interest in international cookery B. her gift for communication
C. the change of mind D. her TV career

70. How did her broadcasting career begin?
A. She appeared on TV in America.
B. A TV program employed her as a late choice.
C. She helped a famous presenter on TV.
D. Her test program was liked by everyone.

71. What do her fellow professionals think of her?
A. They are ashamed of her.
B. They think her recipes are too simple.
C. They think she isn't a very professional cook.
D. They don't trust her approach.

72. What is her attitude towards cooking?
A. Results depend on the cook's experience.
B. Other people's cooking is more enjoyable than your own.
C. Anyone can cook with the right recipe.
D. You should keep trying if you fail.

73. What does she say about recording programs today?
A. She prefers recording a program to cooking in front of an audience.
B. She would prefer to find a television crew who were interested.
C. She misses the facilities which she used at the BBC.
D. She is not as interested in TV presentations as she was.

74. How has Delia Smith changed?
A. She is more relaxed. B She is more amusing.
C She no longer uses a script. D She is a better cook.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

To reach Ardmore and take tea with Rebecca Ridgway you must make an expedition; not, perhaps an expedition in the Ridgway class, involving months of painstaking planning, physical training, mental preparation; not, when it's underway, the same degree of discomfort or edge of danger, but a prolonged exercise in transport arrangements in order to reach her crofthouse on a roadless peninsula near Cape Wrath, in the northwest corner of Scotland.

Rebecca does have neighbors; most importantly her parents, John and Marie-Christine Ridgway and one or two other self-sufficient solitaries who have settled in the remains of the crofting community of Ardmore. The Ridgways' extended crofthouse is not only the nerve-centre of the John Ridgway Adventure School, but the living heart of a community whose isolation is intensified by every storm from the Atlantic.

I walk along the peninsula towards the white house above the lake. Although Rebecca now lives in the cottage next door, she is waiting with Marie-Christine in the family kitchen, mugs on the table and kettle on the boil. Mother and daughter share the same slight figures and delicate good looks, but their grace disguises a toughness built up on daily five-mile runs and early morning swims in the freezing waters of the lake.

'Dad's out there somewhere,' says Rebecca, waving a hand at the mountain view, 'with some of his students.' Each year, many of the same people turn up for the Adventure School's women's course of hillwalking and sailing. Ardmore welcomes are always warm, and there is news to exchange; much has happened to the Ridgways since we last met - not least Rebecca's voyage in a canoe round tempestuous Cape Horn. And now, after twenty-five seasons, the family are to close the school for a time and sail away (not exactly round the world, which John and Marie-Christine have already done when they raced their boat English Rose VII, or merely across the Atlantic, which John rowed with Chay Blyth in 1966), but round the land mass of South America. All three will make the eighteen-month voyage.

'Dad's been trying to persuade us to do this trip for years, although Mum always swore she'd never sail with him again. He makes everything so stressful and we all get dreadfully seasick. But we need a break from the school.'

The timing, from Rebecca's point of view, couldn't be more perfect. Since she canoed round the Horn and wrote the book which describes that singular adventure she feels 'the pressure is off'. For years she has been set the example of high-achieving parents - the driven, demanding ex-soldier and his deceptively fragile-looking wife, 'who is tougher than any of us, who works harder than any of us, who is my main inspiration' - and now feels she has done the 'something amazing' that was expected of her. 'Cape Horn was Mum's suggestion, although it's Dad who usually sets the toughest challenges.' Marie-Christine says her bright idea subsequently gave her more than a few sleepless nights.

'I suppose I've always been trying to prove something to Dad,' continues Rebecca, 'Not so much seek his approval as get some recognition. When I was younger I was a bit scared of this figure who marched about barking orders. But since we've traveled together - even sharing tents, for heaven's sake - I feel I've got to know him better.'

She is more relaxed about the future than she's ever been, less anxious about 'finding some kind of sensible qualification, like physiotherapy' to back up all the skills acquired on land and water, as shepherd, sailor, outdoor pursuits instructor and now writer fighting with a lap-top computer in the South Atlantic to send articles to the Daily Telegraph.

75. It is a challenge to take tea with Rebecca Ridgway because ________.
   A. she lives in a dangerous spot
   B. it is difficult to persuade her to meet people
   C. she expects her guests to be very fit
   D. it is difficult to get to her home

76. What are we told about Rebecca's home?
   A. It is part of a settlement which used to be bigger.
   B. It is the only house in the area.
   C. It is shared with her parents.
   D. It has been damaged in a storm.

77. What has Rebecca gained from the expedition round Cape Horn?
   A. She has satisfied her parents' ambitions for her.
   B. She has done something which her father was unable to achieve
   C. She has shown that she is stronger than her parents.
   D. She has found out that she is a good writer.

78. What is her relationship with her father like?
   A. She wishes he were less strict.
   B. She wants him to notice her.
   C. She is still frightened of him.
   D. She wishes he were more like her mother.

79. What do we learn about Marie-Christine?
   A. She is not as fit as she used to be.
   B. She has never been very keen on sailing.
   C. She is stronger than she looks.
   D. She has always expected too much of her daughter.

80. How does Rebecca feel about the future?
   A. She would like to have a change.
   B. She is happy with the way things are going.
   C. She wants to qualify as a physiotherapist.
   D. She would like to have more time to write.

ANSWER KEY 21

1.A	2.A	3.C	4.A	5.B	6.A	7.C	8.A	9.D	10.C
11.D	12.C	13.A	14.C	15.A	16.B	17.B	18.D	19.C	20.A
21.D	22.B	23.C	24.C	25.B	26.B	27.C	28.D	29.A	30.A
31.A	32.A	33.B	34.D	35.D	36.C	37.C	38.B	39.C	40.D
41.C	42.C	43.D	44.A	45.B	46.C	47.D	48.C	49.A	50.B
51.D	52.D	53.B	54.B	55.C	56.A	57.C	58.A	59.D	60.C
61.B	62.A	63.C	64.D	65.B	66.B	67.A	68.B	69.D	70.B
71.D	72.C	73.A	74.A	75.D	76.A	77.A	78.B	79.C	80.B

1. A. **undertake** /ˌʌndə'teɪk/ → The stress is on the third syllable.
   disparage, conversion, selection → The stress is on the second syllable.
2. A. **mortality** /mɔː'tæləti/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
   craftsmanship, meaningfulness, primitive → The stress is on the first syllable.
3. C. **entrepreneur** /ˌɒntrəprə'nɜː(r)/ → The stress is on the fourth syllable.
   mediocrity, entertainment, epidemic → The stress is on the third syllable.
4. A. **vulnerable** /'vʌlnərəbl/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
   documentary, chemotherapy, patriotic → The stress is on the third syllable.
5. B. **terrorism** /'terərɪzəm/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
   publicity, refinery, negotiate → The stress is on the second syllable.
6. A. *solution* (n): giải pháp, cách giải quyết
7. C. *permissible* (adj) = allowable (cho phép)
8. A. *back out (of sth)* (phr v): to decide that you are no longer going to take part in sth that has been agreed (rút lui)
9. D. *issue* (v): to produce new stamps, coins, shares, etc. for sale to the public (phát hành)
10. C. *frozen hard* (adj) = frozen stiff (đông cứng)
11. D. *as soon as he arrives in town* → Present simple is used for the future in adverbial clause of time

12. C. *turn out* (phr v): (used with an adverb or adjective, or in questions with *how*): to happen in a particular way; to develop or end in a particular way (diễn ra hoặc xảy ra theo một cách nào đó)

Although I'd never made a cheese soufflé before, my first attempt turned out quite well. (Mặc dù trước đây tôi chưa hề làm bánh phồng pho mát nhưng lần thử sức đầu tiên của tôi đã diễn ra khá tốt.)

13. A. *which I bought only last year* → Non-defining relative clause

14. C. *late* (only before noun): near the end of a period of time, a person's life, etc (cuối)

to be in sb's late teens (cuối những năm tuổi thanh thiếu niên)

15. A. *turn into sth* (phr v): to become sth (trở thành, biến thành)

16. B. *John Mathew invented* → The adverbial clause of time needs an appropriate subject and verb.

17. B. *measure* (n): biện pháp

Take strict measures: áp dụng các biện pháp nghiêm ngặt

18. D. *discourage sb from doing sth* (v): to make sb feel less confident or enthusiastic about doing sth (làm chán nản, ngã lòng)

19. C. *regard sb / sth as sth* (v): to think about sb / sth in a particular way (coi, xem)

20. A. *occur to sb* (phr v): (of an idea or a thought) to come into your mind (chợt nảy ra, lóe lên ý nghĩ)

21. D. *the going rate (for sth)* (idm): the usual amount of money paid for goods or services at a particular time (giá hiện thời của)

22. B. *more than twice as often as (it does) in...* → Comparison with *as...as*; adverb appropriacy

23. C. *how long it takes* → Word order in noun clause with *wh*-word: *how long* + subject + verb

24. C. *in short* (idm): in a few words (tóm lại)

25. B. *strenuous* (adj): showing great energy and determination (tích cực, rất cố gắng, hăng hái)

strenuous efforts: những nỗ lực tích cực → common phrase

26. B. *by a margin of*: với khoảng cách, cách biệt → common phrase

She beat the other runners by a margin of ten seconds. (Cô ấy thắng các vận động viên chạy khác với cách biệt 10 giây.)

27. C. *generally live longer than* → Comparison

28. D. *grant* (n): a sum of money that is given by the government or by another organization to be used for a particular purpose (khoản trợ cấp)

29. A. *in the light of* (idm): after considering sth (dưới ánh sáng của, sau khi cân nhắc)

30. A. *so...that...*: quá...đến mức...

31. A. *with a view to doing sth* (idm): with the intention or hope of doing sth (với ý định làm gì, với hy vọng làm gì)

32. A. *in the face of sth* (idm): despite problems, difficulties, etc (bất chấp (khó khăn))

33. B. *If only... would* to express a wish for something to happen

34. D. *project* (v): phóng, hướng (giọng nói) đến

35. D. *shuffle* (v): to put cards into a different order in the pack before you deal them to players at the beginning of a game (xáo bài)

36. C. *were to have been* → *were to have* + past participle = *should have* + past participle = *were supposed to have* + past participle

37. C. *be determined to do sth*: quyết tâm làm việc gì

make the most of sth (idm): to gain as much advantage, enjoyment, etc. as you can from sth (hết sức tận dụng)

38. B. *the proof of the pudding is in the eating* (saying): you can only judge if sth is good or bad when you have tried it (qua thử thách mới biết dở hay)

39. C. *drift apart* (phr v): to become less friendly or close to sb (không còn thân nhau nữa, xa rời nhau)

40. D. *symptom* (n): a change in your body or mind that shows that you are not healthy (triệu chứng)

41. C. *would rather* + subject + past simple → to say that one person would prefer someone else to do / not to do sth

42. C. *did you need to* → Past simple; *need* as an ordinary verb

43. D. *develop* → to develop / developing (An infinitive or gerund (*to develop* or *developing*) is needed after *begin*.)

44. A. *near* → nearly (The correct word choice in this sentence is *nearly*.)

45. B. *moistures* → moisture (*Moisture* is an uncountable noun and cannot be pluralized.)

46. C. *primary* → primarily (The adverb *primarily* should be used in place of the adjective *primary*.)

47. D. *influence* → influential (The adjective *influential* should be used in place of the noun / verb *influence*.)

48. C. *extracurricular* (adj) (usually before noun): ngoại khóa

49. A. *conclude* (v): kết luận

50. B. *poisonous* (adj): độc

51. D. *go in for sth* (phr v): to have sth as an interest or a hobby (ham mê, có sở thích về cái gì)

52. D. *manage* + to-infinitive

53. B. *At no time has the present government promised to lower taxation.* → Inversion after negative adverbial *at no time*

54. B. *take sides* (idm): to express support for sb in a disagreement (đứng về phe)

55. C. *cross your mind* (idm) = occur to sb (of thoughts, etc.) to come into your mind (chợt nảy ra, lóe lên ý nghĩ)

56. A. *report* (v): báo cáo, thông báo, tuyên bố

57. C. *however* (adv) → to express a contrast

58. A. *for the first time*: lần đầu tiên

59. D. *in the last 40 years*: trong 40 năm qua

60. C. *sighting* (n): an occasion when sb sees sb / sth, especially sth unusual or sth that lasts for only a short time (trường hợp ai / cái gì được nhìn thấy)

61. B. *given* (prep): when you consider sth (xét đến việc, căn cứ vào việc)

62. A. *claim* (v): to say that sth is true although it has not been proved and other people may not believe it (quả quyết, khẳng định (điều gì là đúng))

63. C. *capable of sth / doing sth* (adj): có khả năng, thạo, giỏi

64. D. *even* (adv): used to emphasize sth unexpected or surprising (thậm chí)

65. B. *dress up* (phr v): mặc quần áo cải trang

66. B. *in the hope of sth* (idm): because you want sth to happen (với hy vọng)

67. A. *in search of*: tìm kiếm

68. *Delia Smith has become so successful because* ________. (Delia Smith đã trở nên thành công đến như vậy là do ________.)

B. *people can actually use her recipes* (mọi người có thể thực sự sử dụng các công thức nấu ăn của bà)

69. *What does 'It' refer to in paragraph 4?* (Từ **'It'** trong đoạn 4 chỉ điều gì?)

D. *her TV career* (sự nghiệp trong lĩnh vực truyền hình của bà)

70. *How did her broadcasting career begin?* (Nghề phát thanh truyền hình của bà đã bắt đầu như thế nào?)

B. *A TV program employed her as a late choice.* (Một chương trình truyền hình đã tuyển dụng bà như là một lựa chọn muộn.)

71. *What do her fellow professionals think of her?* (Các đồng nghiệp chuyên nghiệp nghĩ gì về bà?)

D. *They don't trust her approach.* (Họ không tin vào phương pháp của bà.)

72. *What is her attitude towards cooking?* (Quan điểm của bà về việc nấu ăn là gì?)

C. *Anyone can cook with the right recipe.* (Có công thức chuẩn thì ai cũng có thể nấu nướng được.)

73. *What does she say about recording programs today?* (Bà nói gì về việc thu chương trình hiện nay?)

A. *She prefers recording a program to cooking in front of an audience.* (Bà thích được thu chương trình hơn là trình bày nấu ăn trước khán giả.)

74. *How has Delia Smith changed?* (Delia Smith đã thay đổi như thế nào?)

A. *She is more relaxed.* (Bà cảm thấy thoải mái hơn.)

75. *It is a challenge to take tea with Rebecca Ridgway because* ________. (Được uống trà với Rebecca Ridgway quả là một thách thức vì ________.)

D. *it is difficult to get to her home* (thật khó để đến được nhà của cô)

76. *What are we told about Rebecca's home?* (Chúng ta được biết điều gì về ngôi nhà của Rebecca?)

A. *It is part of a settlement which used to be bigger.* (Nó là một phần của một khu định cư trước đây có diện tích rộng hơn.)

77. *What has Rebecca gained from the expedition round Cape Horn?* (Rebecca đã nhận được gì sau chuyến thám hiểm quanh Cape Horn?)

A. *She has satisfied her parents' ambitions for her.* (Cô đã thỏa mãn tham vọng của bố mẹ đối với cô.)

78. *What is her relationship with her father like?* (Quan hệ giữa cô và bố như thế nào?)

B. *She wants him to notice her.* (Cô muốn bố chú ý đến cô.)

79. *What do we learn about Marie-Christine?* (Chúng ta biết gì về Marie-Christine?)

C. *She is stronger than she looks.* (Bà mạnh mẽ hơn vẻ bên ngoài.)

80. *How does Rebecca feel about the future?* (Rebecca cảm thấy như thế nào về tương lai?)

B. *She is happy with the way things are going.* (Cô hài lòng với cách mọi việc đang diễn ra.)

TEST 22

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the following questions.

1. A. climatic B. isolate C. issue D. clarify
2. A. celestial B. meager C. endeavor D. measure
3. A. seize B. cheese C. feature D. meadow
4. A. vision B. position C. pleasure D. decision
5. A. suggestion B. sunglasses C. hungry D. multiply

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. The tails of comets generally point away from the sun ____________ the comet is approaching the sun or receding.

A. either B. whether C. and if D. both

7. A desert is described as a region ____________ an average of less than ten inches of rain falls in a year.

A. there is B. which has C. in which is D. in which

8. You needn't have made extra copies of the booklet. We have got plenty to ______ round.
A. circulate B. spread C. go D. suffice

9. Be careful with Tony, he can lose his ______ more quickly than you may expect him to.
A. attitude B. vigor C. temper D. personality

10. I can't do whatever I want because I am still financially ______ on my parents.
A. determined B. subject C. reliant D. dependable

11. 'How was your trip?' - 'Very rushed! ______ hardly saw anything.'
A. Although it was short, we B. Because of shortness,
C. It wasn't long enough to D. It was so short that we

12. Mr. Adams suggests that he ______ Richard that he's out of a job.
A. is someone who'll tell B. be the one to tell
C. was one telling D. is the one telling

13. The company doesn't have a graphics section and ______ out all its design work.
A. farms B. dumps C. tenders D. offers

14. His speech called ______ an angry response.
A. up B. in C. out D. forth

15. ______ was made of minute particles called corpuscles was believed by scientists.
A. Light B. That light C. As light D. Whereas light

16. She has not yet got ______ her recent illness.
A. by B. through C. over D. out of

17. The new recruits were put under a lot of ______.
A. pressure B. worry C. pain D. tension

18. Such a horrible crime created a sense of ______ among the public.
A. avenge B. mortality C. outrage D. revenge

19. Regular radio broadcasting to inform and entertain the general public ______ in the 1920s.
A. started B. starting C. a start D. to start

20. The postman complained ______ being attacked by Nick's dog.
A. about B. with C. to D. for

21. Although he was regarded as a talented actor, his career was not a success in financial ______.
A. ways B. terms C. aspects D. points

22. Angela, ______ at Harvard Law School, is now working for a famous judge.
A. studied law B. is studying law
C. who studied law D. who she studied law

23. The training manager told the trainees that they would have ______ all the techniques needed in selling by the end of the course.
A. mastered B. overcome C. conquered D. vanquished

24. There was ______ coverage of the story on all the television channels.
A. complete B. extensive C. total D. absolute

25. ______ the decision would have a major impact on his political career.
A. Did he realize little B. A little he realized
C. Little did he realize D. Realizing little

26. Many people in the town accepted the invitation ______ the opening of the museum.
A. to B. at C. in D. for

27. It was the way he asked ______ really upset me.
A. so B. that C. therefore D. and

28. The priest offered to ______ us round the church.
A. show B. present C. exhibit D. demonstrate

29. I like living in George Street; neighbors often ______ for a chat and a cup of tea.
A. drop in B. drop out C. drop off D. drop down

30. 'Can you suggest someone?' - 'Of course, but ______ is going to be expensive.'
A. whoever I recommend B. if I recommend someone
C. however recommended, it D. he who recommended

31. Put forth in 1921, the physicist's theory has ______ to be proven wrong.
A. since B. yet C. ever D. soon

32. The student failed to meet the necessary ______ for admission to the course.
A. fulfillments B. requirements
C. qualities D. aptitudes

33. ______ of recent political developments, he was taken by surprise on his arrival in the capital.
A. Unexpected B. Unacquainted C. Unaware D. Unknowing

34. She always ______ the smell of fresh bread with her mother, who loved baking.
A. remembered B. associated C. exemplified D. attributed

35. After the theft of his car he put in an insurance ______ for £3,000.
A. account B. invoice C. assessment D. claim

36. He'll be very upset if you ______ his offer of help.
A. turn away B. turn from C. turn down D. turn against

37. Thankfully, the child was OK, having suffered ______ a few scratches.
A. little more than B. little or nothing
C. little by little D. for a little

38. ________ deep down in the earth, the dead forests rotted away and became coal.
A. Buried B. Burying C. To bury D. Being burying

39. The people ________ thought he was a bit strange.
A. which he worked with B. with which he worked
C. with who he worked D. he worked with

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

40. Seals, turtles, and seabirds can navigate over (A) thousands (B) of miles of open ocean with amazing (C) accurate (D).

41. A dolphin locates underwater objects in (A) its (B) path by doing (C) a series of clicking and whistling sounds (D).

42. A promissory note is a written agreement (A) to pay (B) a certain sum of money at (C) some time future (D).

43. A couturier who (A) works in (B) the field of women's fashion designed (C) original models for his customers and also produces a fairly limited number (D) of copies.

44. Recognition for (A) Herman Melville did not come (B) until (C) more than thirty years afterward (D) his death in 1891.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

45. As she aged, she became more garrulous.
A. talkative B. gracious C. sickly D. grey

46. That the government ought to develop a jobs program seemed to Congress an indisputable fact.
A. indefinite B. indispensable C. undeniable D. irresponsible

47. The electrician was scrupulous about grounding all the wires in the factory.
A. afraid B. employed C. careful D. infamous

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

48. I really enjoy reading, but sometimes I feel like doing something more active.
A. I prefer doing something more active to reading.
B. I not only enjoy reading but also like doing some thing active.
C. I would rather do something more active than spend my time reading.
D. Much as I enjoy reading, there are times when I prefer to do something more active.

49. Without your support, I'd never have been able to find a new job.
A. If it hadn't been for your support, I'd still be doing my old job.
B. Being supported, I was able to find a new job after several months.
C. Were it not for your support, I'd never be able to find a new job.
D. Had it not been for your support, I have only a slim chance of finding a new job.

50. If the weather is fine, we may go camping at the weekend.
A. We'll go camping in fine weather at the weekend.
B. Weather permitting, we may go camping at the weekend.
C. Going camping at the weekend to enjoy fine weather would be a great idea.
D. We can depend on the weather to be fine at the weekend, so let's go camping then.

51. I'm sure it wasn't Barney who broke the mirror as he was outside all the time.
A. Being outside all the time, Barney had no idea who broke the mirror.
B. When Barney was outside, someone broke his mirror.
C. It couldn't have been Barney who broke the mirror as he was outside all the time.
D. If Barney hadn't been outside all the time, he would have known who broke the mirror.

52. Having replaced the flat tire with a new one, we went on driving to the countryside.
A. We went on driving to the countryside and then stopped to replace the flat tire with a new one.
B. We were driving to the countryside when we had a flat tire.
C. Unless we replaced the flat tire with a new one, we couldn't go on driving to the countryside.
D. After we replaced the flat tire with a new one, we went on driving to the countryside.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

A SUCCESS STORY

At 19, Ben Way was already a millionaire, and one of a number of teenagers who (53) ________ their fortune through the Internet. (54) ________ makes Ben's story all the more remarkable is that he is dyslexic, and was (55) ________ by teachers at his junior school that he would never be able to read or write properly. 'I wanted to prove them (56) ____________,' says Ben, creator and director of Waysearch, a net search engine which can be used to find goods in online shopping malls.

When he was eight, his local authorities (57) ____________ him with a PC to help with school work. Although he was (58) ____________ to read the manuals, he had a natural ability with the computer, and encouraged by his father, he soon began (59) ____________ people £10 an hour for his knowledge and skills. At the age of 15 he (60) ____________ up his own computer consultancy, Quad Computer, which he ran from his bedroom, and two years later he left school to (61) ____________ all his time to business.

'By this time the company had grown and I needed to take on a (62) ____________ of employees to help me,' says Ben. That enabled me to start (63) ____________ business with bigger companies.' It was his ability to consistently (64) ____________ difficult challenges that led him to win the 'Young Entrepreneur of the Year' award in the same year that he formed Waysearch.

53. A. taken B. made C. put D. done
54. A. This B. That C. Something D. What
55. A. said B. told C. suggested D. reported
56. A. wrong B. false C. untrue D. unfair
57. A. provided B. gave C. offered D. got
58. A. impossible B. incapable C. disabled D. unable
59. A. owing B. charging C. lending D. borrowing
60. A. put B. ran C. made D. set
61. A. pay B. spend C. devote D. invest
62. A. couple B. few C. little D. deal
63. A. having B. doing C. making D. bringing
64. A. overcome B. overlook C. overtake D. overdo

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

'We would like to interview you ...'. Joyful words for the job-seeker, but my letter carried a warning: 'You will be required to take a psychometric test.' More than 70 per cent of companies now use these 'objective' tests for potential employees. They are meant to give a true picture of candidates that removes the unfairness that may result from the personal opinions of interviewers.

On the day of my interview for the job of assistant to a company Public Relations consultant, my nerves were made worse by finding that the office was close to a hospital with particularly unhappy associations. Luckily, I had deliberately got there early so that I was able to calm myself down before a secretary rushed me upstairs for my test.

Keeping to a strict time limit, I had to assess groups of adjectives, marking which most and which least matched my ideas of myself at work. Choosing one quality out of four when all seemed appropriate was difficult, more difficult than the interview that followed - though I felt I hadn't impressed in that either.

Confirmation of this arrived a week later. My rejection letter was accompanied by a copy of the Private and Confidential Personal Profile Analysis - two and a half sides of paper, based on that 10-minute test.

The Profile's rude inaccuracy and its **judgmental** tone were harder to accept than the fact that I had been turned down for the job. Apparently, I have 'no eye for detail'; I am also 'a forceful individual... who leads rather than directs' and am 'motivated by financial reward to pay for good living.' The words 'impatient', 'restless' and 'strong-willed' also came up.

'A portrait of an ambitious, power-mad person,' said a psychologist friend of 15 years to whom I showed the Profile. She said it didn't apply to me at all. I know myself to be a careful, industrious checker. I am shy but cheerful and a bit over-anxious to be thought creative. I am not a power-crazed person.

What would I do, I worried, if I had to take another test for another job, and this unattractive personality emerged again?

I sent the company a polite disagreement with the Profile, purely for the record. Meanwhile, I made a few enquiries.

Had my emotional state of mind made the results untypical of me? I had been disturbed to find the office so close to a hospital that held unhappy memories for me.

'State of mind will have an impact,' says Shane Pressey, an occupational psychologist, 'but on the whole its effect will be relatively minor. It appears that the test was an inadequate tool for the amount of information they were trying to get out of it, and it is not surprising that there were inaccuracies.'

Too late for that particular job, I arranged to sit another psychometric test. This one took much longer and was more thorough; the profile was also more detailed and accurate - it showed my eye for detail and the fact that I have a problem meeting deadlines.

But a peculiar result is hard to challenge without seeming unable to take criticism. It is simply not acceptable to refuse to take a test, in case the job candidate seems uncooperative and eccentric. The interview, with its yes/no personal feeling, is here to stay, but so is objective testing.

If my experience is anything to go by, the job candidate should be suspicious of 10-minute tests that result in generalized - and possibly wildly inaccurate - judgments. I accept that it would be costly to arrange for face-to-face discussions of test results with all job candidates, but a telephone call would be preferable to simply receiving a written 'profile' through the post and having no opportunity to discuss its contents.

65. Before the writer took the test, she ________.
  A. felt that she was unlikely to do it very well
  B. made sure that she was mentally prepared for it
  C. believed that such tests were fair to candidates
  D. did some research into tests of that kind

66. What did the writer think when she took the test?
  A. She could not understand some of the questions.
  B. She found that there was not enough time to do it.
  C. She felt that she had not done it very well.
  D. She decided that it would not prove anything.

67. What does the writer mean by **'judgmental'** in the paragraph 5?
  A. critical B. impatient C. impersonal D. thoughtful

68. When the writer received the Personal Profile Analysis, she ________.
  A. was offended by the comments made about her answers
  B. was glad that she had not been offered the job
  C. regretted some of the answers she had given in the test
  D. realized that her personality would not have suited the job

69. Why did the Profile worry her?
  A. It made her feel that she had been too self-confident before.
  B. It indicated that she might have trouble getting a job in future.
  C. It did not show that she was capable of being a creative person.
  D. It told her things about herself that she had not noticed before.

70. What did she find out after taking the test for the job?
  A. The way she was feeling had badly affected her performance in it.
  B. Psychometric tests seldom provide reliable information about people.
  C. Many job candidates are unwilling to take psychometric tests.
  D. It may have been an unsuitable test for its intended purpose.

71. What does the writer recommend?
  A. Candidates should be able to talk about their test results with employers.
  B. Employers should pay no attention to the results of psychometric tests.
  C. Candidates should not be concerned about taking psychometric tests.
  D. Employers should stop asking candidates to take psychometric tests.

72. Why does the writer describe her experience?
  A. It is typical of experiences that a great many other people have.
  B. It shows that no method of selecting job candidates can ever be fair.
  C. It is an example of how difficult it can be for someone to get a job.
  D. It illustrates faults in a new method of assessing job candidates.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Several million years ago, the dinosaurs were wiped out in a major extinction event. Huge numbers of species simply disappeared from the face of the planet. There have been numerous explanations for their sudden disappearance, although the most likely explanation is that they were devastated when an asteroid hit the earth, with cataclysmic results. But what if not all the dinosaurs had perished? What if they had survived over millions of years, and are still alive today?

In the 1980s there was a surge of media interest following reports of a mysterious creature living in the forests of the Congo. This beast was known to the local population as Mokele-Mbembe, which means 'the one who stops rivers' and it was described as a long-necked herbivore that lived in rivers and was rarely seen. When scientists and explorers traveled to the region to investigate these extraordinary claims, they were astonished to learn that Mokele-Mbembe was believed to be a sort of brontosaurus: a living dinosaur!

What is interesting about the Mokele-Mbembe story is that the sightings go back a very long way. When Europeans were first charting the area, they came upon reports of monsters in the jungle, and they mentioned these sightings in their official reports, albeit with plenty of caution. One of the most famous records comes from a German report of 1913, which wrote of Mokele-Mbembe that 'The animal is said to be of a brownish-gray color with a smooth skin, its size is approximately that of an elephant; at least that of a hippopotamus. It is said to have a long and very flexible neck ... A few spoke about a long, muscular tail like that of an alligator. ... its diet is said to be entirely vegetable. This feature disagrees with a possible explanation as a myth.'

Twentieth-century scientists investigated the claims. They spoke to local people and showed them books full of images of animals that were both local to the area and from much further away. According to their reports, when the local people saw animals such as camels, which were unknown in the region, they explained that these creatures did not exist nearby. However, they frequently pointed to the image of the brontosaurus as the creature known as Mokele-Mbembe.

There are many skeptics. The creature has never been photographed and although possible 'dinosaur' tracks have been discovered, there is no definite evidence that these were not a hoax. **There are indeed conflicting reports about what Mokele-Mbembe looks like,** with some people reporting a horn that other witnesses did not mention. It seems probable that despite the conclusions of the German report, the living dinosaur is really just a legendary monster that has only existed in folk tales for centuries.

Interestingly, the search for Mokele-Mbembe has become part of a new field of research, known as *cryptozoology*. This word comes from the Latin *crypto-* meaning 'secret' or 'hidden', and *zoology*, the study of animals. Such people investigate the possibility that apparently mythological creatures are really alive today, or once existed in the past. Their aim is to bring the study of monsters into the real world of science by publishing as much evidence as they can relating to mysterious creatures. Of course, success relies on actually finding the monsters to research!

73. The idea that the extinction of the dinosaurs was caused by an asteroid ______.
A. is the most modern theory B. is the most improbable theory
C. is the most probable theory D. is one of the oldest theories

74. In the 1960s scientists traveled to the Congo because they were ______.
A. paid to go by the newspapers
B. interested in seeing Mokele-Mbembe
C. looking for dinosaur bones
D. invited there by the local people

75. The writer of the 1913 German report ______.
A. believed that it was possible that Mokele-Mbembe existed
B. had seen Mokele-Mbembe
C. thought that the reports from the local people were false
D. believed that Mokele-Mbembe was actually another African animal

76. When local people were asked to identify Mokele-Mbembe from pictures, ______.
A. they did not recognize any of the pictures
B. they thought it was similar to a camel
C. they thought it looked like two or three of the animals
D. they thought it looked like an extinct animal

77. What physical evidence of Mokele-Mbembe has been claimed to exist?
A. its nest
B. its tail
C. its footprints
D. its teethmarks found on other animals

78. What does the writer mean by '**There are indeed conflicting reports about what Mokele-Mbembe looks like**' in paragraph 5?
A. None of the reports are trustworthy.
B. The reports give different information.
C. Each report attacks the findings of another report.
D. The reports are confusing to read.

79. What does the writer think about Mokele-Mbembe?
A. He thinks it is a fictional creation of the local people.
B. He thinks it is definitely a living dinosaur.
C. He thinks it was originally a trick created by foreigners.
D. He thinks that there is enough real evidence to believe in it.

80. Cryptozoologists ______.
A. only study modern sources B. work in secret
C. try to see if monsters really exist D. do not believe in modern science

ANSWER KEY 22

1.C	2.B	3.D	4.B	5.A	6.B	7.D	8.C	9.C	10.C
11.D	12.B	13.A	14.D	15.B	16.C	17.A	18.C	19.A	20.A
21.B	22.C	23.A	24.B	25.C	26.A	27.B	28.A	29.A	30.A
31.B	32.B	33.C	34.B	35.D	36.C	37.A	38.A	39.D	40.D
41.C	42.D	43.C	44.D	45.A	46.C	47.C	48.D	49.A	50.B
51.C	52.D	53.B	54.D	55.B	56.A	57.A	58.D	59.B	60.D
61.C	62.A	63.B	64.A	65.B	66.C	67.A	68.A	69.B	70.D
71.A	72.D	73.C	74.B	75.A	76.D	77.C	78.B	79.A	80.C

1. C. **issue** /'ɪʃu:/ → /ɪ/
climatic, isolate, clarify → /aɪ/
2. B. **meager** /'mi:ɡə(r)/ → /i:/
celestial, endeavor, measure → /e/
3. D. **meadow** /'medəʊ/ → /e/
seize, cheese, feature → /i:/
4. B. **position** /pə'zɪʃn/ → /z/
vision, pleasure, decision → /ʒ/
5. A. **suggestion** /sə'dʒestʃən/ → /ə/
sunglasses, hungry, multiply → /ʌ/
6. B. *whether...or...* (conj): used to show that sth is true in either of two cases (dù…hay…)
7. D. *in which* → preposition *in* comes at the beginning of the relative clause, before relative pronoun *which*
8. C. *go round* (phr v): to be enough for everyone to have one or some (đủ để chia khắp lượt)
9. C. *lose your temper (with sb)* (idm): to fail to control your anger (mất bình tĩnh, không kiềm chế được cơn giận)
10. C. *reliant on / upon sb / sth* (adj) = dependent (dựa vào)
11. D. *It was so short that we…* → Context requires main clause in front of clause of result

12. B. *Mr. Adams suggests that he be the one…* → Subjunctive: *suggest that* + sb + bare infinitive

13. A. *farm out* (phr v): to send out work for other people to do (giao việc cho người khác làm, thuê nhân công làm việc)

14. D. *call forth* (phr v): to produce a particular reaction (gây ra)
His speech called forth an angry response. (Bài phát biểu của ông ta đã gây ra phản ứng giận dữ.)

15. B. *That light was made of minute particles called corpuscles* → Noun clause beginning with *that* as subject of the sentence

16. C. *get over sth* (phr v): to return to your usual state of health after an illness (khỏi (bệnh))

17. A. *under pressure* (idm): chịu sức ép

18. C. *outrage* (n): a strong feeling of shock and anger (căm giận, phẫn nộ)

19. A. *started* → Context requires simple past verb

20. A. *complain (to sb) about sth* (v): than phiền, phàn nàn

21. B. *in terms of sth / in…terms* (idm): used to show what aspect of a subject you are talking about or how you are thinking about it (về mặt)

22. C. *Angelo, who studied law…, is now working…* → Non-defining relative clause

23. A. *master* (v): to learn or to understand sth completely (nắm vững, thành thạo)

24. B. *extensive* (adj): bao quát, rộng lớn, có phạm vi rộng

25. C. *Little did he realize* → Inversion with initial negative adverb

26. A. *invitation to sth* (n): lời mời đến

27. B. *It was…that…* → Cleft sentence for emphasis

28. A. *show sb round sth* (phr v): to be a guide for sb when they visit a place for the first time to show them what is interesting (dẫn, đưa đi thăm)

29. A. *drop in* (phr v): to pay an informal visit to a person or a place (ghé thăm)

30. A. *…whoever I recommend is going to be expensive.* → Noun clause as subject

31. B. *has yet to be proven wrong* = hasn't been proven wrong yet → Structure: *yet* + infinitve

32. B. *meet the requirements*: đáp ứng yêu cầu → common phrase

33. C. *unaware of sth* (adj): not knowing or realizing that sth is happening or that sth exists (không biết, không ý thức về)

34. B. *associate sb / sth with sb / sth* (v): to make a connection between people or things in your mind (liên tưởng)

35. D. *put in an insurance claim*: đòi bồi thường bảo hiểm

36. C. *turn sb / sth ↔ down* (phr v): to reject or refuse to consider an offer, a proposal, etc. or the person who makes it (từ chối, gạt bỏ)

37. A. Expression with *little*: *little more than* = just, only

38. A. *Buried deep down in the earth* → Past participle clause to replace subject + passive verb

39. D. *The people he worked with* = The people who he worked with → Leave out the relative pronoun when it is the object of the relative clause

40. D. *accurate* → accuracy (The noun *accuracy* should be used in place of the adjective *accurate*.)

41. C. *doing* → making (The word *making* should be used in place of *doing* because it collocates with the noun *sounds*.)

42. D. *time future* → future time (The correct word order is *future time*.)

43. C. *designed* → designs (The present tense (*designs*) should be used to agree in tense meaning with the other verb in the main clause (*produces*).)

44. D. *afterward* → after (Before a noun phrase (*his death*) the word *after* must be used rather than *afterward*.)

45. A. *talkative* (adj): nói nhiều, lắm mồm

46. C. *undeniable* (adj): không thể bàn cãi, không thể phủ nhận

47. C. *careful* (adj): cẩn thận, kỹ lưỡng

48. D. *much as* (idm) = although
Much as I enjoy reading = Although I enjoy reading

49. A. Mixed conditional: *If* + past perfect (unreal past), *would be* + √-ing (unreal present)

50. B. *weather permitting*: nếu thời tiết cho phép → common phrase

51. C. *couldn't have* + past participle → to express certainty about past situation

52. D. *After we replaced the flat tire with a new one* → Adverbial clause of time

53. B. *make one's fortune*: phát đạt, phát tài

54. D. *what* as subject

55. B. *tell sb (that)*…; Passive

56. A. *prove sb* + adj: *prove them wrong* = prove that they were wrong

57. A. *provide sb with sth* (v): to give sth to sb or make it available for them to use (cấp cho, cung cấp)

58. D. *unable to do sth* (adj): không thể làm được việc gì

59. B. *charge sb sth (for sth)*: tính giá, yêu cầu trả tiền

60. D. *set sth ↔ up* (phr v): thành lập

61. C. *devote sth to sth* (phr v): to give an amount of time, attention, etc. to sth (cống hiến, dành hết…cho…)

62. A. *a couple of* = a few

63. B. *do business with*: làm ăn với → common phrase

64. A. *overcome* (v): vượt qua, khắc phục

65. *Before the writer took the test, she* ________. (Trước khi làm bài kiểm tra tác giả

B. *made sure that she was mentally prepared for it* (chắc chắn là mình đã chuẩn bị tinh thần cho việc này)

66. *What did the writer think when she took the test?* (Tác giả nghĩ gì khi làm bài kiểm tra?)

C. *She felt that she had not done it very well.* (Cô cảm thấy mình đã không làm bài tốt lắm.)

67. *What does the writer mean by* ***'judgmental'*** *in the paragraph 5?* (Tác giả dùng từ **'judgmental'** trong đoạn 5 với nghĩa gì?)

A. *critical* (chỉ trích, phê phán)

68. *When the writer received the Personal Profile Analysis, she* _______. (Khi tác giả nhận bản phân tích mô tả sơ lược cá nhân cô đã _______.)

A. *was offended by the comments made about her answers* (rất khó chịu trước những lời nhận xét về các câu trả lời của cô)

69. *Why did the Profile worry her?* (Tại sao bản mô tả sơ lược này lại làm cô lo lắng?)

B. *It indicated that she might have trouble getting a job in future.* (Vì nó cho thấy trong tương lai cô có thể sẽ khó tìm được việc làm.)

70. *What did she find out after taking the test for the job?* (Cô phát hiện ra điều gì sau khi tham gia làm bài kiểm tra xin việc?)

D. *It may have been an unsuitable test for its intended purpose.* (Bài kiểm tra rất có thể không phù hợp với mục đích đề ra của nó.)

71. *What does the writer recommend?* (Tác giả đề xuất điều gì?)

A. *Candidates should be able to talk about their test results with employers.* (Nên để các ứng viên xin việc có thể thảo luận các kết quả kiểm tra với nhà tuyển dụng.)

72. *Why does the writer describe her experience?* (Tại sao tác giả lại kể về trải nghiệm của mình?)

D. *It illustrates faults in a new method of assessing job candidates.* (Bởi vì nó minh họa cho các thiếu sót trong một phương pháp mới nhằm đánh giá người xin việc.)

73. *The idea that the extinction of the dinosaurs was caused by an asteroid* _______. (Quan niệm cho rằng một thiên thạch đã gây ra sự tuyệt chủng của khủng long _______.)

C. *is the most probable theory* (là giả thuyết có khả năng nhất)

74. *In the 1980s scientists traveled to the Congo because they were* _______. (Vào những năm 1980 các nhà khoa học đi đến Congo vì họ _______.)

B. *interested in seeing Mokele-Mbembe* (rất muốn nhìn thấy con Mokele-Mbembe)

75. *The writer of the 1913 German report* _______. (Tác giả bản báo cáo năm 1913 của Đức _______.)

A. *believed that it was possible that Mokele-Mbembe existed* (tin rằng có thể con Mokele-Mbembe có tồn tại)

76. *When local people were asked to identify Mokele-Mbembe from pictures,* _______. (Khi người dân địa phương được yêu cầu nhận dạng con Mokele-Mbembe từ các bức ảnh _______.)

D. *they thought it looked like an extinct animal* (họ cho rằng nó trông giống như một loài động vật đã tuyệt chủng)

77. *What physical evidence of Mokele-Mbembe has been claimed to exist?* (Dấu vết cụ thể nào của con Mokele-Mbembe được cho là có thật?)

C. *its footprints* (các dấu chân của nó)

78. *What does the writer mean by* ***'There are indeed conflicting reports about what Mokele-Mbembe looks like'*** *in paragraph 5?* (Tác giả muốn nói gì qua câu **'There are indeed conflicting reports about what Mokele-Mbembe looks like'** trong đoạn 5?)

B. *The reports give different information.* (Các bản báo cáo đưa ra những thông tin khác nhau.)

79. *What does the writer think about Mokele-Mbembe?* (Tác giả có suy nghĩ gì về con Mokele-Mbembe?)

A. *He thinks it is a fictional creation of the local people.* (Ông nghĩ nó chỉ là một con vật do dân địa phương hư cấu.)

80. *Cryptozoologists* _______. (Các nhà nghiên cứu về những con quái vật truyền thuyết _______.)

C. *try to see if monsters really exist* (cố gắng tìm hiểu xem liệu các con quái vật đó có thật sự tồn tại không)

TEST 23

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. pacific B. condition C. laborer D. pagoda
2. A. propose B. recent C. nature D. foggy
3. A. gorilla B. average C. dependent D. exhibit
4. A. message B. story C. castle D. device
5. A. organize B. proposal C. reluctant D. respective

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. He'd be an excellent candidate for promotion _______ his hot temper.
A. if not B. if it wasn't C. if only D. if it weren't for

7. Everything ________ you told me about him is true.
A. that B. what C. whom D. that which

8. Karen is far too ________ to be put in charge of all those children.
A. disresponsible B. unresponsible C. irresponsible D. inresponsible

9. ________ rain at all falls in the dry season in the savanna regions of Africa.
A. Not B. Without C. No D. Neither

10. In a Rorschach test, the subject describes ________ sees in a series of inkblots.
A. that he or she B. he or she
C. seeing he or she D. what he or she

11. 'Who took part in the celebration?' – 'Mr. Wallace, Mrs. Simmons and Frank Cox, to ________ but a few.'
A. name B. say C. call D. state

12. A good manager should be ________ to his or her staff for exchange of opinions at any time.
A. feasible B. obtainable C. accessible D. possessive

13. I hope you won't take ________ if I say that your project needs more improvement to be accepted.
A. hatred B. nerve C. offence D. anger

14. He claims to be a professional stuntman, but his skills will have to be ________ to the test anyway.
A. brought B. taken C. laid D. put

15. I thought the play was good, but for every person who liked it, ________ didn't.
A. someone else B. another one who
C. one another D. anyone else

16. Your son has the ________ of a fine musician.
A. beginnings B. makings C. looks D. talents

17. In the ________ climate, it is difficult to anticipate what the political reaction will be.
A. current B. topical C. contemporary D actual

18. I know it's hard, but I wish ________ kinder to him.
A. you're being B. you'd be
C. you'd been D. you should have been

19. The campaign is clearly ________ at the young.
A. targeted B. affected C. hit D. focused

20. If you had planned things at the start, we ________ in this mess now.
A. won't be B. weren't
C. wouldn't be D. wouldn't have been

21. He found that the test was child's ________.
A. play B. games C. matches D. delight

22. Michelangelo ________ his frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
A. had better remember about B. well remembered
C. better remembers D. is best remembered for

23. The teacher is only too ________ with the difficulties caused by disruptive students.
A. used B. aware C. familiar D. accustomed

24. Her ability, ________ with a determination to succeed, should make her very successful.
A. added B. coupled C. joined D. related

25. 'Do you think he's capable?' – 'Yes, I'm certain that he can get the job done ________ than we can.'
A. fast and more accurate B. the faster, the more accurately
C. faster and more accurate D. faster and more accurately

26. The troops were positioned in ________ for action.
A. anticipation B. alert C. standby D. readiness

27. Residents have a responsibility to take adequate ________ against fire.
A. preparations B. precautions C. attempts D. provisions

28. The minister received ________ a show of support that it was impossible to think he would resign.
A. such B. so C. as D. alike

29. The behavior of many volcanoes ________ very difficult to predict, especially the more explosive types.
A. are B. is C. that D. being

30. ________ more than 2000 minerals are known, nearly all rocks are formed from seven mineral groups.
A. Although B. However C. Despite D. Since

31. Several people opted for a taxi on the ________ that no more buses would arrive that evening.
A. belief B. assumption C. supposition D. argument

32. An instant investigation was launched after a bag ________ firearms and a load of cocaine was discovered by the sniffer dogs.
A. composing B. involving C. embracing D. comprising

33. It's unlikely he will ever find out how to operate the conveyor belt, but let him at least have a(n) ________ at it.
A. move B. trial C. go D. effort

34. The restaurant has excellent food, so it's no wonder ________ so crowded.
A. why is it always B. is it always C. whether it's D. it's always

35. You have failed to pay the outstanding bill and, ________, we have been forced to take the matter further.
A. consequently B. lastly C. subsequently D. eventually

36. __________ his love of swimming, it's hardly surprising he enjoys spending his holidays by the sea.
A. Recognizing B. Given C. Providing D. Granted

37. I'm surprised to see Ted here. __________ to the meeting in Boston?
A. Shouldn't he have gone B. Had he not gone
C. Must he not go D. Couldn't he have gone

38. The UN has demanded that all troops __________ withdrawn.
A. be B. will be C. shall be D. were

39. It's high time he __________ to think what to do with the money.
A. began B. would begin C. will begin D. begin

40. Holiday-makers often suffer from minor __________ such as sunburn and stomach upsets.
A. aches B. disturbances C. ailments D. diseases

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

41. Even though (A) they are among the smallest (B) carnivores, weasels will attack animals that (C) are double (D) their size.

42. A fiber-optic cable across (A) the Pacific went into (B) service in (C) April 1989, link (D) the United States and Japan.

43. Allowing (A) children to help plan and prepare family meals provide (B) enjoyable learning experiences that later encourage (C) them to eat the foods they have prepared (D).

44. The American frontiersman, (A) politician, and soldier Davy Crockett is one of the most (B) popular in (C) American heroes (D).

45. New York City surpassed (A) the other Atlantic seaports in partly (B) because it developed (C) the best transportation links with (D) the interior of the country.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

46. Her disapproval was implicit in her response to his behavior.
A. implicated B. important C. implied D. impious

47. All of the President's efforts to rescind the law were unavailing.
A. revive B. change C. repeal D. rescue

48. Years of deprivation only made the rebels more vindictive.
A. vindicated B. troublesome C. weak D. revengeful

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

49. All but one clerk were honored by the boss.
A. The boss didn't honor anyone except one clerk.
B. Apart from one clerk, everyone thought that the boss was an honorable man.
C. Everyone was honored by the boss with the exception of one clerk.
D. The boss honored one clerk.

50. The results aren't satisfactory taken into account her long and rigorous training.
A. Considering her long and rigorous training, the results aren't satisfactory.
B. Had it not been for her long and rigorous training, she'd have got unsatisfactory results.
C. With her long and rigorous training, she must have got satisfactory results.
D. The results aren't satisfactory, so she must acquire longer and more rigorous training.

51. Patrick is feeling off color today.
A. Patrick is not feeling healthy today.
B. Patrick is feeling extremely happy today.
C. Patrick is not feeling lucky today.
D. Patrick is feeling very well today.

52. If you scream again, I'll make you leave the room.
A. Scream again and I'll make you leave the room.
B. You will be made to leave the room because I hate it when you scream.
C. I can't stand your screaming, so leave the room.
D. Scream again will make you leave the room.

53. We hadn't been told about the removal until last Friday.
A. If only we had been told about the removal last Friday.
B. Not until last Friday that we were told about the removal.
C. It was not until last Friday that we were told about the removal.
D. We should have been told about the removal on Friday.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

DINOSAUR DISCOVERIES

In the late 1930s, a group of leading American scientists seeking dinosaur fossils made some (54) __________ finds. Although one of their expeditions discovered no bones at all, it nonetheless (55) __________ to be important in terms of the information about dinosaurs it provided. During that historic expedition, which took place along the (56) ________ of the Paluxy river in Texas, something extraordinary was revealed: a dinosaur track, clearly (57) ________ in the rock. These dinosaur footprints (58) ________ their preservation to the salts and mud that covered them and then hardened into rock, before (59) ________ to light 100 million years later. Tracks like these are (60) ________ to experts. There have been great gaps in scientists' understanding of dinosaur (61) ________, and so such footprints are useful since they provide direct (62) ________ of how dinosaurs actually moved. Scientists have been able to use these footprints, and others like them, to (63) ________ how quickly different species walked, and to conclude that many kinds of dinosaur must have traveled in (64) ________.

(65) ________, the tracks of four-legged dinosaurs seem to (66) ________ that in spite of being reptiles, these creatures must have moved in a very similar way to living mammals, such as elephants - a pattern of movement (67) ________ from that of most contemporary reptiles, such as crocodiles. This leads to an intriguing question. Might existing mammals have more to teach us about the (68) ________ reptiles that once walked the earth?

54. A. noteworthy B. noticeable C. notifiable D. notional
55. A. turned B. arose C. proved D. occurred
56. A. verges B. borders C. coasts D. banks
57. A. blatant B. substantial C. distinguishable D. ostensible
58. A. owe B. derive C. result D. thank
59. A. coming B. bringing C. appearing D. surfacing
60. A. unique B. invaluable C. costly D. rare
61. A. action B. manners C. behavior D. customs
62. A. basis B. support C. source D. evidence
63. A. make up B. determine C. weigh up D. reflect
64. A. sets B. herds C. masses D. bunches
65. A. Alternatively B. Characteristically C. Interestingly D. Accordingly
66. A. point B. specify C. express D. indicate
67. A. separate B. unconnected C. detached D. distinct
68. A. abolished B. extinguished C. extinct D. departed

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

When we first took our two children to sea with us, it was rare to come across other families on sailing boats. Usually such meetings resulted in the children quickly making friends, while we parents discussed how we managed. At first, I

was worried about taking children to sea and I had many questions. How would I amuse them? What if they fell ill at sea? Added to such questions was the major problem of their education. When we set out on our voyage, my daughter was seven, my son five, and we planned to sail for three years. That we only returned to England six years later with 60,000 miles behind us and children of thirteen and eleven years old, is an indication of how my worries had been answered. One change over these years has been the increase in the number of parents who take their children to sea on long voyages. Thus what I shall be saying here and in later chapters is based not only on my own experiences, but also on those of others, many of whom have taken their children cruising around the world.

Those experiences show that although there are problems and worries in taking children on cruises, **they** are not insurmountable and can be solved with some thought and careful planning. The same basic principles apply at sea as on land. Careful parents take precautions to avoid accidents in the home, and should behave the same way on a boat. Few people would let a small child alone near a busy road, without being convinced that the child was aware of the dangers of traffic. Similarly most parents do not let non-swimmers near water alone or without protection. Water safety has many parallels with road safety and, regarded as such, it is simply commonsense to teach children to live near water safely.

There are also benefits in taking children to sea. In our society we are in great danger of making life too easy for our children. A certain amount of stress is necessary for every child's development. Overprotection can damage a child's personality and prevent the development of independence. Sailing is one way of providing some stress and limited hardship, which will help to build the child's character. Thoughts such as these played an important part in our decision to take our children on a voyage around the world.

One of the differences between living on a boat and living ashore is that fathers are usually much more involved with their children than they are ashore. As Liz MacDonald, who sailed around the world with her son Jeff, explained to me, 'At sea, Jeff saw his father actually working, solving problems under stress, such as when gear broke in heavy weather. Before we went sailing he only saw his father for a short time at the end of each day. Now they have a much stronger relationship.' The closeness between parents and children on boats arises out of the fact that the child often witnesses a parent dealing with a difficult problem or an emergency, in a squall or bad weather, a child will have to learn that the safety of the boat, and thus the safety of the family, is more important than minor demands or fears of the child. Learning that getting the sail down quickly comes first can lead to the child considering the needs of others as well as himself.

If one expects to get fun out of sailing with children, one is likely to find it fun. Still, there are many things to be considered before the fun starts and those I shall be examining in later chapters, from the safety and health of children on board to practical suggestions for amusing children at sea. Above all, remember throughout that cruising with children can be enjoyable and is not so difficult. It can also be of great benefit to the children themselves. So let's go cruising!

69. The writer's family sailed for six years because ________.

A. the route took longer than they thought

B. the children made friends with other children

C. the attitude to sailing with children has changed

D. they had been able to solve the problems with the children

70. What does the writer say about living at sea and on land?

A. Taking children to sea is more dangerous.

B. They require the same general outlook.

C. Living at sea requires more commonsense.

D. Knowing road safety means knowing water safety.

71. The word '**they**' in paragraph 2 refers to ________.

A. problems and worries B. children

C. experiences D. cruises

72. One of the reasons the writer took her children to sea was ________.

A. to teach and educate them herself B. to protect them as much as possible

C. to show them the world D. to help them develop as individuals

73. From living on a boat children learn ________.

A. to love their parents more B. to behave like their fathers

C. to be less selfish D. to repair sailing equipment

74. This passage is taken from ________.

A. an introduction to a book B. a book review

C. an interview D. an article on sailing

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Once on the planet, it seems I was intent on making my mark from the very start. Soon after I was born, the family moved to Ireland, and it was there that I showed the first signs of the adventurous side of my nature. Mum recalls how she left me sitting with a box of toys inside a playpen in the living room while she was working in the kitchen. A few minutes later she was surprised to find me crawling around her feet. Puzzled, she carried me back to the playpen and convinced herself that, perhaps, after all, she hadn't put me inside it in the first place. When I appeared in the kitchen for the third time, she realized something was up and decided to keep an eye on me through the crack in the door. She couldn't believe her eyes. I was lifting the edge of the playpen onto the toy box, crawling out under the gap and then pulling the playpen down to the floor again, leaving everything in the right place. Everything, that is, except me.

Once I had found a way out of my confinement, that was the start of my adventures. Nothing much was going to stop me as I found a variety of ways to get out and about and to cause parental anxieties. If I was left outside in my pram, brake or no brake, I would bounce it up and down until I eventually succeeded in getting the thing moving. I managed to cover some fairly impressive distances but, luckily, everyone knew who I was and where to return me. By the time my sister was born, I was 15 months old, up on my own two feet and walking. Of course, **that** posed a new set of problems for my Mum and Dad, who were constantly running around trying to contain my desire to wander. Dad decided to put a fence round the garden but that was never much of an obstacle, it was more of a challenge. For me, if it was there, it was there to be climbed. I regularly managed to escape and often the only evidence of me having been in the garden was a pair of trousers left hanging on the fence.

If these were the first signs of the free spirit that was later to shape my life, my competitiveness took only slightly longer to show itself. After 18 months in Ireland, we returned to England. During a toddlers' 20-metre race, I hit upon a novel method of dealing with the opposition. This involved me knocking into the other runners, leaving them on their backsides, and consequently finding myself about as far ahead as you can get in a 20-metre race. Surprised, I stopped to look where the rest of the runners were, only to find them all back on their feet and streaming past me.

Years later, a certain tactical inexperience led to another sporting disaster. As one of the team captains on the school sports day, I had asked for volunteers to compete in the mile race. No one volunteered so I had to run. I decided that I was going to win or die trying. When they carried me off, I was about a lap ahead - it was just a pity that there were still another two laps to go.

75. The writer's mother was astonished because ________.

A. she couldn't find out how he was getting out of the playpen

B. he could find his own way from the playpen to the kitchen

C. he left no sign of how he had got out of the playpen

D. she had made sure that he couldn't get out of the playpen

76. Why was the writer fortunate in his adventures?

A. No harm came to him. B. He always knew where to go.

C. Nobody noticed he had gone. D. Someone always went with him.

77. What does '**that**' in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. the writer's habit of escaping B. the birth of the writer's sister

C. the writer's ability to walk D. the age of the writer at that time

78. What does the writer say about the fence in the garden?

A. He hurt himself trying to get over it.

B. He immediately wanted to prove he could climb it.

C. He was annoyed that his parents put it up.

D. His parents watched him climbing it.

79. In the 20 metre race, the writer ________.

A. tried to win by cheating B. didn't know where the finish was

C. accidentally caused a problem D. didn't understand the rules

80. What does the writer say about the mile race?

A. He didn't run it in a sensible way.

B. He was expecting to win it easily.

C. He didn't know how many laps it involved.

D. He was glad to take part in it.

ANSWER KEY 23

1.C	2.A	3.B	4.D	5.A	6.D	7.A	8.C	9.C	10.D
11.A	12.C	13.C	14.D	15.A	16.B	17.A	18.B	19.A	20.C
21.A	22.D	23.C	24.B	25.D	26.D	27.B	28.A	29.B	30.A
31.B	32.D	33.C	34.D	35.A	36.B	37.A	38.A	39.A	40.C
41.D	42.D	43.B	44.C	45.B	46.C	47.C	48.D	49.C	50.A
51.A	52.A	53.C	54.A	55.C	56.D	57.C	58.A	59.A	60.B
61.C	62.D	63.B	64.B	65.C	66.D	67.D	68.C	69.D	70.B
71.A	72.D	73.C	74.A	75.C	76.A	77.C	78.B	79.A	80.A

1. C. **laborer** /'leɪbərə(r)/ → The stress is on the first syllable.

pacific, condition, pagoda → The stress is on the second syllable.

2. A. **propose** /prə'pəʊz/ → The stress is on the second syllable.

recent, nature, foggy → The stress is on the first syllable.

3. B. **average** /'ævərɪdʒ/ → The stress is on the first syllable.

gorilla, dependent, exhibit → The stress is on the second syllable.

4. D. **device** /dɪ'vaɪs/ → The stress is on the second syllable.

message, story, castle → The stress is on the first syllable.

5. A. **organize** /'ɔːgənaɪz/ → The stress is on the first syllable.

proposal, reluctant, respective → The stress is on the second syllable.

6. D. *if it weren't for* → 2nd conditional

7. A. *that* → In defining relative clauses, *that* is commonly used instead of *which* after superlatives, *every(thing), all, only, some(thing), any(thing), no(thing), none, little, few* and *much*.

8. C. *irresponsible* (adj): thiếu trách nhiệm

9. C. *no* (det): not one, not any, not a

10. D. Noun clause with *wh*-word as object of the sentence

11. A. *to name but a few*: chỉ mới kể một số → common phrase

'Who took part in the celebration?' – 'Mr. Wallace, Mrs. Simmons and Frank Cox, to name but a few.' (Những ai đã tham gia vào lễ kỷ niệm? – Ông Wallace, bà Simmons, Frank Cox, ấy là mới chỉ kể một số.)

12. C. *accessible to sb* (adj): có thể tiếp cận được, có thể gặp gỡ được

13. C. *take offence* (idm) = feel upset or insulted (cảm thấy khó chịu bực bội hoặc bị xúc phạm, mếch lòng)

14. D. *put sb / sth to the test* (idm): to put sb / sth in a situation which will show what their or its true qualities are (kiểm tra, thử thách ai / cái gì)

15. A. *someone else didn't* = there was another person who didn't

16. B. *have the makings of sth* (idm): to have the qualities that are necessary to become sth (có những phẩm chất cần thiết để trở thành)

17. A. *current* (adj): hiện nay, hiện thời

in the current climate: trong hoàn cảnh hiện nay

18. B. Future wish: *wish* + subject + *would* + bare infinitive

19. A *target* (v): to try to have an effect on a particular group of people (nhằm vào)

20. C. *wouldn't be* → Mixed conditional: *If* + past perfect (unreal past), *would* + bare infinitive (unreal present)

21. A. *be child's play* (idm): to be very easy to do, so not even a child would find it difficult (việc quá dễ làm, trò trẻ con)

22. D. Present passive: *Michelangelo is best remembered for*… = We best rember Michelangelo for…

23. C. *familiar with sth* (adj): knowing sth very well (biết rõ, quen thuộc)

24. B. *couple sb / sth with sb / sth* (phr v) (usually passive) = combine with (kết hợp với, cộng với)

25. D. *faster and more accurately* → comparative adverbs + parallel structure

26. D. *readiness (for sth)* (n): the state of being ready or prepared for sth (sẵn sàng cho)

27. B. *precaution (against sth)* (n) (usually plural): something that is done in advance in order to prevent problems or to avoid danger (sự đề phòng, biện pháp đề phòng)

28. A. *such* + (adjective) + noun + *that* → to express cause and effect

29. B. *The behavior…is…* → Subject and verb agreement

30. A. *although* (conj): used to contrast ideas in the same sentence → clause of concession

31. B. *on the assumption that*: theo giả định là → common phrase

32. D. *comprise* (v) = consist of (gồm có, bao gồm)

33. C. *have a go (at sth / at doing sth)* (idm): to make an attempt to do sth (nỗ lực làm việc gì)

34. D. Structure: *it's no wonder (that)* + subject + verb = it is not surprising (không có gì đáng ngạc nhiên, không lấy gì làm lạ)

35. A. *consequently* (adv): as a result, therefore (do đó, vì vậy, bởi vậy, cho nên)

36. B. *given* (prep): when you consider sth (xét đến việc, căn cứ vào việc)

37. A. *Shouldn't he have gone* → Modal: context requires negative question about past obligation

38. A. *demand* + *that* + subject + (*should*) bare infinitive

39. A. *it's (high / about) time* + past simple → used when the speaker wants something to happen or be done now. It implies that it is a little late and that the action should have been done already.

40. C. *minor ailments*: ốm nhẹ, ốm vặt → common phrase

41. D. *double* → twice (The correct word choice is *twice*.)

42. D. *link* → linking (A present participle that begins an adjective phrase (*linking*) is needed.)

43. B. *provide* → provides (The singular verb *provides* should be used in place of the plural verb *provide* to agree with the singular subject *Allowing children to help plan and prepare family meals*.)

44. C. *in* → of (The preposition *of* should be used in place of *in*.)

45. B. *partly* → part (The noun *part* is needed in place of the adverb *partly* after the preposition *in*.)

46. C. *imply* (v): ngụ ý

47. C. *repeal* (v): hủy bỏ, bãi bỏ (luật)

48. D. *revengeful* (adj): hận thù, thù hằn

49. C. *with the exception of* (idm): except, not including (ngoại trừ)

50. A. *take sth into account / take account of sth* (idm): to consider particular facts, circumstances, etc. when making a decision about sth (kể đến, tính đến cái gì)

51. A. *off color* (adj) (not before noun): not in good health, looking or feeling ill / sick (không khỏe)

52. A. *Scream again **and** I'll make you leave the room*. → *and* is used to join two ideas instead of using an *if*-clause

53. C. *It was...that...* is used with *not until* to emphasize a period of time.

54. A. *noteworthy* (adj) = significant (đáng chú ý)

55. C. *prove to be* + adj (adj): tỏ ra

56. D. *bank* (n) (of river): the side of a river and the land near it (bờ sông)

57. C. *distinguishable* (adj): có thể nhận ra, có thể phân biệt được

58. A. *owe sth to sb / sth* (v): to exist or be successful because of the help or influence of sb / sth (có được cái gì là nhờ vào ai / cái gì)

59. A. *come to light* (idm): to become known to people (được biết đến)

60. B. *invaluable to / for sb / sth* (adj): extremely useful (vô giá)

61. C. *behavior* (n): cách hành động, hoạt động

62. D. *evidence* (n): bằng chứng

63. B. *determine* (v): xác định

64. B. *herd* (n): bầy (*travel in herds*: di chuyển theo từng bầy)

65. C. *interestingly* (adv): placed at the beginning of the sentence to emphasize that you think what you are going to say is interesting (thật là thú vị, điều thú vị là)

66. D. *indicate* (v): cho thấy

67. D. *distinct from sth* (adj): clearly different or of a different kind (khác biệt với)

68. C. *extinct* (adj): tuyệt chủng

69. *The writer's family sailed for six years because* _______.(Gia đình tác giả đã đi biển trong 6 năm vì _______.)

D. *they had been able to solve the problems with the children* (họ đã có thể giải quyết các vấn đề đối với bọn trẻ.)

70. *What does the writer say about living at sea and on land?* (Tác giả có ý kiến gì về việc sống trên biển và trên đất liền?)

B. *They require the same general outlook.* (Cả hai đều dựa trên một quan điểm chung.)

71. *The word 'they' in paragraph 2 refers to* _______. (Từ '**they**' trong đoạn 2 chỉ điều gì?)

A. *problems and worries* (những khó khăn và lo lắng)

72. *One of the reasons the writer took her children to sea was* _______. (Một trong những lý do khiến tác giả đem các con cùng đi biển là _______.)

D. *to help them develop as individuals* (để giúp các em phát triển cá nhân)

73. *From living on a boat children learn* _______. (Sống trên tàu các em học được _______.)

C. *to be less selfish* (cách trở nên bớt ích kỷ)

74. *This passage is taken from* _______. (Đoạn văn này được trích từ _______.)

A. *an introduction to a book* (phần giới thiệu của một quyển sách)

75. *The writer's mother was astonished because* _______. (Mẹ tác giả đã rất ngạc nhiên bởi vì _______.)

C. *he left no sign of how he had got out of the playpen* (cậu đã không để lại bất kỳ dấu vết nào về việc đã ra khỏi cũi như thế nào)

76. *Why was the writer fortunate in his adventures?* (Tại sao tác giả lại may mắn trong các chuyến phiêu lưu của mình?)

A. *No harm came to him.* (Vì cậu chẳng bị tổn hại gì cả.)

77. *What does '**that**' in paragraph 2 refer to?* (Từ '**that**' trong đoạn 2 chỉ điều gì?)

C. *the writer's ability to walk* (việc tác giả đã biết đi)

78. *What does the writer say about the fence in the garden?* (Tác giả nói gì về hàng rào trong vườn nhà mình?)

B. *He immediately wanted to prove he could climb it.* (Cậu ngay lập tức muốn chứng minh mình có thể trèo qua nó.)

79. *In the 20-metre race, the writer* ________. (Trong cuộc đua 20 mét tác giả ________.)

A. *tried to win by cheating* (đã cố thắng cuộc bằng cách chơi gian)

80. *What does the writer say about the mile race?* (Tác giả nói gì về cuộc đua 1 dặm?)

A. *He didn't run it in a sensible way.* (Cậu đã không tham gia chạy một cách hợp lý.)

TEST 24

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each of the following questions.

1. A. tidal B. viaduct C. specify D. determine
2. A. myth B. northern C. thunder D. arithmetic
3. A. builder B. rhythm C. telephone D. feeling
4. A. pavement B. fallacy C. candle D. mango
5. A. random B. thanksgiving C. angle D. variation

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. When Jill and David drove to the South of France, they ________ more time in the car than they had wanted.

A. drove B. passed C. stayed D. spent

7. It was Paolo's first visit to England and he found most people were very ________ to him.

A. gentle B. caring C. polite D. aggressive

8. Mr. Thornton was obliged to pay damages to his neighbor in ________ for the devastation his pet dogs made in her garden.

A. compensation B. reward C. penalty D. reparation

9. I'm trying to get ________ Jane. Do you have her number?

A. touch with B. touch of C. in touch of D. in touch with

10. An enzyme works by coming in contact with a particular substance, ________ with it, and changing it.

A. combines B. combining C. it combines D. to combine

11. Sebastian got ________ for damaging his bicycle.

A. ticked off B. browned off

C. frightened off D. bitten off

12. He always wants to have things his own ________.

A. way B. road C. path D. direction

13. He broke his arm in two places and it was a long time before the bones would ________.

A. cure B. seal C. knit D. glue

14. 'Has Mike confirmed the order yet?' - 'No, but don't worry. ________ he contact me, you'll be the first one I tell.'

A. Provided B. Should C. No sooner did D. If

15. The family is great in a crisis. When her mother was ill, ________ helped out.

A. all them B. they all C. them all D. all they

16. My father has this annoying ________ of reading his newspaper during a meal.

A. custom B. habit C. notion D. style

17. Rachel was ________ when her boyfriend didn't get in touch after the holidays.

A. degraded B. distorted C. devastated D. denigrated

18. As it was my mother's birthday, I realized that the music and laughter meant that some sort of ________ was going on.

A. celebration B. ritual C. anniversary D. rite

19. Many Australians can trace their ________ back to their arrival as convicts from England.

A. ancestors B. relatives C. relations D. families

20. If I were you, I'd encourage ________ a doctor as soon as possible.

A. that he see B. he's being seen by

C. him seeing D. him to see

21. I ran to answer the phone, but ________, it had stopped ringing.

A. no sooner I got to it B. while I was doing so

C. before I could get to it D. until I'd got to it

22. Prizes are awarded ________ the number of points scored.

A. resulting from B. adding up

C. presented to D. according to

23. The committee took just thirty minutes to ________ the conclusion that action was necessary.

A. judge B. make C. decide D. reach

24. She bought the mansion ________ that she would make a fortune out of her new novel.

A. speculating B. considering C. assuming D. estimating

25. ________ energy for growth or repair, a plant must carry out photosynthesis.

A. To obtain B. It obtains C. It is obtaining D. Obtaining

26. Nicotine, ____________ found in tobacco, is named after the French diplomat Jean Nicot.
A. it is a chemical compound B. is a chemical compound
C. a chemical compound D. chemical compound is

27. He hung up in the middle of our conversation, ________ absolutely infuriated me.
A. it B. which C. that D. whom

28. The flat they're moving into is ____________ enormous.
A. very B. too C. absolutely D. fairly

29. I've arranged to see Robert and Ann on Saturday. I haven't seen them for ____________ long time.
A. a quite B. quite a C. rather D. too

30. We couldn't have afforded to buy the house if our parents hadn't helped us to ____________ the cost.
A. devise B. meet C. manage D. achieve

31. John's observation was a bit wide of the ____________.
A. target B. mark C. point D. goal

32. ____________ a student has found it difficult to write research papers.
A. Too much B. Hardly C. A lot D. Many

33. There are hundreds of endangered ____________ in the world.
A. species B. breeds C. clans D. varieties

34. The helicopter ____________ over the ship and lowered a doctor onto the deck.
A. sank B. stationed C. hovered D. stayed

35. The dress was so beautiful that Claire couldn't resist ____________ it.
A. to buy B. was going to buy
C. for buying D. buying

36. 'Will they have trouble finding your house?' - '____________ here before, they won't have a problem.'
A. Have they been B. Having been
C. To have been D. They've been

37. The older inhabitants looked on the festival as an opportunity to bridge the ____________ between the newcomers and themselves.
A. hole B. gap C. blank D. crevice

38. Emily managed to talk to the politician by ________ herself off as a journalist.
A. taking B. putting C. calling D. passing

39. The food at the new restaurant is delicious, ____________ beautifully presented.
A. not to mention B. but also C. as well D. moreover

40. Trying to get to know how other people live can be ____________ with difficulty.
A. full B. fraught C. great D. loaded

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

41. $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{Before}}}$ lumberjacks had mechanical $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{equipments}}}$, they $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{used}}}$ horses and ropes $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{to drag}}}$ logs.

42. Laser discs $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{provide}}}$ images of $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{better quality}}}$ than $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{that}}}$ of $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{either}}}$ television signals or video tapes.

43. The skin receives $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{nearly}}}$ $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{the}}}$ third of the blood $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{pumped out}}}$ $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{by}}}$ the heart.

44. $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{All of}}}$ mammals, dolphins are $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{undoubtedly}}}$ $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{among}}}$ the $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{friendliest}}}$ to humans.

45. $\underset{\text{A}}{\underline{\text{During}}}$ $\underset{\text{B}}{\underline{\text{the}}}$ 1850s and 1860s many people began $\underset{\text{C}}{\underline{\text{to experiment}}}$ with the $\underset{\text{D}}{\underline{\text{artist}}}$ possibilities of photography.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

46. Mother and her daughter-in-law have been on amazingly $\underline{\text{amicable}}$ terms for years.
A. equal B. hostile C. happy D. friendly

47. Universal Studios built a $\underline{\text{colossal}}$ set in order to film the adventure story.
A. fantastic B. beautiful C. colorful D. huge

48. Without assistance from government, the elderly would suffer extreme $\underline{\text{deprivation}}$.
A. privation B. problems C. necessities D. trembling

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

49. Why didn't you tell me you were ill?
A. You might have told me you were ill.
B. I'm very sorry that you were ill.
C. If I had known that you were ill, I would have visited you.
D. Whenever you get sick, let me know so that I can give you a helping hand.

50. Jill's success can be put down to hard work.
A. Jill was not only hardworking but also successful.
B. Unless Jill works hard, success will elude him.
C. Hard work was what caused Jill's success.
D. It was Jill who was both successful and hardworking.

51. The children can't wait to visit their grandparents.
A. The children are not very keen on visiting their grandparents.
B. The children are every excited about visiting their grandparents.
C. The children show little interest in visiting their grandparents.
D. The children are too busy to visit their grandparents.

52. The whole team was in high spirits after winning the match.
A. The team won the match, which was the result of good spirit.
B. Team spirit was vital for them to win the match.
C. The whole team was in a happy mood after winning the match.
D. After winning the match, the whole team celebrated their victory.

53. 'Why don't you postpone your trip till the autumn, Jim?' said Sarah.
A. Sarah asked Jim why he postponed his trip till the autumn.
B. Sarah suggested that Jim should put off his trip till the autumn.
C. Sarah didn't think it was a good idea for Jim to postpone his trip till the autumn.
D. Sarah wondered if Jim would postpone his trip till the autumn.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT MUSIC AND THE BRAIN

Work on the human brain has indicated how different parts are centers of activity for different skills, feelings, perceptions and so on. It has also been shown that the left and right halves, or hemispheres, of the brain are (54) ______ for different functions. While language is processed in the left, or analytical hemisphere, music is processed in the right, or motional hemisphere. (55) ______ of music like tone, pitch and melody are all probably processed in different parts of the brain. Some features of musical experience are processed not just in the auditory parts of the brain, but in the visual ones. We don't yet fully understand the (56) ______ of this.

The tempo of music seems to be (57) ______ related to its emotional impact, with fast music often (58) ______ as happier and slower music as sadder. It is the same with the major biological rhythm of the body: our heart (59) ______ quickens when we're happy, but slows when we're sad. Military music may have (60) ______ from attempts to get us ready for (61) ______ by using fast drumming to (62) ______ our hearts into beating faster. Music is perhaps one of the most complex experiences the brain (63) ______ with and it has become an absolutely (64) ______ part of our rituals and ceremonies. It has power beyond language to (65) ______ mood and co-ordinate our emotional states.

54. A. amenable B. dependable C. responsible D. reliable
55. A. Views B. Aspects C. Factors D. Pieces
56. A. expectations B. implications C. propositions D. assumptions
57. A. surely B. plainly C. evidently D. directly
58. A. felt B. endured C. encountered D. touched
59. A. pulse B. speed C. pace D. rate
60. A. evolved B. extended C. advanced D. elevated
61. A. struggle B. fight C. quarrel D. battle
62. A. activate B. motivate C. stimulate D. animate
63. A. manages B. copes C. bears D. holds
64. A. vital B. important C. compulsory D. dominant
65. A. notify B. communicate C. associate D. report

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Halliday's writing leaned very much back to the left. He was the only pupil in the class who wrote in this way. He was a nuisance in poetry lessons as he would giggle and make faces and could never be persuaded to read aloud. His silly behavior made me believe that he didn't like poetry. However, when I gave the class a test in which they had to write down some poetry they had learned by heart, Halliday seemed to know the most.

Halliday had a special dislike for art and I allowed him to read during this period. He never volunteered for drama and refused to make a speech. Football was the one thing at which he excelled, but the sports teacher decided that he did not assert himself enough and he made another boy captain. This boy - his name was John Jones - could hardly read or write. All attempts to make him work failed, but he captained the team with amazing skill.

I remember an occasion when he led our school eleven out of the changing rooms for a cup match against our fiercest rivals, the team from nearby Winterton School. The Winterton girls' hockey team had already beaten our own girls' team and this -plus their excellent start to the season - had raised their morale to a fearsome level. Even so, John played like a true professional. Our only scorer, he made good use of Halliday's passes and scored a goal for every two that the Winterton players could manage between them. Though Kingston lost, the match was a triumph for Captain Jones!

In spite of all this, the pupil who impressed me most in the end was David Halliday. He gained my admiration on a day when I had his class for art. They came into the hut shouting and pushing and I sent them out again and told them they would not have a lesson until they walked in properly. They thought it was fun to waste as much time as possible, and they jeered and cheered outside the hut. I let them go on for a minute. Suddenly the noise stopped and in marched Halliday.

'They're all right now,' he said. 'I've got them lined up.' I looked outside and sure enough the pupils of class 2D were arranged like well drilled soldiers; they were in order of size and in perfect line - so still I could see them shivering in the chilly air. 'Walk in quietly,' Halliday commanded. They obeyed their superior officer and the lesson began. Halliday himself, as usual, refused to work. 'Can I just sit and have a nap?' he asked. After the help he had given me I could hardly refuse.

66. Halliday stood out from the other pupils because of his ___________.

A. beautiful handwriting	B. bad behavior
C. love of poetry	D. skill as a footballer

67. Halliday failed to be chosen as captain of the football team because ___________.
A. he was thought to be lazy
B. he was thought to be a poor leader
C. Jones was bad at other things and needed encouragement
D. Jones was better at scoring goals when under pressure

68. Who felt really confident at the start of the match?

A. the Winterton girls' hockey team	B. the Winterton football team
C. the Kingston team, led by John Jones	D. John Jones and David Halliday

69. The match was a triumph for John Jones because ___________.
A. his team won
B. he scored all Kingston's goals
C. he made good use of Halliday's passes
D. he was chosen as Kingston's captain instead of Halliday

70. After being turned out of the hut class 2D started behaving themselves because ___________.
A. the teacher refused to let them in until they did
B. they had to obey their superior officer
C. David Halliday sorted them out
D. they wanted to get in out of the cold

71. David Halliday's teacher ___________.
A. admired his memory for poetry
B. admired his strong personality
C. realized that he deserved to be captain of the football team
D. realized that he deserved to read or rest during art lessons

72. Halliday wanted a nap because ___________.
A. he hated art
B. he thought he deserved it
C. he was lazy
D. he had worked so hard organizing the pupils

73. Which of the following do you think would be the best title for the passage?

A. The Big Match.	B. Jones to the Rescue!
C. A Difficult Class.	D. Halliday Earns a Rest!

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Her father had been a big handsome man with a fine head of hair, a paintbrush in his hand, paint threading along the canvas making a bird look like an angel. He was the famous James Harley Savage, son of Harley Talbot Savage, brother of Norman Backhouse Savage. It was an illustrious family.

From when she was old enough to hold a pencil, the little girl Pixie Harley Savage had been taught about vanishing points in pictures, and was made to work out at the start where the horizon was going to be, and how to make things at the front bigger than things at the back. No matter how young, she had never been allowed to scribble with a pencil or crayon. Nor had she been allowed to do stick people like every other child, or square houses with symmetrical windows and a carefully curving path to the front door with a round tree on one side. It was unacceptable to do drawings like **that**.

Her father's hands skimmed across the paper and out of the end of his pencil came a bird, a twig for it to perch on, behind it a branch. 'See?' he said, 'Like that.'

It was a gifted family, but it seemed that the gift had passed Pixie by. Even after so many patient lessons, from the end of her pencil came only hard ugly lines, and a bird that looked like a surprised fish.

She was ashamed of her own big muscly legs and her round face. But the shame of showing this ugly bird to her father and the rest of her family was unendurable.

She heard the silence and saw the ring of shocked faces among her family.

'Oh, but you are very artistic and terribly creative,' her mother said quickly, with something like fear in her voice.

There was a moment's silence.

'In your own way, of course.'

Someone cleared their throat.

'And you never know, these things blossom later on sometimes.'

At school they had known she was a Savage, and hoped for wonders. Her teacher, Miss McGovem, was even willing to see them when there were none. It had taken a long time, but finally she had come to expect no more wonders.

'Use your imaginations, girls,' Miss McGovern would say, but what Pixie drew was never what she meant by *imagination*. Pixie was interested in the veins of the leaf, how photosynthesis worked and why they turned brown or orange in the autumn.

'You make a plant look like a machine,' Miss McGovern accused.

Pixie's sister, Celeste, had always been a proper Savage. Celeste had known about things at the back of a picture being smaller than things at the front without ever having to be told. She had a way of being dreamy, slightly untidy but lovely, even in her old pink pajamas, thinking interesting thoughts behind her lovely green eyes. Celeste's birds made Father laugh with surprise and pleasure in a way Pixie's never did. Celeste had a knack for other things, too; she was always catching Pixie in moments when she would rather have been alone. Celeste's reflection would join Pixie's frowning into the mirror. 'That lipstick, Pix,' she would say in her sophisticated way, 'it makes you look like a clown.' She was not the older sister, but acted as though she was, not showing Pixie the respect she might have received from a less critical younger sister.

'Why did you call me Pixie?' she asked her mother once, when puberty was making her look into mirrors. 'You were such a beautiful baby,' her mother said, and smiled into the air at the memory of that beautiful baby, not at the face of her plain daughter.

Pixie decided she looked interesting. But later she realized she was simply ordinary: ordinary brown eyes, ordinary brown hair. An ordinary small nose, an ordinary mouth. No one would ever find her fascinating across a crowded room 'So like your grandmother,' her mother had sighed.

As a child, she could not do much, but she could refuse to answer to the name of the beautiful baby who had turned into herself. 'Harley,' she insisted. 'My name is Harley.'

74. When Pixie was young, her parents thought that she should ________.

A. get pleasure out of being creative

B. try not to copy other people's drawings

C. be shown how to draw properly

D. be allowed to use her own imagination

75. In paragraph 2, '**that**' refers to drawings which ________.

A. were lacking in originality B. were very similar to each other

C. were done with a pencil or crayon D. were of everyday objects

76. When Pixie drew the bird, ________.

A. she didn't need to put much effort into it

B. she was trying to please her father

C. she didn't care what it looked like

D. she was determined to make it look unusual

77. What did Pixie's family think of her artistic ability?

A. They were convinced that she would be a good artist one day.

B. They didn't agree on whether she was artistic or not.

C. They found it hard to admit that she had no talent.

D. They were sorry she wouldn't listen to their opinions.

78. What was Miss McGovern's attitude towards Pixie?

A. She was pleased Pixie was showing an interest in science.

B. She continued to hope that Pixie would display her family's creativity.

C. She realized that Pixie was using her imagination in a different way

D. She tried at first to convince herself that Pixie was typical of her family.

79. What do we find out about Celeste?

A. She tried to help Pixie.

B. She worked hard to understand things.

C. She took trouble with her looks.

D. She looked down on Pixie.

80. Pixie decided to be called Harley because she ________.

A. wanted to make her mother annoyed

B. knew she had not turned out as expected

C. felt a need to change her appearance

D. wanted to be more like her father

ANSWER KEY 24

1.D	2.B	3.D	4.A	5.D	6.D	7.C	8.A	9.D	10.B
11.A	12.A	13.C	14.B	15.B	16.B	17.C	18.A	19.A	20.D
21.C	22.D	23.D	24.C	25.A	26.C	27.B	28.C	29.B	30.B
31.B	32.D	33.A	34.C	35.D	36.B	37.B	38.D	39.A	40.B
41.B	42.C	43.B	44.A	45.D	46.D	47.D	48.A	49.A	50.C
51.B	52.C	53.B	54.C	55.B	56.B	57.D	58.A	59.D	60.A
61.D	62.C	63.B	64.A	65.B	66.D	67.B	68.B	69.B	70.C
71.B	72.A	73.D	74.C	75.A	76.B	77.C	78.D	79.D	80.B

1. D. **determine** /dɪ'tɜːmɪn/ → /ɪ/
   tidal, viaduct, specify → /aɪ/
2. B. **northern** /'nɔːðən/ → /ð/
   myth, thunder, arithmetic → /θ/
3. D. **feeling** /'fiːlɪŋ/ → /iː/
   builder, rhythm, telephone → /ɪ/
4. A. **pavement** /'peɪvmənt/ → /eɪ/
   fallacy, candle, mango → /æ/
5. D. **variation** /ˌveəri'eɪʃn/ /ˌveri'eɪʃn/→ /eə/ /e/
   random, thanksgiving, angle → /æ/
6. D. *spend sth (on sth) / spend sth (doing sth / in doing sth)* (v): to use time for a particular purpose, to pass time (dành thời gian cho việc gì / làm gì)
7. C. *polite to sb* (adj) = courteous (lịch sự, lịch thiệp)
8. A. *in compensation for sth*: để bồi thường cho
9. D. *get in touch (with sb)* (phr v): to communicate with sb, especially by writing to them or telephoning them (liên lạc với)

10. B. *combining* → Parallel structure: series containing gerunds

11. A. *tick sb ↔ off* (phr v): to speak angrily to sb, especially a child, because they have done sth wrong (quở trách, la mắng)

12. A. *have things your own way* (idm): to have what you want, especially by opposing other people (muốn mọi thứ theo ý mình)

13. C. *knit* (v) (of broken bones) to grow together again to form one piece (liền xương)

14. B. *should he contact me* = if he should contact me (but it's unlikely he will) → inverted 1st conditional

15. B. *they all* (subject) vs. *all of them* (subject) and *them all* (object) → Intensifying quantity expression

16. B. *habit* (n): thói quen

17. C. *devastated* (adj): extremely upset and shocked (choáng váng, sững sốt)

18. A. *celebration* (n): hoạt động nhân dịp lễ kỷ niệm

19. A. *ancestor* (n): ông bà, tổ tiên

20. D. *encourage sb to do sth* (động viên, khuyến khích)

21. C. Structure; tense: *before I could get to it* is the only choice that matches time frame of first clause (*I ran to answer*…) and makes sense with the past perfect clause at end of the sentence.

while I was doing so could be OK if end of sentence was *it stopped ringing.* Other two choices are flawed in context.

22. D. *according to* (prep): theo, tùy theo

23. D. *reach the conclusion*: đi đến kết luận → common phrase

24. C. *assume* (v): to think or accept that sth is true but without having proof of it (cho rằng, giả định)

25. A. To-infinitive to express purpose

26. C. *a chemical compound* → noun phrase in apposition to *nicotine*

27. B. *which* → used in non-defining relative clause to refer to a whole sentence

28. C. *absolutely* (adv): tuyệt đối, hoàn toàn

29. B. *quite a long time* → When *quite* is used with an adjective before a noun, it comes before *a* or *an*.

30. B. *meet the cost* → collocation (thanh toán chi phí)

31. B. *wide of the mark* (idm): not accurate (không chính xác)

32. D. *Many a student has* → *many a* used with a singular noun and verb to mean 'a large number of'

33. A. *species* (n) (plural *species*): loài

34. C. *hover* (v): bay lượn

35. D. *resist doing sth* (v): (usually in negative sentences) to stop yourself from doing sth you very much want to do (cưỡng lại, nhịn được) (thường dùng trong câu phủ định)

36. B. *Having been* = Because they have been → Reduced adverbial clause

37. B. *bridge the gap (between A and B)* (idm): to reduce or get rid of the differences that exist between two things or groups of people (giảm khoảng cách)

38. D. *pass sb / yourself / sth off as sb / sth* (phr v): to pretend that sb / sth is sth when they are not (mạo nhận là ai / cái gì)

39. A. *not to mention* (idm): used to introduce extra information and emphasize what you are saying (chưa tính, chưa kể đến)

40. B. *fraught with sth* (adj): filled with sth unpleasant (đầy rẫy)

fraught with difficulty (đầy rẫy khó khăn)

41. B. *equipments* → equipment (*Equipment* is an uncountable noun and cannot be pluralized.)

42. C. *that* → those (The plural pronoun *those* should be used, because it refers to the plural noun *images*.)

43. B. *the* → a / one (The definite article *the* cannot be used before a fraction; the phrase should correctly read *a third* or *one third*.)

44. A. *All of* → Of all (The correct word order is *Of all mammals*.)

45. D. *artist* → artistic (The adjective *artistic* should be used in place of the noun *artist*.)

46. D. *friendly* (adj): thân ái, thân mật, thân tình

47. D. *huge* (adj): to lớn, khổng lồ

48. A. *privation* (n): sự thiếu thốn, cảnh thiếu thốn

49. A. *You might have told me you were ill.* → *might have* + past participle is used to express annoyance at someone's failure to do something. There is strong stress on the words underlined.

50. C. *put sth down to sth* (phr v) = attribute (cho là do, quy cho)

51. B. *can't wait to do sth* = want to do sth very much

excited (about sth) (adj): vui vẻ, phấn khích về việc gì

52. C. *in a happy mood*: vui vẻ, phấn chấn → common phrase

53. B. *suggest (that) sb (should) do sth*: đề nghị, đề xuất ai làm việc gì

put off (phr v): hoãn lại

54. C. *responsible for sb / sth* (adj): chịu trách nhiệm về

55. B. *aspect* (n): khía cạnh, mặt

56. B. *implication* (n): hàm ý

57. D. *directly* (adv): trực tiếp

be directly related to: liên quan trực tiếp đến

58. A. *feel* (v): thấy, cảm thấy, có cảm giác

59. D. *rate* (n): tốc độ, nhịp

60. A. *evolve from sth* (v): phát triển từ

61. D. *battle* (n): trận đánh, cuộc chiến đấu

62. C. *stimulate* (v): kích thích

63. B. *cope with sth* (v): to deal successfully with sth difficult (đối phó, xử lý thành công)

64. A. *vital* (adj): cần thiết, thiết yếu

65. B. *communicate* (v): truyền tải, truyền đạt

66. *Halliday stood out from the other pupils because of his* _______. (Halliday nổi bật so với các học sinh khác nhờ _______.)
D. *skill as a footballer* (kỹ năng đá bóng)

67. *Halliday failed to be chosen as captain of the football team because* _______. (Halliday không được chọn làm đội trưởng của đội bóng vì _______.)
B. *he was thought to be a poor leader* (cậu bị xem là một chỉ huy tồi)

68. *Who felt really confident at the start of the match?* (Đội nào cảm thấy thật sự rất tự tin trước trận đấu?)
B. *the Winterton football team* (đội bóng Winterton)

69. *The match was a triumph for John Jones because* _______. (Trận đấu là một thắng lợi đối với John Jones bởi vì _______.)
B. *he scored all Kingston's goals* (cậu đã ghi tất cả các bàn thắng cho Kingston)

70. *After being turned out of the hut class 2D started behaving themselves because* ___. (Sau khi bị mời ra khỏi phòng lớp 2D bắt đầu cư xử đàng hoàng do ____.)
C. *David Halliday sorted them out* (David Halliday đã xử lý chúng)

71. *David Halliday's teacher* _______. (Giáo viên của David Halliday _______.)
B. *admired his strong personality* (thán phục tính cách mạnh mẽ của cậu)

72. *Halliday wanted a nap because* _______. (Halliday muốn được chợp mắt một lát vì _______.)
A. *he hated art* (cậu ghét môn nghệ thuật)

73. *Which of the following do you think would be the best title for the passage?* (Theo ý kiến của em nhan đề nào sau đây thích hợp nhất với đoạn trích?)
D. *Halliday Earns a Rest!* (Halliday đáng được nghỉ ngơi)

74. *When Pixie was young, her parents thought that she should* _______. (Hồi Pixie còn bé, bố mẹ cô đã nghĩ rằng cô nên _______.)
C. *be shown how to draw properly* (được hướng dẫn vẽ một cách chỉn chu)

75. *In paragraph 2, '**that**' refers to drawings which* _______. (Trong đoạn 2, '**that**' chỉ những bức vẽ _______.)
A. *were lacking in originality* (thiếu tính sáng tạo)

76. *When Pixie drew the bird,* _______. (Khi Pixie vẽ chim, _______.)
B. *she was trying to please her father* (cô đã cố gắng để làm hài lòng bố)

77. *What did Pixie's family think of her artistic ability?* (Gia đình Pixie nghĩ gì về khả năng nghệ thuật của cô?)
C. *They found it hard to admit that she had no talent.* (Họ cảm thấy khó thừa nhận việc cô không hề có tài năng.)

78. *What was Miss McGovern's attitude towards Pixie?* (Cô McGovern có thái độ như thế nào đối với Pixie?)
D. *She tried at first to convince herself that Pixie was typical of her family.* (Thoạt đầu cô cố gắng thuyết phục mình rằng Pixie là điển hình của gia đình.)

79. *What do we find out about Celeste?* (Chúng ta biết gì về Celeste?)
D. *She looked down on Pixie.* (Cô bé xem thường Pixie.)

80. *Pixie decided to be called Harley because she* _______. (Pixie quyết định mang tên Harley bởi vì cô _______.)
B. *knew she had not turned out as expected* (biết mình đã không được như mọi người trông đợi.)

TEST 25

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. devastate B. vocalize C. magnificent D. processor
2. A. reproduce B. grocery C. kayaking D. recognize
3. A. criticism B. vandalize C. felicity D. acrobat
4. A. conception B. bungalow C. container D. elastic
5. A. contemptible B. circumstantial C. influenza D. beneficial

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. Kate is ____________ on fresh food grown organically.
A. interested B. fond C. keen D. absorbed

7. If I go out in the sun, I come ____________ in a rash.
A. off B. out C. across D. over

8. The company's new policy affects each and ____________ of you.
A. everybody B. every one C. every single D. every last

9. I'm disappointed in you. There was no reason __________ in that manner.
A. as to your behaving
B. of your behaving
C. that you behaved
D. for you to behave

10. After his girlfriend left him, George determined never ________ in love again.
A. to fall B. falling C. for to fall D. having fallen

11. The job applicant told her interviewer that she would jump _________ the chance to work for such a prestigious firm.
A. to B. for C. on D. at

12. He failed to ____________ the authorities of his change of address
A. certify B. report C. notify D. acquaint

13. _____ the world's most successful artificial language.
A. As Esperanto is B. That Esperanto
C. It is Esperanto D. Esperanto is

14. _____ food we eat lacks minerals, then the body can use the stores from its bones for more urgent needs.
A. As the B. If the C. The D. Since

15. Continue _____ the sauce to prevent it sticking to the pan.
A. turning B. moving C. stirring D. agitating

16. Because of the ice, drivers found their cars _____ on the road.
A. leaking B. surging C. floating D. skidding

17. The cut on his face needed twelve _____.
A. threads B. links C. stitches D. joins

18. Please believe me when I say that _____ offending you.
A. I did not intend to B. I had no intention of
C. it was not my intention of D. it was not my intent on

19. 'I hear he's an excellent tennis player.'- 'I _____ to see anyone beat him.'
A. have yet B. yet haven't C. still haven't D. have never

20. He _____ a rare disease when he was working in the hospital.
A. infected B. caught C. took D. suffered

21. I thought you said she was going away this summer, _____?
A. didn't I B. didn't you C. wasn't she D. wasn't it

22. Sterling continues to _____ ground against the dollar.
A. benefit B. win C. gain D. obtain

23. She had to learn that her wishes did not take _____ over other people's needs.
A. superior B. rank C. precedence D. preference

24. _____ an organism to become a fossil.
A. Rarely B. It is rare C. Rare is D. It rare for

25. Among sea horses, _____ carries and hatches the eggs in a special breeding pouch.
A. it is the male which B. the male it
C. it is the male D. the male who

26. The runners didn't mind the rain. They just keep _____ running.
A. in B. on C. out D. at

27. The politician's wife was able to _____ the information to the press without getting caught.
A. leak B. spread C. infiltrate D. extend

28. Government _____ indicated yesterday that cuts may have to be made.
A. origins B. focuses C. sources D. stores

29. The president's advisors admit to _____ about the economy.
A. having concerns B. having concerned
C. be concerned D. concerning

30. Everyone I know finds that new comedian _____ entertainer.
A. a most amusing B. a highly amused
C. the most amused D. such amusing an

31. In this district there is a growing _____ between those with jobs and those without.
A. separation B. fissure C. difference D. divide

32. This champion racehorse is one in a _____.
A. hundred B. million C. billion D. thousand

33. I'm not surprised people are arguing - they are at the _____ of their tether.
A. end B. limit C. finish D. termination

34. _____ you had to find a new job, what would you like to do?
A. Were B. Supposing C. So D. Though

35. I doubt he'll call, but _____, please remind him about the party.
A. should he'll B. when he does C. if he did D. in case he does

36. I called the twins yesterday, but _____ of them was at home.
A. none B. nobody C. neither D. both

37. It took several months before the organization was up and _____.
A. ready B. running C. functioning D. working

38. The _____ workers were expecting thousands of refugees to turn up at the camps over the next few weeks.
A. concern B. agency C. socialized D. relief

39. Newspapers coined the _____ 'Angel of Africa' to describe the model when she visited the area to make a film.
A. phrase B. saying C. proverb D. idea

40. After the concert, everyone had to _____ home through the snow.
A. trace B. tread C. trudge D. trickle

41. 'Does anyone have a question?' - 'Yes, after _____, will our results be posted online?'
A. have been the tests graded B. the tests have been graded
C. grading the tests D. have the tests been graded

42. If you're looking for an exotic vacation spot, Bali is the place _____.
A. to go B. you went
C. for going D. you should go there

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

43. $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{On}}}$ April 14, 1865, an actor $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{named}}}$ John Wilkes Booth, $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{angered by}}}$ the South's defeat in the Civil War, shot and $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{had killed}}}$ President Abraham Lincoln.

44. The spinal cord is $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{the}}}$ main pathway $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{for}}}$ messages $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{travelling}}}$ between the brain $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{to}}}$ the rest of the body.

45. When an enemy $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{scares}}}$ a porcupine fish, it enters $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{a hole}}}$ in a rock and $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{to fill}}}$ its stomach with water to make $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{its}}}$ spines stick out.

46. $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{Harmonize,}}}$ melody, and $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{rhythm}}}$ are important elements in $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{most}}}$ forms of $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{music}}}$.

47. The great central plateau of Bolivia $\underset{A}{\underline{\text{lies between}}}$ two great $\underset{B}{\underline{\text{mountain}}}$ ranges with three of $\underset{C}{\underline{\text{highest}}}$ peaks $\underset{D}{\underline{\text{in South America}}}$.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

48. The neighbors' swimming pool $\underline{\text{infringed}}$ upon my property.
A. remained B. threatened C. implicated D. encroached

49. Following the $\underline{\text{fiasco}}$ at the nuclear plant, the public protested against its reopening.
A. partial breakdown B. complete failure
C. boycott D. destructive fire

50. The President's former supporters have $\underline{\text{repudiated}}$ his current economic plan.
A. rejected B. supported C. hailed D. divorced

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is correct and closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

51. The effect of these pills wears off after three hours.
A. These pills will take effect after three hours.
B. Wait for three hours before taking these effective pills.
C. You can feel the effect of these pills after three hours.
D. The effect of these pills lasts for three hours.

52. 'It's a good idea to spray your roses against greenfly,' Mary told me.
A. Mary asked me if I had sprayed my roses against greenfly.
B. Mary forced me to spray my roses against greenfly.
C. Mary advised me to spray my roses against greenfly.
D. Mary allowed me to spray my roses against greenfly.

53. You ought to have locked the door before you left.
A. It was careless of you to leave without locking the door.
B. You had obviously locked the door before you left.
C. You never remember to lock the door before you leave.
D. If you didn't lock the door before leaving, the house might get burgled.

54. In my opinion, there is no chance of our team losing.
A. I am totally convinced that our team will win.
B. Is there any chance of winning the match?
C. If our team lose, I will be very disappointed.
D. I have a good opinion of our team.

55. No one has explained why our flight is delayed.
A. No one has given us a reason for the delay to our flight.
B. It's unknown why our flight is delayed.
C. Our flight is delayed, which upsets us all.
D. The reason why our flight is delayed is inexplicable.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

MUSIC IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS

Outdoor entertainment has a long history in countries with a warm climate. In ancient Greece, for example, plays were (56) __________ in large open arenas. Today, audiences enjoy concerts of classical, opera, pop and rock music in outdoor (57) __________. These are usually less formal and restrictive for the listeners than a stuffy concert hall, and a warm, starry night (58) __________ a unique atmosphere.

Music heard inside a building is (59) __________ to different acoustics. Sound vibrations are (60) __________ from a musical instrument or voice to the eardrum and the building's structure can (61) __________ these vibrations, which we then experience as an echo. Obstructions such as pillars can (62) __________ vibrations, and hard surfaces resonate or vibrate, (63) __________ the sound, while carpets and curtains may (64) __________ and deaden voices and music.

The music at open-air concerts, on the other hand, must often compete with the noise of traffic, bird song or wind and thunder. A (65) __________ wind can carry the sound away and a sudden summer storm can drown out the music altogether. In addition, if there is any risk of rain, all instruments and sound equipment must be housed under (66) __________ to avoid the danger of electrocution. Once these problems are (67) ________, outdoor concerts allow people the opportunity to enjoy a wide range of live music in the fresh air.

56. A. performed B. shown C. executed D. held
57. A. backgrounds B. circumstances C. surroundings D. localities
58. A. builds B. forms C. composes D. creates
59. A. liable B. subject C. related D. adapted
60. A. transmitted B. played C. directed D. broadcast
61. A. reflect B. exhibit C. produce D. register
62. A. harm B. halt C. impede D. prevent
63. A. twisting B. bending C. distorting D. adjusting
64. A. absorb B. attract C. withdraw D. detain
65. A. firm B. strong C. forceful D. rough
66. A. enclosure B. shade C. wrapper D. cover
67. A. defeated B. overcome C. cleared D. handled

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Most of us have photographs of our grandparents, but how many of us know what their lives were like, the sort of people they were in their youth? The glimpses rare diaries give us are frustratingly incomplete, family anecdotes only half remembered. And what will our grandchildren know about us? We often intend to write things down, but never get round to it. We may leave videos rather than photographs, but the images will remain two-dimensional.

Hannah Renier has come up with an answer: she writes other people's autobiographies, producing a hardback book of at least 20,000 words - with illustrations if required - a chronicle not of the famous, but of the ordinary.

The idea came to her when she talked to members of her family and realized how much of the past that was part of her own life was disappearing.

'When I started I didn't take it nearly so seriously as I do now, having met people who genuinely will talk and have led interesting lives,' she says. 'They would say they are doing it for their children or for posterity, but they are getting quite a lot out of it themselves. They enjoy doing it.'

The assurance of confidentiality encourages her subjects to overcome any instinct of self-censorship.

'I had the confidence to be honest,' says a 62-year-old man who made and lost one fortune before making another. 'I was surprised at what came out. There were things that hurt, like my divorce, and the pain was still there.'

'I did it for my family, so that perhaps they could learn something, but I have not yet let my children - who are in their thirties - read it. They were hurt by things in my life and there are a lot of details which I don't feel I want them to know at the moment. If they insist, I'll let them. But I think I'd rather they read it after I was dead.'

He also recognized patterns laid down in childhood, which showed themselves in repeatedly making the same mistakes. It is something Ms Renier has detected in other people. 'It's amazing how many people really have been conditioned by their parents,' she says. 'The injunctions and encouragements that were laid down in childhood have effects for the rest of their lives. They become caught in repeating patterns of behavior. They marry the sort of people of whom their parents approved - or go in the opposite direction as a sort of rebellion.'

'A lot of disappointments come out. Sixty years later they still are regretting or resenting things that were never resolved with their parents. There is no age of reason. If people had hang-ups in their youth, they still have them in middle age. They live their lives in an attempt to impress a parent who wasn't impressed and if that fails some of them seem to be seeking permission to say 'I can't stand my mother'.'

Recorder rather than inquisitor, Ms Renier keeps her distance. 'It's not for public consumption and I'm not there as a very nosy person. People have got carried away and told me something, then said, 'I'm not sure if that ought to go in'. I put it in anyway - they can remove things when they see the draft. But generally people want to be honest, warts and all.'

'It's not vanity publishing, it's not people saying 'Gosh, I've had such an interesting life the world's got to know about it.' Things are moving much faster than at any time in history and we are losing sight of what happened in the past. It's a way of giving roots. We need some sort of link to our ancestors because people don't sit around in an extended family any more. People want a little immortality.'

Each book involves up to 30 hours of taped interviews which Ms Renier uses as the basis to write the life story, rearranging the chronology and interpreting. Modern technology allows her to produce everything except the binding with its gold lettering: choose your own color of library buckram, pick your own title.

Fascinating to the private audience at which each book is aimed, the results are obviously not of the dirt-at-any-cost school of life story. Ms Renier organizes her material logically and writes well; the final content is as good as its subject. The book that emerges does not look like a cheap product - and carries a price tag of nearly £3,000, with extra copies at £15 each. She receives about 10 inquiries a week, but the cost - inevitable with the time involved - clearly deters many people.

'I thought it would be a more downmarket product than it is,' she says. 'But the people I've done have all been county types, readers of Harpers & Queen, which is one of the magazines where I advertise. They're the sort of people who at one time would have had their portraits painted to leave to their descendants.'

68. According to the writer, most people ________.
A. have no interest in leaving records for their grandchildren
B. are unable to find out much about their grandparents
C. find stories about their grandparents' families boring
D. want their grandchildren to know only good things about them

69. Hannah Renier decided to write other people's autobiographies because ________.
A. she had already done so for relatives
B. she had met so many interesting people
C. she wanted to preserve the past
D. she had often been asked to do so

70. The 62-year-old man asked her to write his autobiography ________.
A. so that he could reveal his true feelings
B. because his family wanted to read it
C. so that his children would understand him
D. because he thought he was close to death

71. Hannah is surprised that many of her subjects ________.
A. regret the marriages they made
B. remain influenced by their parents
C. refuse to discuss their childhoods
D. want to be like their parents

72. The autobiographies that Hannah produces ________.
A. follow exactly what she was told by her subjects
B. are intended to be interesting to anyone
C. look less expensive than they really are
D. present the facts in a way that is easy to follow

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Whether it's holidays, **great days out** or lazy days at home, you hope your children will retain happy memories of their childhoods. But often their treasured recollections don't match parental expectations.

Take my exasperated friend Sarah. Back on the train after a day at both the Natural History and the Science museums with three children under 10, she asked: 'So what did you all learn?' 'That if I bang my head on something hard, it's going to hurt,' came the reply from her six-year-old daughter. Roaring dinosaurs and an expensive lunch had little impact, but the bump on a banister was destined to become **family legend**. After I'd helped out on a school trip to Tate Modern art gallery, the teacher told me that three of my five-year-old charges drew the escalators as their most memorable bit of the day. 'On a zoo trip, Luca liked the caterpillar best,' says my friend Barbara. 'Forget lions, giraffes and gorillas. What made the most impression (and what he still talks about five years later) is the time he found a caterpillar at the zoo.'

My children are masters of **odd-memory syndrome**, recalling the minutiae and looking blank-faced at **major events**. The self-catering cottage of last year is 'the yellow house that smelled funny'. A skiing holiday is 'remember when we had burgers for breakfast?' and a summer holiday is 'when we had two ice creams every night'.

Food features large in **other children's memories.** 'Did you like going on a plane?' a friend asked her three-year-old daughter after her first flight. 'I liked the crisps,' came the reply. Four years on, another friend's daughter still remembers Menorca for the tomato-flavored crisps and Pembrokeshire for the dragon ice cream (ice cream in a dragon-shaped pot). Last summer, Janey and her husband took their three children on a three-week train trip around Europe. 'We wanted to open their minds to the joys of travel and experiencing different cultures,' she says. 'But the high point for them was the Mickey Mouse-shaped ice cream. That was in Rome. I wonder whether the Coliseum made any sort of impression.'

But parenting expert Suzie Hayman is reassuring. 'I think food figures high in everybody's memories,' she says. 'I just have to think of hot chocolate and I'm transported back to Paris. Adults tend to be less direct or simply try hard to come up to other people's expectations. The important thing is that you give your children lots of stimulation. If you visit a museum, you can convey your appreciation for something. Just don't expect them to share it. It's all about laying out the buffet and letting children pick. What children want most is you – your attention, you approval, your time. They may prefer the box to the present, but you're still giving them variety for their memory pool. It's also important that they don't grow up expecting that happy times only equate with spending money on expensive days out.'

My nine-year-old has a memory theory: the more uncomfortable the bed, the better holiday. So sleeping on bathroom floors and bending Z-beds make for a fantastic time and fluffy pillows and soft mattresses (more expensive) equal boring. This is one unexpected memory I plan to nurture for years to come.

73. What do all of the memories mentioned in paragraph 2 have in common?
A. They concerned something unexpected that happened during a trip.
B. They were not connected with the main purpose of the trip.
C. They concerned trips that adults particularly enjoyed.
D. They were not things that children remembered for long.

74. What does the writer suggest about '**major events**' in paragraph 3?
A. Her children's memories of them are different from hers.
B. Her children's memories of them change over time.

C. Her children are unable to remember them at all.
D. Her children remember only certain parts of them.

75. The food examples in paragraph 4 illustrate the fact that ____________.
A. food is often what children remember about journeys
B. children's memories of past events frequently involve food
C. children like talking about unusual food they have had
D. children keep their memories of unusual food for a long time

76. What does Suzie Hayman say about memories of food?
A. Children are more likely to mention food than adults.
B. Adults forget what food they have had after a while.
C. The fact that children remember food is not important.
D. All her best memories of childhood involve food.

77. What does Suzie Hayman say about parents?
A. They should not expect their children to enjoy the same things that they enjoy.
B. They should not take their children on expensive days out.
C. They should not pay attention to what their children can remember.
D. They should not take their children to places that will not interest them.

78. The writer says that her child's memory theory ____________.
A. is different from that of other children
B. has an advantage for the writer
C. makes logical sense to the writer
D. is something that she shares with her child

79. Which of the following phrases from the article would make a suitable title for it?
A. Great days out (paragraph 1)
B. Family legend (paragraph 2)
C. Odd-memory syndrome (paragraph 3)
D. Other children's memories (paragraph 4)

80. The writer's purpose in the article is to point out ____________.
A. how difficult it is for children to remember the kind of things that adults remember.
B. how annoying children's memories of past events can be for adults
C. how happy children's own memories of past events make them feel
D. how different children's memories are from what adults want them to remember

ANSWER KEY 25

1.C	2.A	3.C	4.B	5.A	6.C	7.B	8.B	9.D	10.A
11.D	12.C	13.D	14.B	15.C	16.D	17.C	18.B	19.A	20.B
21.B	22.C	23.C	24.D	25.A	26.B	27.A	28.C	29.A	30.A
31.D	32.B	33.A	34.B	35.D	36.C	37.B	38.D	39.A	40.C
41.B	42.A	43.D	44.D	45.C	46.A	47.C	48.D	49.B	50.A
51.D	52.C	53.A	54.A	55.A	56.A	57.C	58.D	59.B	60.A
61.A	62.C	63.C	64.A	65.B	66.D	67.B	68.B	69.C	70.C
71.B	72.D	73.B	74.C	75.B	76.A	77.A	78.B	79.C	80.D

1. C. **magnificent** /mæg'nɪfɪsnt/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
devastate, vocalize, processor → The stress is on the first syllable.
2. A. **reproduce** /ˌri:prə'dju:s/ → The stress is on the third syllable.
grocery, kayaking, recognize → The stress is on the first syllable.
3. C. **felicity** /fə'lɪsəti/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
criticism, vandalize, acrobat → The stress is on the first syllable.
4. B. **bungalow** /'bʌŋgələʊ/ → The stress is on the first syllable.
conception, container, elastic → The stress is on the second syllable.
5. A. **contemptible** /kən'temptəbl/ → The stress is on the second syllable.
circumstantial, influenza, beneficial → The stress is on the third syllable.
6. C. *keen on sb / sth* (adj): thích, say mê
7. B. *come out in sth* (no passive) (phr v): (of a person) to become covered in spots, etc. on the skin (nổi mẩn , phát ban…)
8. B. *each and every one of you* = everybody = every single one of you = all of you
9. D. *reason for sb to do sth*: lý do để ai làm việc gì → collocation
10. A. *determine to do sth* (v): to decide definitely to do sth (quyết tâm làm việc gì)
11. D. *jump at the chance*: chớp lấy cơ hội → collocation
12. C. *notify sb of sth* (v) = inform (thông báo cho ai về việc gì)
13. D. *Esperanto is* → The sentence needs an appropriate subject and verb.
14. B. *If…then* → used to show the logical result of a particular statement or situation
15. C. *stir* (v): khuấy
16. D. *skid* (v): to slide sideways or forwards in an uncontrolled way (trượt)
7. C. *stitch* (n): a short piece of thread, etc. that doctors use to sew the edges of a wound together (mũi khâu (vết thương))
18. B. *I had no intention of doing* = I did not intend to do → Structure
19. A. *I have yet to see* = I haven't seen…yet
20. B. *catch a disease*: mắc bệnh
21. B. *...you said..., didn't you?* → Question tag

22. C. *gain ground* (idm): to become more powerful or successful (trở nên mạnh hơn, thành công hơn)

23. C. *take precedence over*: có quyền ưu tiên, được ưu tiên hơn

24. D. *it* + *be* + adjective + *for* + object + to-infinitive (predicate adjective + infinitive)

25. A. *it is the male which* → Cleft sentence for emphasis

26. B. *keep on doing sth*: to continue doing sth (tiếp tục làm gì)

27. A. *leak sth to sb* (v): to give secret information to the public, for example by telling a newspaper (tiết lộ thông tin)

28. C. *source* (usually plural) (n): a person, book or document that provides information, especially for study, a piece of written work or news (nguồn (thông tin))

29. A. *admit to doing sth* (v): thừa nhận, thú nhận
have concerns about sth: lo lắng về việc gì

30. A. *a most amusing* = a very amusing = a highly amusing → Intensifier; emphasis

31. D. *divide* (n): a difference between two groups of people that separates them from each other (sự phân cách)

32. B. *one in a million* (idm): a person or thing that is very unusual or special (người hoặc vật hiếm thấy, đặc biệt)

33. A. *be at the end of your tether* (idm): to feel that you cannot deal with a difficult situation any more because you are too tired, worried, etc (kiệt quệ, kiệt sức)

34. B. *supposing (that)* (conj): used to ask sb to pretend that sth is true or to imagine that sth will happen (giả sử, nếu)

35. D. *in case* (idm): because of the possibility of sth happening (nhỡ ra, phòng khi, trong trường hợp). After *in case*, simple present tense is used to talk about the future

36. C. *neither of them* (for two people / things) vs. *none of them* (for 3 or more)

37. B. *up and running* (idm): working fully and correctly (hoạt động tốt)

38. D. *relief worker*: nhân viên cứu trợ

39. A. *coin* (v): to invent a new word or phrase that other people then begin to use (tạo ra, đặt ra (một từ hoặc cụm từ mới))
coin the phrase 'Angel of Africa': nghĩ ra cụm từ 'Thiên thần châu Phi'

40. C. *trudge* (v): to walk slowly or with heavy steps, because you are tired or carrying sth heavy (lê bước)

41 B. Structure (question): only the main clause requires inversion, not the missing time clause

42. A. *the place to go* = the place you should go

43. D. *had killed* → killed (The past tense (*killed*) is required in place of the past perfect tense (*had killed*) to agree in tense meaning with the other verb in the main clause (*shot*).)

44. D. *to* → and (The correct pattern is *between...and*.)

45. C. *to fill* → fills (A main verb (*fills*) must be used in place of the infinitive.)

46. A. *Harmonize* → Harmony (To be parallel with the other items in the series (*melody* and *rhythm*), a noun (*harmony*) is needed in place of the verb *harmonize*.)

47. C. *of highest* → of the highest (The correct superlative form is *the highest*: *three of the highest peaks*)

48. D. *encroach* (v): xâm lấn, xâm phạm

49. B. *fiasco* (n): sự thất bại

50. A. *reject* (v): từ chối, bác bỏ

51. D. *wear off* (phr v): to gradually disappear or stop (giảm dần, yếu dần)

52. C. *advise sb to do sth* (v): khuyên ai làm việc gì

53. A. *It* + *be* + adjective + *of* + object + to-infinitive (predicate adjective + infinitive)

54. A. *convinced* (adj) (not before noun): completely sure about sth (tin chắc)

55. A. *give sb a reason for sth* (n): giải thích cho ai biết lý do, cho ai biết lý do

56. A. *perform sth* (v): to entertain an audience by playing a piece of music, acting in a play, etc (biểu diễn, trình diễn)

57. C. *surroundings* (n): môi trường

58. D. *create* (v): tạo nên, tạo ra

59. B. *subject to sth* (adj): dễ bị ảnh hưởng bởi, phụ thuộc vào

60. A. *transmit* (v): truyền

61. A. *reflect* (v): phản hồi, dội lại

62. C. *impede* (v) = hinder, hamper (làm trở ngại, ngăn cản, cản trở)

63. C. *distort* (v): làm méo mó

64. A. *absorb* (v): hấp thu, hút

65. B. *strong wind* → collocation

66. D. *under cover* (idm): under a structure that gives protection from the weather (được cất giữ)

67. B. *overcome* (v): to succeed in dealing with or controlling a problem that has been preventing you from achieving sth (khắc phục, đánh bại)

68. *According to the writer, most people* ______. (Theo tác giả hầu hết mọi người ______.)
B. *are unable to find out much about their grandparents* (không thể tìm hiểu được nhiều về ông bà mình)

69. *Hannah Renier decided to write other people's autobiographies because* ______. (Hannah Renier quyết định viết tự truyện cho người khác vì ______.)
C. *she wanted to preserve the past* (cô mong muốn gìn giữ quá khứ)

70. *The 62-year-old man asked her to write his autobiography* ______. (Ông già 62 tuổi nhờ cô viết tự truyện ______.)

C. *so that his children would understand him* (để con cháu ông có thể hiểu ông)

71. *Hannah is surprised that many of her subjects* ______. (Hannah thấy ngạc nhiên khi nhiều khách hàng của cô ______.)

B. *remain influenced by their parents* (vẫn còn chịu ảnh hưởng của bố mẹ)

72. *The autobiographies that Hannah produces* ______. (Những cuốn tự truyện Hannah viết ______.)

D. *present the facts in a way that is easy to follow* (trình bày các sự việc theo một cách rất dễ theo dõi)

73. *What do all of the memories mentioned in paragraph 2 have in common?* (Tất cả các việc được nhớ lại trong đoạn 2 cùng có điểm nào chung?)

B. *They were not connected with the main purpose of the trip.* (Chúng không hề liên quan đến mục đích chính của cuộc đi chơi.)

74. *What does the writer suggest about '**major events**' in paragraph 3?* (Trong đoạn 3 tác giả nói gì về '**các sự kiện chính**'?)

C. *Her children are unable to remember them at all.* (Các con của cô không thể nhớ chút gì về các sự kiện này cả.)

75. *The food examples in paragraph 4 illustrate the fact that* ______. (Các ví dụ về thức ăn trong đoạn 4 minh họa cho việc ______.)

B. *children's memories of past events frequently involve food* (trí nhớ của bọn trẻ về những việc đã qua thường liên quan đến thức ăn)

76. *What does Suzie Hayman say about memories of food?* (Suzie Hayman nói gì về những kỷ niệm về thức ăn?)

A. *Children are more likely to mention food than adults.* (Trẻ em thường nhắc đến thức ăn nhiều hơn người lớn.)

77. *What does Suzie Hayman say about parents?* (Suzie Hayman nói gì về các bậc phụ huynh?)

A. *They should not expect their children to enjoy the same things that they enjoy.* (Họ không nên trông đợi con cái thích cùng những thứ họ thích.)

78. *The writer says that her child's memory theory* ______. (Tác giả cho rằng thuyết ghi nhớ của con cô ấy ______.)

B. *has an advantage for the writer* (có ích cho cô)

79. *Which of the following phrases from the article would make a suitable title for it?* (Cụm từ được trích nào dưới đây sẽ là tiêu đề phù hợp nhất cho bài báo?)

C. *Odd-memory syndrome (paragraph 3)* (Hội chứng ghi nhớ kỳ quặc)

80. *The writer's purpose in the article is to point out* ______. (Mục đích của tác giả qua bài báo này là chỉ ra ______.)

D. *how different children's memories are from what adults want them to remember* (việc trí nhớ của bọn trẻ khác như thế nào so với những gì người lớn muốn chúng ghi nhớ).

Test 26

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80)

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer in each of the following questions.

Question 1: Thanh: "Lan's the best singer in our school."
Nadia: "______"

A. Yes, tell me about it!
B. I can't agree with you more!
C. That's OK!
D. Yes, please.

Question 2: You can use my car ______ you drive carefully.

A. though
B. as though
C. as long as
D. lest

Question 3: His honesty is ______; nobody can doubt it.

A. in question
B. beside the question
C. without question
D. out the question

Question 4: In our hospital, patients ______ every morning.

A. are examined
B. were examining
C. have examined
D. can examine

Question 5: The Moon is much closer to Earth ______, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.

A. but the Sun is
B. where the Sun is
C. than is the Sun
D. unlike the Sun

Question 6: Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states ______ the Constitution of the United States.

A. to ratify
B. ratify
C. ratified
D. have ratified

Question 7: I'll give this dictionary to ______ wants to have it.

A. anyone
B. whatever
C. everyone
D. whoever

Question 8: No one can avoid ______ by advertisements.

A. to be influenced
B. having influenced
C. influencing
D. being influenced

Question 9: He wasn't attending the lecture properly and missed most of ______.

A. things said by the teacher
B. that the teacher said
C. which the teacher said
D. what the teacher said

Question 10: It is ______ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.

A. such an unusual
B. such unusual a
C. a so unusual
D. so an unusual

Question 11: The children ran away as if they ______ a ghost.

A. have seen
B. had seen
C. would see
D. see

Question 12: I would join that running competition ______.

A. when I was 5 years older
B. if I were 5 years younger
C. if it would happen 5 years ago
D. unless I were 5 years younger

Question 13: We decided to take a late flight ______ we could spend more time with our family.

A. so as to B. in order C. so that D. in order to

Question 14: He's sometimes bad-tempered but he's a good fellow ______.

A. at heart B. by heart C. with heart D. in heart

Question 15: Scarcely had he stepped out of the room ______ he heard a loud laughter within.

A. then B. until C. than D. when

Question 16: "What ______ if the earth stopped moving?"

A. happened B. would happen C. happens D. will happen

Question 17: Mai: "Do you want another serving of chicken soup?"

Scott: "______."

A. No way B. No comment C. No thanks D. No longer

Question 18: We expressed ______ the missing child would be found alive.

A. the hope for B. the hope which

C. as we hoped D. the hope that

Question 19: A large number of workmen ______ because of the economic recession.

A. have laid down B. has laid aside

C. have been laid off D. has been laid out

Question 20: Her mother, ______ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.

A. who B. that C. whom D. whose

Question 21: My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, ______ he gave up after 2 months.

A. therefore B. when C. until D. but

Question 22: Having traveled to different parts of our country, ______.

A. we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs

B. we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs

C. many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us

D. much has been learned about interesting lifestyles and customs

Question 23: The government was finally ______ by a minor scandal.

A. put back B. brought down C. pulled down D. taken down

Question 24: The water supply of our home city has failed to ______ average purity requirements.

A. see B. meet C. own D. hold

Question 25: Books and magazines ______ around made his room very untidy.

A. that lie B. laying C. which lied D. lying

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Question 26: Peter's main subject at university is electronics.

A. The university lets Peter major in electronics.

B. Electronics is among the subjects that Peter likes.

C. Peter thinks electronics is a special subject.

D. Peter majors in electronics at university.

Question 27: I wish I hadn't accepted the invitation to her birthday party.

A. I insisted on having been invited to her birthday party.

B. I was very glad to accept the invitation to her birthday party.

C. I regret accepting the invitation to her birthday party.

D. If only I had come to her birthday party.

Question 28: No one but Jane succeeded in giving the correct answer.

A. All but Jane managed to produce the correct answer.

B. Only Jane failed to answer the question correctly.

C. Jane was among those who failed to guess the answer.

D. Everyone but Jane failed to provide the correct answer.

Question 29: Thanks to the efforts of environmentalists, people are becoming better aware of the problems of endangered species.

A. Environmentalists are expressing their gratitude towards people who are better aware of the problems of endangered species.

B. People owe their growing awareness of the problems of endangered species to the efforts of environmentalists.

C. People have no idea about the problems of endangered species in spite of the efforts of environmentalists.

D. Environmentalists are doing their best to make people aware of the problems of endangered species.

Question 30: I could not get the job because I did not speak English well.

A. I would have spoken English well if I could get that job.

B. I wish I had got the job so that I could speak English well.

C. Despite my poor English, I was successful in the job.

D. I failed to get the job because of my poor English.

Question 31: Although the teacher explained the theory clearly, the students found it hard to understand it.

A. Though explained clearly, the theory of teaching was difficult to the students.

B. Although the teaching theory was clear, it was a real challenge to the students.

C. In spite of explaining the theory clearly, the students themselves found it hard to understand it.

D. Despite the teacher's clear explanation of the theory, the students had difficulty understanding it.

Question 32: "How brave you are!" he said to the firemen.

A. He blamed the firemen for their discouragement.

B. He criticized the firemen for their discouragement.

C. He praised the firemen for their courage.

D. He asked how brave the firemen were.

Question 33: I would have worn the right shoes if I had known I was going to do all this climbing.

A. I would love to go climbing, but I do not have any shoes that would be suitable.

B. As I did not know I was going to do so much climbing, I did not wear suitable shoes.

C. I did not go climbing because I did not have the right shoes.

D. I would have gone on the climb if I had been wearing the right shoes.

Question 34: The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle.

A. Whenever I see the man in that painting, I remember to meet my uncle.

B. Whenever my uncle sees the man in that painting, he misses me.

C. Memories of my uncle come back whenever I see the man in that painting.

D. I am recalling my uncle whenever I look at the man in that painting.

Question 35: A small hotel was the only choice of place to stay at during my trip to London.

A. I had no alternative but to stay at a small hotel during my trip to London.

B. I was talked into staying at a small hotel during my trip to London.

C. There were a lot of hotels for me to choose from during my trip to London.

D. I had different choices of where to stay during my trip to London.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 36 to 45.

In a world where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (36)______ banishing poverty. Even the simplest technologies can transform lives and save money. Vaccines, crops, computers and sources of solar energy can all reduce poverty in developing countries. For example, cheap oral-rehydration therapy developed in Bangladesh has dramatically cut the death (37)______ from childhood diarrhoea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can't make them (38)______ for those who most need them. Solar panels, batteries and light bulbs are still beyond the purse of many, but where they have been installed they change lives. A decent light in the evening gives children more time for homework and extends the productive day for adults.

Kenya has a thriving solar industry and six years ago Kenyan pioneers also (39)______ connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate (40)______ being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (41)______ and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (42)______ they own around 60 per cent of the world's technology, they seldom make products for poor customers. Of 1,223 new drugs marketed worldwide from 1975 to 1996, for example, just 13 were for tropical diseases.

People think those enterprises should do more to provide vital products such as medicines (43)______ different prices around the world to suit (44)______ people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for (45)______.

Adapted from "The Price is Wrong" *in* "Focus on IELTS Foundations" *by* Sue O'Connell, Pearson Longman, 2006

Question 36:	A. to	B. at	C. with	D. for
Question 37:	A. amount	B. penalty	C. toll	D. number
Question 38:	A. enough cheaply		B. cheap enough	
	C. enough cheap		D. cheaply enough	
Question 39:	A. were starting		B. had started	
	C. started		D. have been starting	
Question 40:	A. in	B. at	C. by	D. on
Question 41:	A. have been made	B. were made	C. are made	D. made
Question 42:	A. unless	B. however	C. when	D. while
Question 43:	A. with	B. to	C. at	D. on
Question 44:	A. which	B. what	C. where	D. that
Question 45:	A. the poor		B. the rich	
	C. the wealthy		D. the better-off	

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 55

Archimedes' Principle is a law of physics that states that when an object is totally or partially immersed in a fluid, it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. The principle is most frequently applied to the behaviour of objects in water, and helps to explain floating and sinking, and why objects seem lighter in water. It also applies to balloons.

The key word in the principle is "upthrust", which refers to the force acting upward to reduce the apparent weight of the object when it is under water. If, for example, a metal block with a volume of 100 cm^3 is dipped in water, it displaces an equal **volume** of water, which has a weight of approximately 1 N (3.5 oz). The block therefore seems to weigh about 1 N less.

An object will float if its average density is less than that of water. If it is totally submerged, the weight of the water it **displaces** (and hence the upthrust on it) is greater than its own weight, and it is forced upward and out of the water, until the weight of the water displaced by the submerged part is exactly equal to the weight of the floating object. Thus a block of wood with a density **six tenths** that of water will float with six tenths of its volume under water, since at that point the weight of fluid displaced is the same as the block's own weight. If a dense material is made into a suitable shape, it will float because of Archimedes' principle. A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks.

It is also because of Archimedes' principle that ships float lower in the water when they are heavily loaded (more water must be displaced to give the necessary upthrust). In addition, they cannot be so heavily loaded if they are to sail in fresh water as they can if they are to sail in the sea, since fresh water is less dense than sea water, and so more water must be displaced to give the necessary **upthrust**. This means the ship is lower in the water, which can be dangerous in rough weather.

From "Archimedes' Principle", *Microsoft® Student 2008* [DVD]. Microsoft Corporation, 2007.

Question 46: What happens when something is immersed in a fluid?

A. It will be pushed further down with a force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

B. It receives an upward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

C. It receives a downward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

D. The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor.

Question 47: The word **"volume"** in the passage refers to ______.

A. loudness B. quantity C. frequency D. length

Question 48: The word **"displaces"** in the passage almost means "______".

A. takes the place of B. takes place

C. replaces with a new one D. puts in position

Question 49: If an object's average density is less than that of water, the object will ______.

A. sink B. float C. inflate D. drift

Question 50: A block of wood with a density seven tenths that of water will ______.

A. go up and down then sink

B. float with a half of its volume under water

C. float with an equal volume of its volume under water

D. sink immediately when submerged

Question 51: A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks because the ship ______.

A. is made of wood B. is lighter

C. has buoys D. has a special shape

Question 52: The phrase **"six tenths"** in the passage means "______".

A. 6 and 10 B. 10/6 C. 10 of 6 D. 6/10

Question 53: The word **"upthrust"** in the passage refers to the ______.

A. upward push B. upper side of an object

C. upturned force D. upside-down turn

Question 54: Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because ______.

A. fresh water is 'lighter' than sea water

B. there's too much salt in sea water

C. sea water is 'saltier' than fresh water

D. fresh water is more polluted

Question 55: Archimedes' Principle explains why ______.

A. all objects will float B. Archimedes became famous

C. objects seem lighter in water D. humans can swim

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 56: We are now a 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours.

A. an active society B. an inactive society

C. a physical society D. a working society

Question 57: A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

A. uncomfortable B. responsive C. calm D. miserable

Question 58: We'd better speed up if we want to get there in time.

A. slow down B. turn down C. put down D. lie down

Question 59: She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity

A. mean B. amicable C. kind D. hospitable

Question 60: Her thoughtless comments made him very angry.

A. honest B. kind C. pleasant D. thoughtful

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 70.

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niépce needed pictures for his business. He was not a good artist, so he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph.

The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a *daguerreotype*.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains.

In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, **this** did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were **lifelike** and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and **ruined** cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy film ready- made in rolls, instead of having to make the film themselves. Also, they did not have to process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later. They did not have to carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small **handheld** camera made photography less expensive.

With a small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends, and favorite places. They called these pictures "snapshots".

Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used them. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawings.

Some people began to think of photography as a form of art. They thought that photography could do more than show the real world. It could also show ideas and feelings, like other art forms.

From "Reading Power" *by Beatrice S. Mikulecky and Linda Jeffries*

Question 61: The first photograph was taken with ______.

A. a small handheld camera B. a very simple camera

C. a daguerreotype D. new types of film

Question 62: Daguerre took a picture of his studio with ______.

A. a new kind of camera B. a very simple camera

C. special equipment D. an electronic camera

Question 63: The word **"this"** in the passage refers to the ______.

A. carrying of lots of film and processing equipment

B. stopping of photographers from taking photos

C. fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities

D. taking of pictures of people and moving things

Question 64: The word **"ruined"** in the passage is closest in meaning to "______".

A. poorly – painted B. heavily – populated

C. terribly spoiled D. badly damaged

Question 65: The word **"lifelike"** in the passage is closest in meaning to "______".

A. moving B. realistic C. touching D. manlike

Question 66: The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of ______.

A. handheld cameras B. processing equipment

C. daguerreotypes D. rolls of film

Question 67: The word **"handheld"** in the passage is closest in meaning to "______".

A. handing manually B. held by hand

C. controlling hands D. operated by hand

Question 68: Mathew Brady was well – known for ______.

A. inventing daguerreotypes B. the small handheld camera

C. taking pictures of French cities D. portraits and war photographs

Question 69: As mentioned in the passage, photography can ______.

A. print old pictures B. convey ideas and feelings

C. show the underworld D. replace drawings

Question 70: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

A. Different Steps in Film Processing B. Story of Photography

C. Photography and Painting D. Story of Famous Photographers

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 71: A. exact B. examine C. eleven D. elephant

Question 72: A. work B. stork C. force D. form

Question 73: A. aboard B. keyboard C. cupboard D. overboard

Question 74: A. reign B. reindeer C. protein D. vein

Question 75: A. pressure B. assure C. assist D. possession

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 76: I like the fresh air and green trees of the village which I spent
A B C
my vacation last year.
D

Question 77: Some people often say that using cars is not as convenient
A B

than using motorbikes.

C D

Question 78: It was not until the end of prehistoric times that the first

A B C

wheeled vehicles appearing.

D

Question 79: In the early 1900's, Pennsylvania's industries grew rapidly, a

A

growth sometimes accompanied by disputes labor.

B C D

Question 80: Looking from a far, the village resembles a small green spot

A B C

dotted with tiny fireballs.

D

DIỄN GIẢI ĐÁP ÁN

Hãy chọn đáp án A, B, C hay D phù hợp nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi sau.

Question 1: Thanh: "Lan's the best singer in our school."

Thanh: *"Lan là ca sĩ tốt nhất trong trường chúng ta."*

Nadia: ……………………………………… .

Đáp án đúng là **B**. I can't agree with you more!

A. Yes, tell me about it! Vâng, hãy kể cho tôi nghe về điều ấy!

B. I can't agree with you more! Tôi hoàn toàn đồng ý với bạn!

C. That's OK! Điều đó là ổn thỏa!

D. Yes, please: Vâng, xin mời.

* Dựa vào ý nghĩa của câu gốc đã cho và bốn phương án trả lời, ta chọn **B** là đáp án duy nhất đúng vì nó hợp nghĩa với câu phát biểu đề cho. Ba phương án còn lại không logic ý nghĩa.

Question 2: You can use my car ______ you drive carefully.

Đáp án là **C**. As long as

* Nhận định câu hỏi: Đây là câu hỏi về ***HÌNH THỨC NGỮ PHÁP***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Quan sát câu văn đã cho, ta thấy hai vế trước và sau vùng trống cần điền đều là dấu hiệu của câu điều kiện loại I. Xét bốn phương án đề nghị:

A. though: Though + clause: mặc dầu…………

B. As though: As though + clause: như thể…....

C. As long as: As long as + clause: miễn là……

D. Lest: Lest + clause: vì sợ rằng…………….

Như chúng ta đã biết trong câu điều kiện loại I, *as long as* được dùng để thay thế cho ý nghĩa và vị trí của chữ *if* tại mệnh đề giả sử. Vì vậy C là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

as long as = if + clause : nếu + clause

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Bạn có thể sử dụng chiếc xe hơi của tôi miễn sao bạn lái xe cho cẩn thận là được."*

Question 3: **His honesty is ______; nobody can doubt it.**

Đáp án C. without question

*** Nhận dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về *KHẢ NĂNG TỪ VỰNG*.**

Xét bốn phương án trả lời:

A. in question: đang được cân nhắc hoặc bàn đến

B. beside the question: bên cạnh vấn đề đang được nhắc đến

C. without question: không phải là vấn đề, miễn bàn thêm

D. out the question: nằm ngoài vấn đề

Dựa vào ý nghĩa câu văn đã cho, ta chọn C là đáp án duy nhất đúng vì nó hợp ý với câu đề cho. Ba phương án còn lại không logic ý nghĩa với câu văn đã cho.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Tính trung thực của anh ta là miễn bàn. Không ai có thể nghi ngờ điều này."*

Question 4: **Đáp án đúng là A. are examined**

*** Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về *NGỮ PHÁP*.**

*** Giải thích:**

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Thứ nhất, ta thấy diễn ngữ *every morning* (*mỗi sáng sớm*) xuất hiện ở cuối câu. Điều này có nghĩa là động từ trong câu văn phải dùng thì hiện tại đơn. Thứ hai, dựa vào ý nghĩa câu đề đã cho, nhất định chúng ta phải dùng ý bị động.

A. are examined, hình thức bị động của thì hiện tại đơn

B. were examining, hình thức của thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

C. have examined, hình thức của thì hiện tại hoàn thành

D. can examine, hình thức của động từ khiếm khuyết với động từ thường.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Tại bệnh viện của chúng tôi, các bệnh nhân được kiểm tra sức khỏe vào buổi sáng."*

Question 5: **The Moon is much closer to Earth ______, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.**

Đáp án đúng là C. than is the Sun

*** Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về mặt *NGỮ PHÁP*.**

*** Giải thích:**

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp:

Quan sát trong câu đề ra, ta thấy có *much closer* – hình thức so sánh hơn. Đã là hình thức so sánh hơn thì phải có *than*. Xét bốn phương án đã cho, chỉ có C là đáp án duy nhất đúng. Ba sự lựa chọn còn lại không logic hình thức ngữ pháp.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Mặt trăng có vị trí gần hơn với trái đất so với mặt trời, chính vì vậy nó có ảnh hưởng lớn hơn đến thuỷ triều."*

Question 6: Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states _______ the Constitution of the United States.

Đáp án đúng là **A**. to ratify

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về ***KHẢ NĂNG NGỮ PHÁP***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Quan sát câu đề đã cho, ta nhận thấy có ***"…….was the fifth of the orginal thirteen states"***. Ta đã biết

The + số thứ tự……+Vto inf

Do đó, **A** là đáp án duy nhất đúng. Các phương án còn lại không hợp hình thức ngữ pháp của câu văn đã cho.

+ Về mặt ngữ nghĩa: *"Connecticut là bang thứ năm trong số mười ba bang đầu được hiến pháp nước Mỹ phê chuẩn."*

Question 7: I'll give this dictionary to _______ wants to have it.

Đáp án đúng là **D**. whoever

* Nhận định câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về năng lực ***NGỮ PHÁP KẾT HỢP VỚI Ý NGHĨA***.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Tôi sẽ trao cuốn từ điển này cho bất kỳ ai cần nó."*

Ba phương án còn lại không phù hợp ngữ pháp và ý nghĩa của câu văn đã cho.

Question 8: No one can avoid _______ by advertisements.

Đáp án đúng là **D**. being influenced

* Nhận định câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về năng lực ***NGỮ PHÁP***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Ta đã biết

avoid + V-ing: từ chối làm gì

Hơn nữa, ý của câu văn đã cho là bị động. Kết hợp cả hai lý do trên nên **D** là phương án duy nhất đúng. Ba sự gợi ý còn lại không logic kết cấu ngữ pháp của câu văn đã cho.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Không ai có thể tránh được sự ảnh hưởng của quảng cáo."*

Question 9: He wasn't attending the lecture properly and missed most of _______.

Đáp án đúng là **D**. what the teacher said

* Nhận định câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về năng lực ***NGỮ PHÁP***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Chúng ta cần dùng một mệnh đề tân ngữ bắt đầu bằng ***"what – những gì/tất cả những gì"*** để hợp với cụm từ ***"most of – hầu hết/đa số/phần lớn"***. Do vậy **D** là phương án duy nhất đúng. Ba phương án còn lại không phù hợp với yêu cầu ngữ pháp mà câu đề yêu cầu.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Anh ta đã không thật sự chăm chú lắng nghe bài giảng đó và đã bỏ qua hầu hết những gì giáo viên truyền đạt."*

Question 10: It is _______ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.

Đáp án đúng là **A**. such an unusual

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về ***NĂNG LỰC NGỮ PHÁP***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Chúng ta đã biết mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả dùng với *"such…that…"* và *"so….that…."* Theo ngay sau *such* là một danh từ:

....such + noun + that + clause: ...quá ...đến nỗi...

Theo ngay sau *so* là một tính từ hoặc trạng từ:

...so + adj/adv + clause: …..quá…..đến nỗi….

Quan sát trong câu đề ra, theo ngay sau vùng trống là *"work of art" – tác phẩm nghệ thuật*, nó là một danh từ. Đối chiếu bốn phương án trả lời đề nghị, chỉ có **A** là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

- Phương án B, sai hình thức ngữ pháp. Phải là "such an unusual".
- Phương án C, ráp lên câu đề cho không hợp hình thức ngữ pháp.
- Phương án D, sai hình thức ngữ pháp. Phải là "such an unusual."

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Nó quả là một tác phẩm nghệ thuật không bình thường đến nỗi ai cũng muốn ngắm nhìn."*

Question 11: The children ran away as if they _______ a ghost.

Đáp án đúng là **B**. had seen

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về ***năng lực NGỮ PHÁP***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Ta đã biết hình thức của mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ theo ngay sau ***"as if – như thể là"*** là một mệnh đề chỉ được dùng một trong ba hình thức động từ:

as if + clause (S + could/would + V nguyên): dùng để chỉ một điều gì đó không có thật trong tương lai
as if + clause (S + V2/ed/were): dùng để chỉ một điều gì đó không có thật ở hiện tại
as if + clause (S + had + V3/ed): dùng để chỉ một điều gì đó không có thật trong quá khứ

Quan sát câu đề ra, ta nhận thấy động từ *"ran – đã chạy"* hành động này xảy ra sau hành động *"had seen – đã nhìn thấy"*. Điều này có nghĩa là ta chọn **B** là phương án tối ưu.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Bọn trẻ đã tháo chạy như thể chúng nhìn thấy ma."*

Question 12: I would join that running competition ______.

Đáp án đúng là **B**. if I were 5 years younger

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về ***năng lực NGỮ PHÁP***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Chúng ta xác định điểm ngữ pháp của câu đề ra là câu điều kiện loại II vì có "*I would join*", đây chính là mệnh đề chính của câu văn. Câu điều kiện loại II:

If clause (S + V2/ed/were), main clause (S + could/would + V nguyên)

Chúng ta loại các phương án:

- A vì ***"when + clause"*** không thể thiết lập mệnh đề giả sử trong các loại điều kiện. Chúng ta cũng loại phương án
- C vì mệnh đề theo ngay sau ***if*** không bao giờ dùng hình thức "S + could/would + V nguyên".
- D vì ***unless*** chỉ được dùng để biểu đạt ý nghĩa phủ định trong mệnh đề giả sử của câu điều kiện loại I.

Do vậy **B** là phương án tối ưu.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Tôi sẽ tham gia vào cuộc chạy đua ấy nếu tôi trẻ hơn năm tuổi."*

Question 13: We decided to take a late flight ______ we could spend more time with our family.

Đáp án đúng là **C**. so that

* Nhận định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về ***năng lực NGỮ PHÁP***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Ta đã biết:

- A. so as to + Vnguyên vẹn: để làm gì
- B. in order – thiếu hình thức, phải là "in order to + V nguyên: để làm gì"
- C. so that + clause (S + could/would + V nguyên): để làm gì
- D. in order to + V nguyên: để làm gì

Quan sát trong câu đề ra, ta thấy theo ngay sau vùng trống cần điền là một mệnh đề (*we could spend*.......). Do đó, chỉ có **C** là phương án tối ưu.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Chúng tôi đã quyết định đi chuyến bay muộn hơn để chúng tôi có thể dành thời gian nhiều hơn cho gia đình."*

Question 14: He's sometimes bad-tempered but he's a good fellow ______.

Đáp án đúng là **A**. at heart

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về ***NĂNG LỰC TỪ VỰNG***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: Ý nghĩa của bốn sự lựa chọn.

A. at heart: thực chất, về cơ bản

B. by heart: thuộc lòng

C. with heart: hoàn toàn thân thiết

D. in heart: khỏe mạnh hoặc vui tươi

Dịch nghĩa: *"Anh ấy thỉnh thoảng bực mình nhưng thực chất anh ấy là một người bạn tốt."*

Dựa vào nghĩa của câu văn đã cho, ta chọn **A** là đáp án duy nhất đúng. Ba phương án còn lại không phù hợp với ý của câu văn đưa ra.

Question 15: Scarcely had he stepped out of the room ______ he heard a loud laughter within.

Đáp án đúng là **D**. when

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về ***năng lực NGỮ PHÁP***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Chúng ta đã biết "***scarely ….when…***" có hai cấu trúc:

- S + had + scarcely + V3/ed + when + S + V2/ed: …vừa mới...thì…
- Scarely + ***had*** + ***S*** + V3/ed + when + S + V2/ed: …vừa mới…thì…

Quan sát câu văn đề cho đã xuất hiện ***scarely*** đứng đầu câu nên ta chọn D là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Anh ta vừa mới đi ra khỏi phòng thì anh ta nghe tiếng cười phá lên."*

Question 16: "What ______ if the earth stopped moving?"

Đáp án đúng là **B**. would happen

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về ***năng lực NGỮ PHÁP***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Dựa vào mệnh đề theo ngay sau chữ ***if***, ta biết mục tiêu điểm ngữ pháp của câu hỏi này là câu điều kiện loại II:

If + clause (S + V2/ed/were), main clause (S + could/would + Vnguyên) – Diễn tả một hành động điều kiện không có thực ở hiện tại.

Dựa vào cấu trúc của câu điều kiện loại II đã nêu trên, ta quyết định phương án đúng là B.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: ***"Điều gì sẽ xảy ra nếu trái đất ngừng quay?"***

Question 17: Mai: "Do you want another serving of chicken soup?"

Scott: "______."

Đáp án đúng là **C**. No thanks

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về năng lực câu ***GIAO TIẾP***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa:

Mai: *"Ông có muốn dùng thêm súp gà không ạ?"*

Scott: "…………………………………."

Bốn phương án trả lời:

- A. No way: Không có cách nào/Không có con đường nào.
- B. No comment: Không có lời nhận xét/Không có lời phê bình.
- C. No, thanks: Không, tôi cám ơn.
- D. No longer: Không còn nữa.

Dựa vào ý của câu gốc phát biểu và bốn phương án trả lời, ta chọn C là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

Question 18: We expressed ______ the missing child would be found alive.

Đáp án đúng là **D.** the hope that

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về năng lực *NGỮ PHÁP.*

* Giải thích

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Thứ nhất, *"express + s.th: bày tỏ điều gì"*

Thứ hai, *"S + express + s.th + that + clause: Ai đó bày tỏ điều gì rằng……"*.

Dựa vào các yếu tố trên, ta chọn D là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Chúng tôi bày tỏ sự hy vọng rằng đứa bé mất tích vẫn đang còn sống."*

Question 19: A large number of workmen ______ because of the economic recession.

Đáp án đúng là **C.** have been laid off

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về năng lực *TỪ VỰNG.*

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Nhiều công nhân nam bị mất việc vì sự suy thoái kinh tế."*

Bốn phương án đáp án:

A. have laid down (lay s.th down): bỏ hay ngưng sử dụng cái gì

B. has laid aside (lay s.th aside): gạt cái gì sang một bên

C. have been laid off (lay s.o off): sa thải ai

D. has been laid out (lay s.o out): đánh ai bất tỉnh nhân sự

Dựa vào ý nghĩa của câu đề ra và bốn phương án đáp án, ta chọn **C** là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

Question 20: Her mother, ______ has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.

Đáp án đúng là **A.** who

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về năng lực ngữ pháp *ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ.*

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Chúng ta không chấp nhận các phương án trả lời sau vì:

- B. *that*, đại từ quan hệ *that* không đứng ngay sau dấu phẩy ",".
- C. ***whom***, đại từ thay thế cho các từ chỉ người làm chức năng tân ngữ: S + whom + S + V + V + O. Đứng ngay trước ***whom*** là từ ngữ chỉ người; theo ngay sau ***whom*** luôn có chủ ngữ + động từ (xem phần ngữ pháp – phương pháp trắc nghiệm chữ ***whom***).
- D. ***whose***, đại từ thay thế cho các tính từ sở hữu nên theo ngay sau ***whose*** phải là một danh từ.

Quan sát câu văn đã cho, theo ngay sau vùng trống cần điền là "***has been working*** – là cụm động từ". Chúng ta chọn "A. who" vì nó thay thế cho từ chỉ người làm chức năng chủ ngữ. Đứng ngay trước ***who*** phải là từ chỉ người, theo ngay sau "***who***" phải là một động từ.

Dựa vào hình thức câu văn đã cho và các yếu tố ngữ pháp đã giải thích, chúng ta chọn **A** là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Mẹ tôi, người đã làm việc trong ba mươi năm qua, sẽ về hưu trong tháng tới."*

Question 21: My brother tried to learn Japanese at a night school, ______ he gave up after 2 months.

Đáp án đúng là **D.** but

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Đây là câu hỏi khảo sát thí sinh về năng lực ***LIÊN TỪ***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Anh trai tôi đã nỗ lực học tiếng Nhật ở trường vào buổi tối, nhưng anh ấy đã thôi học sau hai tháng."*

Question 22: Having traveled to different parts of our country, ______.

Đáp án đúng là **A.** we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về năng lực ***NGỮ PHÁP*** và ***NGỮ NGHĨA.***

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Ta đã biết: "***Having + V3/ed + …., clause: Vì…***". Quan sát câu đề đã cho và bốn phương án trả lời ta loại các phương án:

- B. *"we are seeing a lot of interesting lifestyles and customs"* vì phương án này đang dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn. Chính điều này không phù hợp với hình thức "Had + V3/ed" trong cùng một câu.
- C. *"many interesting lifestyles and customs have been learned by us"* vì thiếu giới từ *about* ngay sau *learned* (learn about s.th: tìm hiểu về điều gì), hơn nữa chúng ta không dùng hình thức bị động trong trường hợp này.
- D. *"much has been learned about interesting lifestyle and customs"* vì *"much"* không được phép đứng làm chức năng chủ ngữ.

Chúng ta chọn *"A. we have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs"* vừa hợp ngữ pháp vừa hợp ý nghĩa với câu văn đã cho.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Vì đã đi được nhiều nơi trong cả nước nên chúng tôi đã tìm hiểu được nhiều lối sống và phong tục thú vị."*

Question 23: The government was finally ______ by a minor scandal.

Đáp án là **B**. brought down

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về năng lực ***TỪ VỰNG***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Rốt cục thì chính quyền sở tại cũng đã bị lật đổ bởi một vụ bê bối nhỏ."*

Bốn sự lựa chọn.

A. put back: để lại cái gì vào chỗ của nó, vặn ngược (kim đồng hồ), làm cho cái gì chậm trễ

B. brought down (bring down): lật đổ ai

C. pulled down (pull down): phá hủy hoặc kéo đổ cái gì hoàn toàn

D. take down: tháo xuống, hạ xuống

Dựa vào ý nghĩa của bốn phương án đã cho và ý của câu hỏi, ta chọn **B** là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

Question 24: The water supply of our home city has failed to ______ average purity requirements.

Đáp án đúng là **B**. meet

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về năng lực ***TỪ VỰNG***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Việc cung cấp nước của thành phố chúng ta đã không đáp ứng được độ tinh khiết trung bình."*

Bốn sự lựa chọn.

A. see (v): nhìn thấy, nhìn nhận

B. meet (v): gặp gỡ, đáp ứng nhu cầu

C. own (v): sở hữu

D. hold (v): giữ lấy, cầm, nắm

Dựa vào ý nghĩa của câu văn đã cho và bốn phương án trả lời, ta chọn **B** là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

Question 25: Books and magazines ______ around made his room very untidy.

Đáp án đúng **D**. lying

* Định dạng câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về năng lực ***NGỮ PHÁP***.

* Giải thích:

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Áp dụng hình thức rút gọn của mệnh đề quan hệ. Dùng hình thức "V-ing" để thực hiện rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ nếu động từ chứa trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở hình thức chủ động.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Sách và tạp chí nằm quanh khiến cho căn phòng của anh ấy không được gọn gàng."*

Hãy chọn phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với phương án mang ý nghĩa gần nhất so với câu gốc đã cho, sau đó ghi phương án ấy bằng ký tự vào tờ bài làm.

Question 26: Peter's main subject at university is electronics.

"Chuyên ngành chính của Peter tại trường đại học là điện tử."

Đáp án đúng là **D**. Peter majors in electronics at university.

Bốn phương án đáp án:

A. The university lets Peter major in electronics: Trường đại học xếp Peter vào học chuyên ngành điện tử.

B. Electronics is among the subjects that Peter likes: Ngành điện tử là một trong số chuyên ngành mà Peter thích.

C. Peter thinks electronics is a special subject: Peter cho rằng điện tử là một ngành học đặc biệt.

D. Peter majors in electronics at university: Peter theo học chuyên ngành điện tử tại trường đại học.

* Nhận định câu hỏi: Câu hỏi này khảo sát thí sinh về khả năng ***TỪ NGỮ*** và ***DIỄN ĐẠT NGÔN NGỮ***.

* Giải thích: Ý của câu gốc là Peter học chuyên ngành điện tử tại trường đại học. Hình thức dùng là "Peter's main subject: chuyên ngành chính thức của Peter" cho nên ta loại các phương án:

A. không mang ý nghĩa của câu gốc.

B. không mang ý nghĩa của câu gốc.

C. không mang ý nghĩa của câu gốc.

Ta có *major in + chuyên ngành: theo học chuyên ngành gì*. Hình thức này xuất hiện ở phương án D. Hay nói cách khác phương án D mang ý nghĩa giống với câu gốc.

Question 27: I wish I hadn't accepted the invitation to her birthday party.

"Tôi ước gì tôi đã không nhận lời mời đến dự tiệc sinh nhật cô ấy."

* Đáp án đúng là **C**. I regret accepting the invitation to her birthday party.

* Bốn phương án trả lời:

A. I insisted on having been invited to her birthday party: Tôi nhất định đã được mời đến dự tiệc sinh nhật của cô ấy.

B. I was very glad to accept the invitation to her birthday party: Tôi đã rất vui nhận lời mời đến dự tiệc sinh nhật của cô ấy.

C. I regret accepting the invitation to her birthday party: Tôi hối tiếc vì đã nhận lời mời đến dự tiệc sinh nhật của cô ấy.

D. If only I had come to her birthday party: Giá mà tôi đã đến dự tiệc sinh nhật của cô ấy.

* Giải thích về mặt ngữ pháp: Ta nhận thấy câu gốc đã ứng dụng cấu trúc:

S + wish + clause (quá khứ hoàn thành) – diễn tả một mong ước trái với thực tế trong quá khứ.

Hơn nữa, hai cấu trúc sau đây được dùng thay thế cho nhau nhằm diễn đạt chung một ý nghĩa.

S + wish + clause (quá khứ hoàn thành) = S + regret + V-ing: hối tiếc vì đã làm gì.

Dựa vào cấu trúc và ý nghĩa của câu văn đã cho, ta chọn **C** là đáp án duy nhất đúng. Ta loại các phương án còn lại vì:

A. không phù hợp ý nghĩa với câu gốc đã cho. Ta có

insist on s.th: khăng khăng đòi điều gì

B. trái với ý nghĩa của câu gốc.

D. không logic với ý nghĩa câu gốc. Ta có

If only + clause (S + had + V3/ed), diễn tả điều không có thực trong quá khứ.

Question 28: No one but Jane succeeded in giving the correct answer. *"Không ai ngoài Jane đã đưa ra được câu trả lời đúng."*

Đáp án đúng là **D**. Everyone but Jane failed to provide the correct answer.

* Bốn phương án trả lời:

A. All but Jane managed to produce the correct answer: Tất cả mọi người trừ Jane ra có thể đưa ra câu trả lời đúng.

B. Only Jane failed to answer the question correctly: Chỉ Jane đưa ra câu trả lời sai.

C. Jane was among those who failed to guess the answer: Jane là một trong số người không đoán được câu trả lời.

D. Everyone but Jane failed to provide the correct answer: Tất cả mọi người trừ Jane ra đã không thể đưa ra câu trả lời đúng.

* Giải thích về mặt ngữ pháp: Ta đã biết:

but + tên/Vnguyên: ngoại trừ ai/ngoại trừ làm gì

fail + Vto inf: thất bại trong việc gì

succeed in + V-ing: thành công trong việc gì

manage + Vto inf: xoay sở làm gì

Đối chiếu ý nghĩa của câu gốc, ý nghĩa của bốn phương án trả lời, đồng thời kết hợp hình thức ngữ pháp, ta chọn **D** là phương án trả lời tối ưu. Các phương án còn lại không logic ý nghĩa với câu gốc.

Question 29: Thanks to the efforts of environmentalists, people are becoming better aware of the problems of endangered species: *Nhờ vào sự nỗ lực của các nhà bảo vệ môi trường, con người ngày càng có ý thức tốt hơn về tình trạng của các loài đang gặp nguy hiểm.*

* Đáp án đúng là **B**. People owe their growing awareness of the problems of endangered species to the efforts of environmentalists.

* Bốn phương án trả lời:

A. Environmentalists are expressing their gratitude towards people who are better aware of the problems of endangered species: *Các nhà bảo vệ môi trường đang bày tỏ thái độ của họ trước những ai ngày càng ý thức hơn về tình trạng của các loài đang gặp nguy hiểm.*

B. People owe their growing awareness of the problems of endangered species the efforts of environmentalists: *Con người có nhận thức ngày càng tốt hơn về vấn đề các loài đang gặp nguy hiểm nhờ vào sự nỗ lực của các nhà bảo vệ môi trường.*

C. People have no idea about the problems of endangered species in spite of the efforts of environmentalists: *Con người không có ý kiến gì về vấn đề các loài đang gặp nguy hiểm mặc dầu các nhà bảo vệ môi trường đã cố gắng.*

D. Environmentalists are doing their best to make people aware of the problems of endangered species: *Các nhà bảo vệ môi trường đang nỗ lực hết mình để khiến cho con người có nhận thức về vấn đề của các loài đang gặp nguy hiểm.*

Dựa vào ý nghĩa của câu gốc đã cho và bốn phương án đáp án, ta chọn **B** là đáp án duy nhất đúng vì nó logic nghĩa với câu gốc đã cho, ba phương án còn lại không phù hợp với câu đề ra về mặt ý nghĩa.

Question 30: I could not get the job because I did not speak English well: *Tôi đã không thể trúng tuyển vào làm công việc ấy vì tôi không nói giỏi tiếng Anh.*

* Đáp án đúng là **D**. I failed to get the job because of my poor English.

* Bốn phương án trả lời:

A. I would have spoken English well if I could get that job: *Tôi đã có thể nói tiếng Anh tốt nếu tôi trúng tuyển vào làm công việc ấy.*

B. I wish I had got the job so that I could speak English well: *Ước gì tôi đã trúng tuyển vào làm công việc ấy để tôi có thể nói tiếng Anh tốt.*

C. Despite my poor English, I was successful in the job: *Mặc dầu khả năng tiếng Anh của tôi thật tệ nhưng tôi vẫn trúng tuyển vào vị trí công việc đó.*

D. I failed to get the job because of my poor English: *Tôi đã không trúng tuyển vào vị trí công việc ấy vì khả năng tiếng Anh của tôi thật tệ.*

Dựa vào ý nghĩa của câu gốc và bốn phương án trả lời bên dưới, ta chọn **D** là phương án tối ưu. Ta loại các phương án còn lại vì sự việc của câu gốc đưa ra đều ở thì quá khứ đơn, tức là hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt.

A. không logic ý nghĩa với câu đề đã cho, hơn nữa nó không đúng ngữ pháp.

B. cấu trúc ngữ pháp đã biến ý nghĩa của nó sai lệch với câu đề ra:

S + wish + S + had + V3/ed: ước gì…đã…, thể hiện điều đã không xảy ra trong quá khứ.

+ So that + S + modals + Vnguyên: để …….

C. despite + noun: mặc dù………………….

D. fail to + Vnguyên: thất bại việc gì

Question 31: Although the teacher explained the theory clearly, the students found it hard to understand it: *Mặc dù giáo viên đã giải thích lý thuyết ấy một cách rõ ràng nhưng nhiều sinh viên vẫn thấy thật khó để hiểu được.*

* Đáp án đúng là **D**. Despite the teacher's clear explanation of the theory, the students had difficulty understanding it.

* Bốn phương án trả lời:

A. Though explained clearly, the theory of teaching was difficult to the students: *Dù được giải thích một cách rõ ràng, nhưng lý thuyết giảng dạy vẫn thật khó hiểu đối với nhiều sinh viên.*

B. Although the teaching theory was clear, it was a real challenge to the students: *Mặc dù lý thuyết giảng dạy rất rõ ràng, nhưng nó là một thách thức thật sự đối với nhiều sinh viên.*

C. In spite of explaining the theory clearly, the students themselves found it hard to understand it: *Mặc dù giải thích lý thuyết một cách rõ ràng nhưng bản thân các sinh viên vẫn thấy thật khó để hiểu được.*

D. Despite the teacher's clear explanation of the theory, the students had difficulty understanding it: *Mặc dù sự giải thích rõ ràng của giáo viên về vấn đề lý thuyết ấy, nhiều sinh viên vẫn thấy khó để hiểu được nó.*

Dựa vào ý nghĩa của câu văn đã cho và bốn phương án đáp án, ta chọn D là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

A. thiếu chủ ngữ thực hiện hành động. Hơn nữa đề bài đề cập đến "theory - lý thuyết" chứ không phải là "theory of teaching – lý thuyết giảng dạy"

B. sai ý nghĩa với câu gốc.

C. chủ ngữ thực hiện hành động bị thiếu.

D. chủ ngữ thực hiện hành động được nêu rõ ràng, cấu trúc ngữ pháp thích hợp cho ý nghĩa.

Despite + noun: mặc dù

S + have difficulty (in) + V-ing: Ai đó gặp khó khăn trong việc gì

Question 32: "How brave you are!" he said to the firemen: *Các anh thật dũng cảm làm sao!" ông ấy nói với những người lính cứu hỏa.*

* Đáp án đúng là **C**. He praised the firemen for their courage.

* Bốn phương án trả lời:

A. He blamed the firemen for their discouragement: *Anh ta phàn nàn về sự không can đảm của những người lính cứu hỏa.*

blame s.o for s.th: phàn nàn ai về điều gì

B. He criticized the firemen for their discouragement: *Anh ta chỉ trích về sự không can đảm của những người lính cứu hỏa.*

criticize s.o for s.th: chỉ trích ai về điều gì

C. He praised the firemen for their courage: *Anh ta ca ngợi về lòng dũng cảm của những người lính cứu hỏa.*

praise s.o for s.th: ca ngợi ai về điều gì

D. He asked how brave the firemen were: *Anh ta hỏi những người lính cứu hỏa đã dũng cảm đến mức nào.*

Câu đề đã cho là hình thức của câu cảm thán dùng với tính từ.

How + adj + S + V! Cái gì/ai thật……!

Dựa vào ý nghĩa của bốn phương án đã cho, ta chọn C là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

Question 33: I would have worn the right shoes if I had known I was going to do all this climbing: *Tôi đã mang đôi giày phù hợp nếu tôi biết tôi phải leo núi.*

* Đáp án đúng là **B**. As I did not know I was going to do so much climbing, I did not wear suitable shoes.

* Bốn phương án trả lời:

A. I would love to go climbing, but I do not have any shoes that would be suitable: *Tôi thích leo núi nhưng tôi không có đôi giày nào thích hợp cả.*

B. As I did not know I was going to do so much climbing, I did not wear suitable shoes: *Vì tôi không biết là mình phải leo núi nhiều như thế này nên tôi đã không mang theo giày phù hợp.*

C. I did not go climbing because I did not have the right shoes: *Tôi đã không leo núi vì tôi không có giày phù hợp.*

D. I would have gone on the climb if I had been wearing the right shoes: *Tôi đã leo được núi nếu tôi đã mang theo giày phù hợp.*

* Bàn về hình thức ngữ pháp của bốn sự lựa chọn.

A. would love + Vto inf: thích làm gì

B. as + clause: vì………

C. clause + because + clause:……..vì……….

D. sai hình thức ngữ pháp.

Câu gốc đã cho có hình thức câu điều kiện loại III thuần túy. Do vậy, các hành động đều đã xảy ra trong quá khứ. Dựa vào ý nghĩa và hình thức ngữ pháp của bốn sự lựa chọn, ta chọn B là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

Question 34: The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle: *Người đàn ông trong bức hình gợi cho tôi nhớ về bác của tôi.*

Đáp án đúng là C. Memories of my uncle come back whenever I see the man in that painting.

* Bốn phương án trả lời:

A. Whenever I see the man in that painting, I remember to meet my uncle: *Bất kỳ lúc nào tôi nhìn thấy người đàn ông trong bức hình, tôi cũng nhớ để gặp bác của tôi.*

B. Whenever my uncle sees the man in that painting, he misses me: *Bất kỳ lúc nào bác của tôi nhìn thấy người đàn ông trong bức hình thì ông ấy cũng nhớ về tôi.*

C. Memories of my uncle come back whenever I see the man in that painting: *Những kỷ niệm về bác của tôi cứ quay về mỗi khi tôi nhìn thấy người đàn ông trong bức hình.*

D. I am recalling my uncle whenever I look at the man in that painting: *Tôi sẽ gọi lại cho bác tôi mỗi khi tôi nhìn thấy người đàn ông trong bức hình.*

* Cấu trúc ngữ pháp đã được thể hiện:

remember + Vto inf: nhớ để làm gì
Remind s.o of s.th: gợi nhớ cho ai điều gì

Question 35: A small hotel was the only choice of place to stay at during my trip to London: *Một khách sạn nhỏ là nơi lựa chọn duy nhất để lưu trú trong suốt chuyến đi của tôi tới Luân Đôn.*

* Đáp án đúng là A. I had no alternative but to stay at a small hotel during my trip to London.

* Bốn sự lựa chọn:

A. I had no alternative but to stay at a small hotel during my trip to London: *Tôi không có sự chọn lựa nào khác ngoài việc phải ở lại tại một khách sạn nhỏ trong suốt chuyến đi của tôi tới Luân Đôn.*

Ta có: *have no alternative but + Vto inf*: không có sự lựa chọn nào khác là phải làm gì…….

B. I was talked into staying at a small hotel during my trip to London: *Tôi bị thuyết phục ở lại tại một khách sạn nhỏ trong suốt chuyến đi của tôi tới Luân Đôn.*

Ta có: *talk into*: thuyết phục

C. There were a lot of hotels for me to choose from during my trip to London: *Có rất nhiều khách sạn cho tôi lựa chọn trong suốt chuyến đi của tôi tới Luân Đôn.*

D. I had different choices of where to stay during my trip to London: *Tôi đã có nhiều chọn lựa khác nhau về chỗ ở trong suốt chuyến đi của tôi tới Luân Đôn.*

Dựa vào câu gốc đã cho cùng với bốn sự lựa chọn về mặt ý nghĩa kết hợp với hình thức ngữ pháp, ta chọn A là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn đáp án A, B, C, hay D ứng với mỗi câu hỏi sao cho đúng nhất cho mỗi trường hợp.

In a world where 2 billion people live in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key (36)______ banishing poverty. Even the simplest technologies can transform lives and save money. Vaccines, crops, computers and sources of solar energy can all reduce poverty in developing countries. For example, cheap oral-rehydration therapy developed in Bangladesh has dramatically cut the death (37)______ from childhood diarrhoea.

But even when such technologies exist, the depressing fact is that we can't make them (38)______ for those who most need them. Solar panels, batteries and light bulbs are still beyond the purse of many, but where they have been installed they change lives. A decent light in the evening gives children more time for homework and extends the productive day for adults.

Kenya has a thriving solar industry and six years ago Kenyan pioneers also (39)______ connecting schools to the Internet via radio links. These people were fortunate (40)______ being able to afford solar panels, radios and old computers. How much bigger would the impact be if these things (41)______ and priced specifically for poor people?

Multinationals must become part of the solution, because (42)______ they own around 60 per cent of the world's technology, they seldom make products for poor customers. Of 1,223 new drugs marketed worldwide from 1975 to 1996, for example, just 13 were for tropical diseases.

People think those enterprises should do more to provide vital products such as medicines (43)______ different prices around the world to suit (44)______ people can afford. Alternatively, they could pay a percentage of their profit towards research and development for (45)______.

Adapted from "The Price is Wrong" *in* "Focus on IELTS Foundations" *by* Sue O'Connell, Pearson Longman, 2006

Question 36: A. to B. at C. with D. for

Question 37: A. amount B. penalty C. toll D. number

Question 38: A. enough cheaply B. cheap enough C. enough cheap D. cheaply enough

Question 39: A. were starting B. had started C. started D. have been starting

Question 40: A. in B. at C. by D. on

Question 41: A. have been made B. were made C. are made D. made

Question 42: A. unless B. however C. when D. while

Question 43: A. with B. to C. at D. on

Question 44: A. which B. what C. where D. that

Question 45: A. the poor B. the rich
C. the wealthy D. the better-off

**** Từ vựng của đoạn văn từ câu 36 đến câu 45:***

- bulb (n): củ
- light bulb: bóng đèn
- banish (v) sth/sb (from sth): xua đuổi (những ý nghĩ v.v.) khỏi (tâm trí) = to make sth/sb go away, to get rid of sth/sb
- poverty (n): cảnh nghèo nàn, tình trạng thấp kém
- the poverty line: mức sống tối thiểu
- transform (v): sth/sb (from sth) (into sth): làm thay đổi, biến đổi
- vaccine (n): vắc xin
- oral – rehydration: sự bù nước qua đường miệng
- rehydration (n): sự bù nước
- therapy (n): phép chữa bệnh, điều trị, liệu pháp
- diarrhoea (n): ỉa chảy
- depressing (a): làm cho ai cảm thấy thất vọng, chán nản
- panel (n): ván ô, tấm ghép, tấm kim loại, ô vải khác màu
- decent (a): tươm tất, thích hợp, chấp nhận được
- Kenya (n): Kênia
- thriving (a): phát đạt, thịnh vượng
- pioneer (n): người tiên phong, người khai hoang, khai phá đất mới
- impact (n): tác động, ấn tượng hay ảnh hưởng lên ai/điều gì
- specifically (adv): một cách rõ ràng, cụ thể
- multinational (n): công ty đa quốc gia
- enterprise (n): công ty, doanh nghiệp
- alternatively (adv): như một sự lựa chọn

Đáp án:

Question 36. A. to. Ta đã biết: key to sth: *then chốt cho vấn đề gì.*

Question 37. C. toll: tổng – death toll: *tổng số nạn nhân tử vong.*

Question 38. B. cheap enough. Ta đã biết: make s.o + adj: *khiến ai như thế nào.* Hơn nữa, adj + enough: *đủ....*

Question 39. C. started: *đã bắt đầu.* ta thấy có six years ago.

Question 40. A. in. ta đã biết: be fortunate in: may mắn trong việc gì

Question 41. B. were made. Mục đích của đáp án là để phù hợp với hình thức câu điều kiện loại II mà câu văn đang còn thiếu động từ ở mệnh đề chính.

Question 42. D. while. *Trong khi, trái lại, mặt khác*. Mục đích của đáp án này là để hợp nghĩa với câu văn trong đoạn văn liên quan về nghĩa.

Question 43. C. at. Ta đã biết: at (adj) price: *giá cả....*

Question 44. B. what: *những gì, điều mà*. Mục đích của đáp án này là để hợp nghĩa với câu văn trong đoạn văn liên quan về nghĩa

Question 45. A. the poor: *người nghèo*. Ta đã biết: the + adj = noun, chỉ chung cho một cộng đồng hay một nhóm người. Hơn nữa, mục đích của đáp án này là để hợp nghĩa với câu văn trong đoạn văn liên quan về nghĩa

Bài dịch đề nghị:

Trái đất của chúng ta có khoảng 2 tỉ người không có bóng đèn để sử dụng trong gia đình trong khi nền công nghệ vẫn luôn là yếu tố then chốt giúp con người vượt qua cảnh nghèo nàn thiếu thốn. Trong thực tế, ngay cả những công nghệ đơn giản nhất cũng có thể làm thay đổi đời sống con người và giúp họ tiết kiệm tiền. Vắc – xin, mùa vụ, máy tính và nguồn năng lượng mặt trời – tất cả đều có thể giúp cải thiện đời sống còn thấp kém ở những nước đang phát triển. Chẳng hạn, liệu pháp bù nước qua đường miệng được đất nước Bănglađet đưa vào ứng dụng đã nhanh chóng làm giảm số lượng trẻ em bị tử vong do mất nước vì bị tiêu chảy tại đất nước này.

Tuy nhiên, ngay cả khi tồn tại những công nghệ như thế, một điều đáng thất vọng là chúng ta không thể làm ra những thứ vừa túi tiền của những người thật sự cần chúng nhất. Trên thực tế, những thứ như tấm kim loại sử dụng năng lượng mặt trời, bình điện và bóng đèn vẫn còn là những thứ xa vời mà nhiều người phải vươn tới, mặt khác nơi nào có mặt chúng thì cuộc sống đều có sự thay đổi. Một ánh điện đủ sáng vào buổi chiều tối có thể khiến cho bọn trẻ chăm chỉ làm bài tập hơn, đồng thời làm cho một ngày có ích của những người lớn thêm dài hơn.

Kenya có một nền công nghiệp sử dụng năng lượng mặt trời rất hiệu quả và cách đây 6 năm những người khai phá vùng đất này cũng bắt đầu ứng dụng Internet và đài radio trong trường học. Những người dân ở đây thật may mắn vì có cơ hội được sử dụng tấm thu năng lượng mặt trời, đài radio và máy tính đời cũ. Lợi ích từ điều này sẽ có ảnh hưởng lớn biết bao nhiêu nếu những thứ này được sản xuất và bán cho người nghèo với giá riêng phù hợp?

Các công ty đa quốc gia cần phải góp một phần trách nhiệm trong việc thực hiện giải pháp này, bởi vì họ đang nắm giữ 60 phần trăm nền công nghệ của toàn thế giới và họ hiếm khi chế tạo sản phẩm dành cho những người nghèo. Trong số 1.223 loại thuốc mới được lưu hành trên khắp thế giới từ năm 1975 đến 1996, chỉ có 13 loại dùng để chữa những căn bệnh ở vùng nhiệt đới.

Người ta cũng nghĩ rằng các công ty này nên mạnh dạn đầu tư nhiều hơn để cung cấp cho thị trường trên thế giới những sản phẩm cần thiết như thuốc tây với giá cả phù hợp với đối tượng sử dụng. Nói cách khác, họ có thể phải hy sinh một khoản phần trăm lợi nhuận vì sự phát triển của những người nghèo.

Câu hỏi 46 – 55, hãy đọc đoạn văn sau rồi chọn A, B, C, hay D là đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

Archimedes' Principle is a law of physics that states that when an object is totally or partially immersed in a fluid, it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. The principle is most frequently applied to the behaviour of objects in water, and helps to explain floating and sinking, and why objects seem lighter in water. It also applies to balloons.

The key word in the principle is "upthrust", which refers to the force acting upward to reduce the apparent weight of the object when it is under water. If, for example, a metal block with a volume of 100 cm^3 is dipped in water, it displaces an equal **volume** of water, which has a weight of approximately 1 N (3.5 oz). The block therefore seems to weigh about 1 N less.

An object will float if its average density is less than that of water. If it is totally submerged, the weight of the water it **displaces** (and hence the upthrust on it) is greater than its own weight, and it is forced upward and out of the water, until the weight of the water displaced by the submerged part is exactly equal to the weight of the floating object. Thus a block of wood with a density **six tenths** that of water will float with six tenths of its volume under water, since at that point the weight of fluid displaced is the same as the block's own weight. If a dense material is made into a suitable shape, it will float because of Archimedes' principle. A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks.

It is also because of Archimedes' principle that ships float lower in the water when they are heavily loaded (more water must be displaced to give the necessary upthrust). In addition, they cannot be so heavily loaded if they are to sail in fresh water as they can if they are to sail in the sea, since fresh water is less dense than sea water, and so more water must be displaced to give the necessary **upthrust**. This means the ship is lower in the water, which can be dangerous in rough weather.

From "Archimedes' Principle", *Microsoft® Student 2008* [DVD]. Microsoft Corporation, 2007.

Question 46: What happens when something is immersed in a fluid? *Điều gì sẽ xảy ra khi nhúng một vật vào chất lỏng?*

A. It will be pushed further down with a force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced: *Nó sẽ chịu tác động bởi một lực đẩy xuống, tương đương với trọng lượng của chất lỏng được thay thế.*

B. It receives an upward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced: *Nó sẽ chịu một lực tác động từ phía trên, tương đương với trọng lượng của chất lỏng được thay thế.*

C It receives a downward force, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced: *Nó sẽ chịu một lực tác động từ phía dưới lên, tương đương với trọng lượng của chất lỏng được thay thế.*

D. The fluid will expand the object and overflow to the floor: *Chất lỏng sẽ làm cho vật nở phồng và tràn ra ngoài.*

Đáp án đúng là **B.**

Question 47: The word "**volume**" in the passage refers to ______: *Từ "volume" trong đoạn văn nói đến ...*

A. loudness (n): *tiếng ồn*

B. quantity (n): *số lượng, lượng, khối lượng*

C. frequency (n): *sự thường xuyên*

D. length (n): *độ dài*

Đáp án đúng là **B.**

Question 48: The word "**displaces**" in the passage almost means "______": *Từ "displaces" trong đoạn văn có nghĩa "............"*

A. takes the place of: *thay thế*

B. takes place: *xảy ra*

C. replaces with a new one: *thay thế bằng cái mới*

D. puts in position: *đặt vào vị trí*

Đáp án đúng là **A.**

Question 49: If an object's average density is less than that of water, the object will ______: *Nếu tỷ trọng trung bình của một vật thể nhỏ hơn so với chất lỏng chứa nó, nó sẽ... ... ...*

A. sink (v): *chìm*

B. float (v): *nổi*

C. inflate (v): *tăng lên*

D. drift (v): *trôi dạt*

Đáp án đúng là **B.**

Question 50: A block of wood with a density seven tenths that of water will ______: *Một khối gỗ có tỷ trọng là 7 phần 10 so với nước sẽ... ......)*

A. go up and down then sink

B. float with a half of its volume under water: *một nửa thể tích của nó sẽ nổi lên trên mặt nước.*

C. float with an equal volume of its volume under water: *một thể tích tương đương với thể tích của nó khi ở dưới nước sẽ nổi lên.*

D. sink immediately when submerged: *chìm xuống ngay lập tức khi bị ngập nước.*

Đáp án đúng là **C.**

Question 51: A ship floats, whereas a block of iron of the same mass sinks because the ship ______: *Một con thuyền sẽ nổi lên trong khi một khối kim loại có cùng khối lượng sẽ chìm bởi vì con thuyền............*

A. is made of wood: *được làm bằng gỗ*

B. is lighter: *nhẹ hơn*

C. has buoys: *có phao*

D. has a special shape: *có hình dáng đặc biệt*

Đáp án đúng là **D**.

Question 52: The phrase "**six tenths**" in the passage means "______": *Cụm từ "six tenths" trong đoạn văn có nghĩa.........*

A. 6 and 10: *6 và 10* B. 10/6: *10 phần 6*

C. 10 of 6: *10 của 6* D. 6/10: *6 phần 10*

Đáp án đúng là **D**.

Question 53: The word "**upthrust**" in the passage refers to the ______: *Từ "upthrust" trong đoạn văn nói đến........*

A. upward push: *lực từ phía trên*

B. upper side of an object: *phần bên ngoài của một vật thể*

C. upturned force: *lực làm cho vật lật úp*

D. upside-down turn: *quay lộn ngược*

Đáp án đúng là **A**.

Question 54: Ships cannot be so heavily loaded if they want to sail in fresh water as they sail in the sea, because ______: *Thuyền không thể chở nặng khi đi trên dòng nước thông thường bằng khi chúng đi trên biển, bởi vì..........*

A. fresh water is "lighter" than sea water: *nước thông thường nhẹ hơn nước biển.*

B. there's too much salt in sea water: *có quá nhiều muối ở trong nước biển.*

C. sea water is "saltier" than fresh water: *nước biển chứa nhiều muối hơn nước thông thường.*

D. fresh water is more polluted: *nước thông thường bị ô nhiễm nhiều hơn.*

Đáp án đúng là **A**.

Question 55: Archimedes' Principle explains why ______: *Lực đẩy Ác si mét giải thích tại sao.........*

A. all objects will float: *tất cả vật thể sẽ nổi.*

B. Archimedes became famous: *Acsimet trở nên nổi tiếng.*

C. objects seem lighter in water: *vật thể dường như nhẹ hơn khi chúng ở trong nước*

D. humans can swim: *con người có thể bơi.*

Đáp án đúng là **C**.

* ***Từ vựng của đoạn văn từ câu 46 đến câu 55:***

- archimedes (n): ác si mét
- principle (n): nguyên lý, nguyên tắc, qui tắc
- partially (adv): không hoàn chinh, cục bộ, một phần

- immerse (v): ngâm, nhúng vào chất lỏng
- fluid (n): một chất lỏng nào đó, nước
- upthrust (n): áp lực từ dưới lên, (địa lý, địa chất) sự nâng lên, sự trồi lên
- sinking (V-ing); sink (v): chìm
- balloon (n): quả bóng bay, khinh khí cầu
- volume (n): dung tích, thể tích
- dip (v) (dipped): nhúng, nhận chìm
- upward (a): đi lên, hướng lên, lên
- upward (adv): phía trên, đi lên
- metal(n): kim loại
- block (n): khối gỗ, đá kim loại...to cứng, thường có bề mặt phẳng
- a metal block: khối kim loại
- density (n): tính chất dày đặc, đông đúc, rậm rạp, mật độ; tỷ trọng
- submerge (v): lặn, nhận chìm, dìm, chìm ngập
- displace (v): đổi chỗ, thế chỗ, thay thế, chiếm chỗ, rời chỗ
- hence (adv): từ lúc này, vì lý do này, từ đây, từ nơi này
- mass (n): khối, đống, một số lượng lớn
- dense (a): đông đúc, rậm rạp, dày đặc
- force (n): lực, sức mạnh hay sức lực, ảnh hưởng
- downward (a): đi xuống, trở xuống; chuyển tới, dẫn tới cái gì thấp hơn hoặc kém quan trọng
- overflow (v): chảy tràn, đầy tràn, tràn ra, tràn ngập
- quantity (n): lượng, số lượng, khối lượng, con số
- float (v): nổi ở trên bề mặt của một chất lỏng và không chìm
- drift (n): sự trôi dạt, sự cuốn đi (gió, nước)
- drift (v): trôi dạt
- buoy (n): phao, phao cứu đắm
- upturned (a): hướng lên hoặc lật úp
- upper (a): trên cao
- upside – down (a) (adv): lộn ngược, đảo ngược, rối loạn hoàn toàn
- lighter (adj- er): nhẹ hơn
- inactive (a): không làm việc hoặc không vận hành nữa, không dùng
- physical (a): thuộc về cơ thể, thuộc vật chất
- chronic (a): mãn tính, kinh niên, rất xấu, dở
- irritable (a): dễ cáu, cáu kỉnh
- responsive (a): phản ứng nhanh và thuận lợi, dễ điều khiển, đáp ứng nhiệt tình, thông cảm
- miserable (a): bất hạnh, thảm hại, khốn khổ, khó chịu
- speed (sth) up: (làm cho cái gì) tăng tốc độ

- put down: (máy bay hoặc phi công) hạ cánh
- lie down: nằm xuống, trong tư thế nằm thoải mái trên giường ...để ngủ hoặc nghỉ ngơi
- amicable (a): thân tình, thân thiện
- hospitable (a): mến khách
- pleasant (a): thoải mái, thích thú, thú vị, dịu dàng
- irritable (a): dễ cáu, cáu kinh

Dịch đoạn văn từ câu 46 đến 55:

Định luật Ác-si-mét là một nguyên lý thuộc về vật lý nêu rõ vấn đề: khi một vật bị nhúng hoàn toàn hoặc một phần vào trong chất lỏng, nó chịu tác dụng của một lực đẩy tương đương với trọng lượng của phần chất lỏng bị vật đó choán chỗ. Nguyên lý này được áp dụng với hầu hết các vật trong trạng thái ở trong nước, đồng thời giúp chúng ta giải thích hiện tượng nổi lên hoặc chìm xuống và tìm thấy nguyên nhân tại sao vật thể trở nên nhẹ hơn khi ở trong nước. Ngoài ra, người ta cũng ứng dụng vào hoạt động của khinh khí cầu.

Từ quan trọng của nguyên lý này là "upthrust (n): áp lực từ dưới lên, sự nâng lên", nói đến lực tạo ra từ phía trên để làm giảm bớt trọng lượng có thật của một vật khi nó ở trong nước. Chẳng hạn, một khối kim loại có thể tích là 100 cm^3 được thả vào trong nước, nó sẽ chiếm một dung tích nước tương đương có trọng lượng gần bằng 1N (3.5 oz). Vì vậy, khối này sẽ có trọng lượng ít hơn 1N.

Một vật thể sẽ nổi lên nếu tỷ trọng trung bình của nó nhỏ hơn so với chất lỏng chứa nó. Nếu vật đó chìm xuống hoàn toàn, trọng lượng của phần nước mà nó chiếm chỗ (và từ đó áp lực tác dụng lên nó) sẽ lớn hơn trọng lượng vốn có của vật đó, và khi nó được tác dụng bởi một lực ở phía trên và ngoài mặt nước, cho đến khi trọng lượng của nước được phần chìm xuống choán chỗ sẽ chính xác bằng trọng lượng của vật thể không chìm. Tuy nhiên, một khối gỗ có tỷ trọng là 6/10 so với nước sẽ nổi lên trên thể tích của nước là 6/10, bởi vì tại vị trí mà chất lỏng chiếm chỗ có trọng lượng bằng với trọng lượng riêng của khối này. Nếu một vật liệu được sản xuất với kích cỡ phù hợp, nó sẽ không chìm căn cứ theo nguyên lý Ác-si-mét. Một con thuyền không chìm, trong khi một khối sắt có trọng lượng lớn tương đương thì chìm xuống.

Cũng bắt nguồn từ nguyên lý Ác-si-mét mà các con thuyền không chìm xuống thấp hơn so với mặt nước trong khi chúng phải vận hành khối lượng rất nặng (cần phải có nhiều nước hơn để tạo ra áp lực cần thiết từ dưới lên). Thêm vào đó, thuyền không thể chở nặng khi đi trên dòng nước thông thường bằng khi nó đi trên biển, bởi vì dòng nước thông thường có tỷ trọng ít hơn nước biển, và cần phải có nhiều nước hơn để tạo ra áp lực cần thiết từ dưới lên. Điều đó có nghĩa là nếu con thuyền ở vị trí thấp hơn so với mặt nước, nó sẽ gặp nguy hiểm khi thời tiết diễn ra khắc nghiệt.

Câu hỏi 56 – 60: ***Hãy chọn ra đáp án A, B, C hay D tương ứng với phương án trả lời mang ý nghĩa trái với ý nghĩa của từ được gạch chân trong câu văn đã cho.***

Question 56: We are now **a 24/7 society** where shops and services must be available all hours: *Chúng ta đang là một xã hội 24/7 nơi mà nhiều cửa hiệu và nhiều dịch vụ phải luôn sẵn sàng cả ngày lẫn đêm.*

A. an active society: *một xã hội năng động.*

B. an inactive society: *một xã hội không năng động.*

C. a physical society: *một xã hội tâm lý.*

D. a working society: *một xã hội công việc.*

* Dựa vào phần được gạch chân trong câu văn và ý nghĩa của bốn phương án trả lời, ta chọn **B**. an inactive society là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

Question 57: A chronic lack of sleep may make us **irritable** and reduces our motivation to work: *Việc mất ngủ kéo dài có thể khiến chúng ta dễ bị cáu kinh và làm giảm đi sự hăng say trong công việc.*

* Đáp án đúng là C. calm

* Bốn phương án trả lời:

A. uncomfortable: *không thoải mái*

B. responsive: *thông cảm, dễ điều khiển, đáp ứng nhiệt tình hoặc thuận lợi*

C. calm: *bình tĩnh, điềm đạm*

D. miserable: *đau khổ, khổ sở*

Dựa vào phần đã được gạch chân trong câu văn và bốn phương án trả lời, ta chọn C là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

Question 58: We'd better **speed up** if we want to get there in time: *Chúng ta nên tăng tốc độ lên nếu chúng ta muốn đến đó kịp lúc.*"

* Đáp án đúng là A. slow down

* Bốn phương án trả lời:

A. slow down: *chậm lại*

B. turn down: *từ chối, vặn nhỏ lại (âm thanh)*

C. put down: *đặt cái gì xuống*

D. lie down: *để nằm xuống*

Dựa vào phần đã được gạch chân trong câu văn đã cho và bốn phương án trả lời đề nghị, ta chọn **A** là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

Question 59: She is a very **generous** old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity: *Cô ấy là một người phụ nữ hào phóng. Cô ấy đã hiến tặng hầu hết tài sản của mình cho một tổ chức từ thiện.*

* Đáp án đúng là A. mean

* Bốn phương án trả lời:

A. mean: *keo kiệt*

B. amicable: *thân tình, thân thiện*

C. kind: *tốt bụng*

D. hospitable: *mến khách*

Dựa vào phần được gạch chân trong câu và bốn phương án trả lời đề nghị, ta chọn **A** là đáp án duy nhất đúng.

Question 60: Her **thoughtless** comments made him very angry.

"Lời phê bình không suy nghĩ của cô ấy đã khiến anh ấy bực mình."

* Đáp án đúng là **D**. thoughtful
* Bốn phương án trả lời:

A. honest: *trung thực*

B. kind: *tốt bụng*

C. pleasant: *thích thú*

D. thoughtful: *có suy nghĩ thận trọng*

Câu hỏi 61 – 70, hãy đọc đoạn văn sau rồi chọn A, B, C, hay D là đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niépce needed pictures for his business. He was not a good artist, so he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph.

The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a *daguerreotype*.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains.

In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, **this** did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were **lifelike** and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and **ruined** cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy film ready- made in rolls, instead of having to make the film themselves. Also, they did not have to process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later. They did not have to carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small **handheld** camera made photography less expensive.

With a small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends, and favorite places. They called these pictures "snapshots".

Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used them. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawings.

Some people began to think of photography as a form of art. They thought that photography could do more than show the real world. It could also show ideas and feelings, like other art forms.

From "Reading Power" by Beatrice S. Mikulecky and Linda Jeffries

Question 61: The first photograph was taken with ______: *Bức ảnh đầu tiên được chụp bằng...........*

A. a small handheld camera: *một chiếc máy ảnh cầm tay nhỏ.*

B. a very simple camera: *một chiếc máy ảnh rất đơn giản.*

C. a daguerreotype: *phép chụp ảnh đage*

D. new types of film: *những loại phim mới.*

Đáp án đúng là **B**.

Question 62: Daguerre took a picture of his studio with______: *Daguerre đã chụp một bức ảnh về trường quay của ông bằng.........*

A. a new kind of camera: *một loại máy ảnh mới.*

B. a very simple camera: *một chiếc máy ảnh rất đơn giản.*

C. special equipment: *thiết bị đặc biệt.*

D. an electronic camera: *một chiếc máy ảnh điện tử.*

Đáp án đúng là **A**.

Question 63: The word "**this**" in the passage refers to the______: *Từ "this" trong đoạn văn nối đến.........*

A. carrying of lots of film and processing equipment: *mang theo nhiều phim và thiết bị hỗ trợ.*

B. stopping of photographers from taking photos: *ngăn cản các tay săn ảnh chụp hình.*

C. fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities: *sự thật là có nhiều nghệ sĩ nhiếp ảnh sử dụng loại máy chụp hình của Daguerre ở hầu khắp các thành phố.*

D. taking of pictures of people and moving things: *chụp ảnh người và vật đang chuyển động.*

Đáp án đúng là **A**.

Question 64: The word "**ruined**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "______": *Từ "ruined" trong đoạn văn có nghĩa gần nhất với.........*

A. poorly – painted: được vẽ một cách tệ hại

B. heavily – populated: cư trú một cách đông đúc

C. terribly spoiled: làm hư hỏng nghiêm trọng.

D. badly damaged: thiệt hại nặng nề.

Đáp án đúng là **D**.

Question 65: The word **"lifelike"** in the passage is closest in meaning to "______":
*Từ "**lifelike**" trong bài văn có nghĩa gần nhất với……..*

A. moving (adj): *đang chuyển động.*

B. realistic (adj): *thực tế.*

C. touching (adj): *gợi lên lòng thương.*

D. manlike (adj): *tính chất đàn ông.*

Đáp án đúng là **B**.

Question 66: The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of______: *Phát minh mới nhất được nói đến trong bài văn này là phát minh về……*

A. handheld cameras: *chiếc máy ảnh cầm tay.*

B. processing equipment: *thiết bị hỗ trợ.*

C. daguerreotypes: *chiếc máy ảnh của daguerre.*

D. rolls of film: *cuộn phim.*

Đáp án đúng là **A**.

Question 67: The word **"handheld"** in the passage is closest in meaning to "______": *Từ "**handheld**" trong đoạn văn có nghĩa gần nhất với……..*

A. handing manually: *trao, đưa cho ai bằng tay.*

B. held by hand: *cầm bằng tay.*

C. controlling hands: *điều khiển tay.*

D. operated by hand: *vận hành bằng tay.*

Đáp án đúng là **B**.

Question 68: Mathew Brady was well – known for______: *Mathew Brady nổi tiếng về………*

A. inventing daguerreotypes: *Phát minh ra phép chụp ảnh đage*

B. the small handheld camera. *Chiếc máy ảnh cầm tay nhỏ.*

C. taking pictures of French cities. *Chụp các thành phố ở Pháp*

D. portraits and war photographs. *Chân dung và các bức ảnh về chủ đề chiến tranh.*

Đáp án đúng là **D**.

Question 69: As mentioned in the passage, photography can______: *Như đã đề cập trong đoạn văn, ngành nhiếp ảnh có thể………*

A. print old pictures: *in tranh cũ.*

B. convey ideas and feelings: *thể hiện ý tưởng và cảm xúc.*

C. show the underworld: thể hiện cuộc sống ở âm phủ.

D. replace drawings: *thay thế bản vẽ.*

Đáp án đúng là **B**.

Question 70: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?
Phương án nào sau đây phù hợp nhất để đặt tiêu đề cho đoạn văn?

A. Different Steps in Film Processing: *Các bước khác nhau của quá trình làm phim.*

B. Story of Photography: *Câu chuyện về ngành nhiếp ảnh.*

C. Photography and Painting: *Ngành hội họa và nhiếp ảnh.*

D. Story of Famous Photographers: *Câu chuyện về những nhiếp ảnh gia nổi tiếng.*

Đáp án đúng là **B**.

+ ***Từ vựng:***

- daguerreotype: phép chụp hình đage
- lifelike (adj): giống như thật
- personality (n): nhân cách, tính cách, cá tính, nhân vật nổi tiếng
- ruin (v): sự đổ nát, sự tiêu tan, phá sản, làm thất bại
- roll (n): cuộn, cuốn
- handheld (a): cầm, nắm trong tay
- a small handheld camera: một máy ảnh cầm tay nhỏ
- snapshot (n): bức ảnh (thường là chụp nhanh bằng máy ảnh cầm tay)
- manlike: có tính chất đàn ông
- handle (v): cầm cái gì trong tay, vận hành
- manually (adv): vận hành bằng tay

Bài dịch đề nghị

Vào năm 1826, một người đàn ông Pháp có tên là Niepce cần những bức ảnh để phục vụ cho công việc kinh doanh của mình. Ông ta không phải là một nghệ sĩ giỏi, vì vậy ông đã phát minh ra một chiếc máy ảnh rất đơn giản. Ông ta đặt chiếc máy ảnh này trên cửa sổ nhà mình và chụp một bức ảnh phía ngoài sân. Đó chính là bức ảnh đầu tiên.

Ngày quan trọng tiếp theo trong lịch sử nhiếp ảnh là một ngày vào năm 1837. Vào năm đó, một người đàn ông Pháp khác tên là Daguerre, đã chụp một bức ảnh về trường quay của mình. Ông ta đã dùng một loại máy ảnh mới và một kỹ thuật chụp hoàn toàn khác. Nhìn vào bức ảnh này, người xem có thể nhìn thấy mọi thứ rõ ràng, ngay cả những chi tiết nhỏ nhất. Bức ảnh như thế được gọi là phép chụp hình đage.

Chẳng bao lâu sau, những người khác cũng bắt đầu sử dụng kỹ thuật chụp ảnh của Daguerre. Du khách tìm mua những chiếc máy ảnh Daguerre từ khắp nơi trên thế giới. Người ta chụp các tòa nhà, thành phố và ngọn núi nổi tiếng.

Vào khoảng năm 1840, kỹ thuật chụp hình này được cải tiến. Sau đó, những người thợ chụp ảnh có thể chụp con người và những vật đang di chuyển. Kỹ thuật này không hề đơn giản mà đòi hỏi những tay săn ảnh phải mang theo nhiều phim và thiết bị hỗ trợ. Tuy nhiên, điều đó không thể ngăn cản niềm đam mê của những nhiếp ảnh gia, đặc biệt là những người ở Mỹ. Sau năm 1840, những nghệ sĩ chụp hình kiểu Daguerre vẫn được ưu chuộng ở hầu khắp các thành phố.

Matthew Brady là một nhà nhiếp ảnh người Mỹ nổi tiếng. Ông đã chụp nhiều bức chân dung của những nhân vật nổi tiếng. Những bức chân dung này rất đặc biệt bởi vì chúng trông giống như thật và thể hiện đậm nét cá tính của nhân vật trong ảnh. Brady cũng chính là người đầu tiên chụp ảnh về đề tài chiến tranh. Những bức ảnh do ông chụp về cuộc nội chiến vào năm 1862 cho thấy hình ảnh cái chết của những người lính và các thành phố bị tàn phá. Chúng khiến cho cuộc chiến dường như chân thực hơn và khủng khiếp hơn.

Vào những năm 1880, các phát minh mới đã bắt đầu tạo nên những thay đổi trong ngành nhiếp ảnh. Thợ chụp ảnh thay vì phải tự mình làm phim thì lúc này họ có thể mua những cuộn phim đã được làm sẵn. Đồng thời, họ cũng không cần phải tiến hành xử lý phim ngay. Họ có thể mang về xưởng phim và tráng phim sau. Bên cạnh đó, họ không cần phải mang theo nhiều thiết bị khi đi chụp ảnh. Và cuối cùng là một phát minh về chiếc máy ảnh cầm tay nhỏ giúp cho công việc chụp ảnh thuận tiện hơn và ít tốn kém.

Chỉ với một chiếc máy ảnh cầm tay nhỏ nhắn, bất cứ ai cũng có thể trở thành người thợ chụp ảnh. Người ta bắt đầu dùng loại máy ảnh này trong những dịp vui chơi. Họ chụp ảnh gia đình, bạn bè và những nơi mà mình yêu thích. Họ gọi đó là "những bức ảnh" (snapshot là từ có nghĩa là bức ảnh - thường là chụp nhanh bằng máy ảnh cầm tay).

Vào những năm 1890, người ta thấy rằng những bức ảnh tư liệu rất phổ biến trên các trang báo. Không lâu sau, tạp chí và sách cũng đều sử dụng ảnh minh họa. Những bức ảnh này góp phần mang lại tính chân thật cho nhân vật và sự kiện. Điều dĩ nhiên, bức ảnh trông rõ nét hơn rất nhiều so với bức tranh vẽ bằng tay.

Một số người bắt đầu có xu hướng nghĩ đến ngành nhiếp ảnh như là một loại hình nghệ thuật. Họ nghĩ rằng ngành nhiếp ảnh có thể mang đến cho con người rất nhiều điều chứ không đơn thuần chỉ là phản ánh những gì có thật trên thế giới. Nghệ thuật chụp ảnh cũng thể hiện ý tưởng và cảm xúc, cũng giống như những loại hình nghệ thuật khác.

Hãy chọn đáp án đúng nhất A, B, C hoặc D cho mỗi câu hỏi sau sao cho phần gạch chân trong mỗi từ có cách phát âm khác với ba phương án còn lại trongcùng một câu.

Question 71: **A.** exact [ig'zækt] **B.** examine [ig'zæmin]

C. eleven [i'levn] **D.** elephant ['elɪfənt]

* Đáp án đúng là **D**. elephant là đáp án đúng. Vì "e" trong các phương án A, B, C được phát âm là "i", "e" trong phương án D được phát âm là "e".

Question 72: **A.** work [wɜ:k] **B.** stork [stɔ:k]

C. force [fɔ:s] **D.** form [fɔ:m]

* Đáp án đúng là **A**. work vì "or" trong phương án A được phát âm là "ɜ", "or" trong phương án B, C, D được phát âm là "ɔ".

Question 73: **A.** aboard [ə'brɔ:d] **B.** keyboard ['ki:bɔ:d]

C. cupboard [kʌbəd] **D.** overboard ['əʊvəbɔ:d]

* Đáp án đúng là **C**. cupboard vì "oar" trong phương án C được phát âm là "ə", "oar" trong các phương án A, B, và D được phát âm là "ɔ".

Question 74: **A.** reign [reɪn] **B.** reindeer ['reɪndiə(r)]

C. protein ['prəʊti:n] **D.** vein [veɪn]

* Đáp án đúng là **C**. protein vì "ei" trong phương án C được phát âm là "i", "ei" trong các phương án A, B, và D được phát âm là "eɪ".

Question 75: **A.** pressure ['preʃə(r)] **B.** assure [ə'ʃʊə(r)]

C. assist [ə'sist] **D.** possession [pə'zeʃn]

* Đáp án đúng là **C**. assist vì "ss" trong phương án C được phát âm là "s", "ss" trong các lựa chọn còn lại A, B và D được phát âm là "ʃ".

Trong bốn phần được gạch chân mỗi câu dưới đây ứng với A, B, C hay D, có một phần bị sai. Hãy chỉ ra lỗi sai ấy.

Question 76: I like the fresh air and green trees of the village which I spent
A B C
my vacation last year.
D

* Đáp án đúng là **C**. which

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Ta không thể dùng đại từ quan hệ "which" ở đây, thay vào đó ta dùng "where" vì "where" dùng để thay thế cho nơi chốn (ngôi làng).

+ Dịch nghĩa: *"Tôi thích không khí trong lành và cây xanh của ngôi làng này nơi mà tôi đã trải qua một kỳ nghỉ hè năm ngoái."*

Question 77: Some people often say that using cars is not as convenient
A B
than using motorbikes.
C D

* Đáp án đúng là **C.** than

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Quan sát trong câu đề ra, ta có "….is not as convenient…" đây là hình thức còn thiếu của cách dùng so sánh ngang bằng. Đầy đủ sẽ là: S + is not + as + adj + as. Vậy, ta thay chữ "than" bằng chữ "as".

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Một vài người thường nói rằng sử dụng xe hơi không thuận tiện bằng xe máy."*

Question 78: It was not until the end of prehistoric times that the first
A B C
wheeled vehicles appearing.
D

Đáp án đúng là câu **D.** appearing

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Cụm từ *"It was not until….."* được dùng để đề cập đến các hành động theo sau phải dùng hình thức quá khứ, nên hình thức "appearing" không được chấp nhận. Thay vào đó, ta dùng "appeared".

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Không phải đến cuối thời tiền sử thì những chiếc xe tải được lắp các bánh mới xuất hiện."*

Question 79: In the early 1900's, Pennsylvania's industries grew rapidly, a
A
growth sometimes accompanied by disputes labor.
B C D

* Đáp án đúng là **D.** disputes labor

+ Về mặt ngữ pháp: Ta đã biết *"noun + accompanied by + noun"*, nghĩa là theo ngay trước và ngay sau "accompanied by" đều là danh từ. Do vậy "disputes labor" không được chấp nhận. Thay vào đó, ta dùng "dispute labors".

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Vào đầu những năm 1990, nhiều ngành công nghiệp của Pennsyvania phát triển nhanh chóng, sự lớn mạnh như thế đôi khi cũng kéo theo sự tranh cãi về lực lượng lao động."*

Question 80: Looking from afar, the village resembles a small green spot
A B C
dotted with tiny fireballs.
D

* Đáp án đúng là **A.** looking

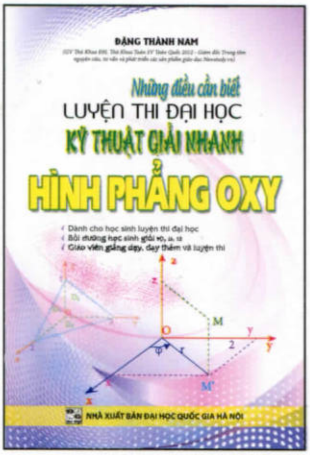
Dựa theo ý nghĩa của câu văn đã cho, ta không dùng "looking", thay vào đó ta dùng "looked" để mang ý bị động.

+ Về mặt ý nghĩa: *"Được ngắm nhìn từ xa, ngôi làng trông giống một điểm xanh nhỏ với nhiều ngôi sao băng."*

MỤC LỤC

TEST 1 3
TEST 2 17
TEST 3 31
TEST 4 46
TEST 5 60
TEST 6 73
TEST 7 87
TEST 8 101
TEST 9 114
TEST 10 127
TEST 11 140
TEST 12 154
TEST 13 169
TEST 14 182
TEST 15 196
TEST 16 209
TEST 17 222
TEST 18 235
TEST 19 249
TEST 20 262
TEST 21 276
TEST 22 289
TEST 23 303
TEST 24 316
TEST 25 329
TEST 26 343

MỜI CÁC BẠN TÌM ĐỌC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KỸ THUẬT GIẢI NHANH
HÌNH PHẲNG OXY

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- Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi 10, 11, 12
- Giáo viên giảng dạy, dạy thêm và luyện thi

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CÔNG TY TNHH MỘT THÀNH VIÊN DVVH KHANG VIỆT

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